

International Union of American Republics

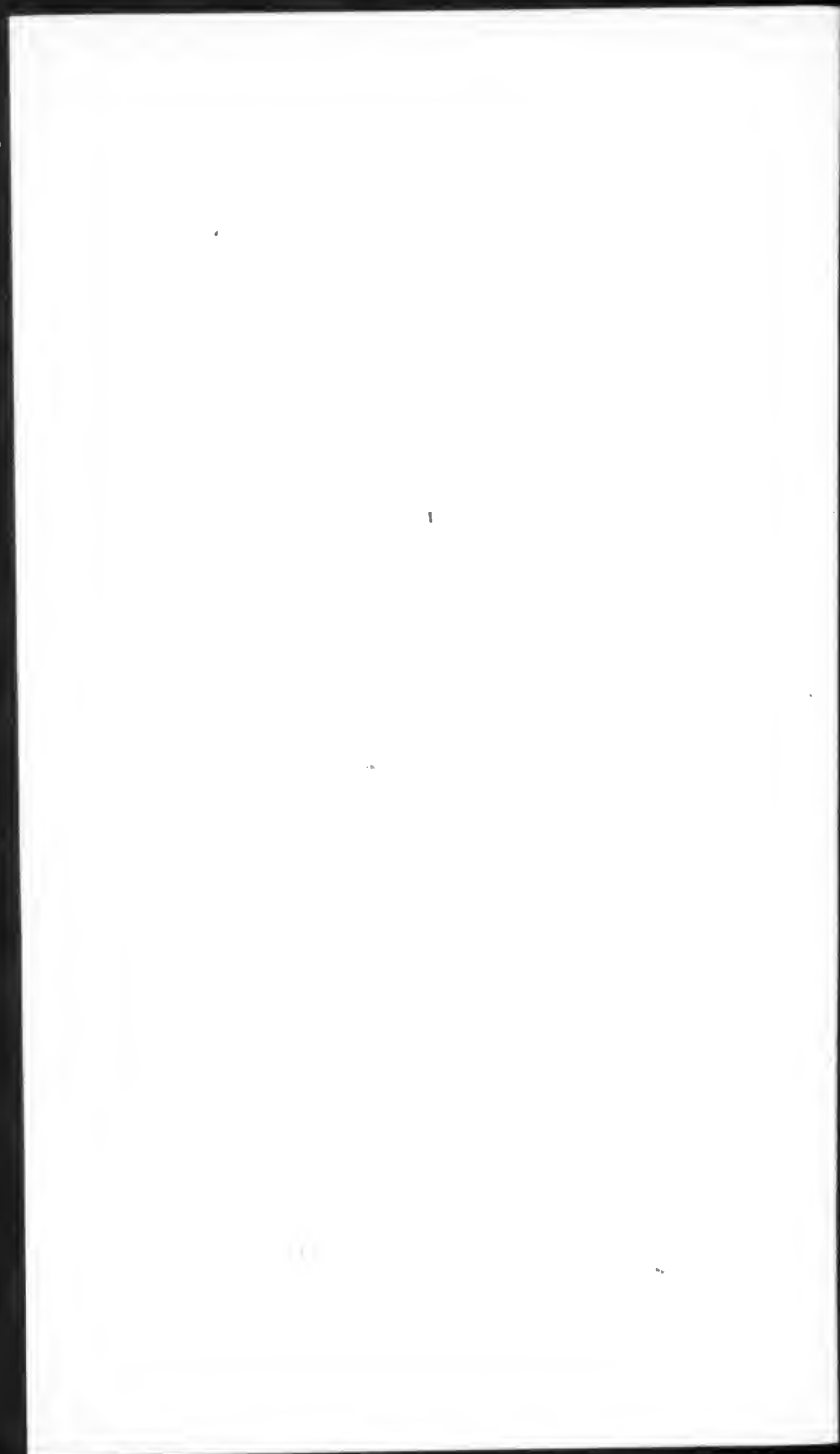
Monthly Bulletin
OF THE
International Bureau
OF THE
American Republics

VOL. 24, NO. 3
MARCH, 1907
WHOLE NO. 162



WASHINGTON, D. C., U. S. A.
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1907

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JOHN BARRETT

Director of the International Bureau of the American Republics.

FRANCISCO J. YÁNES,
Secretary.

WILLIAM C. WELLS,
Chief Clerk.

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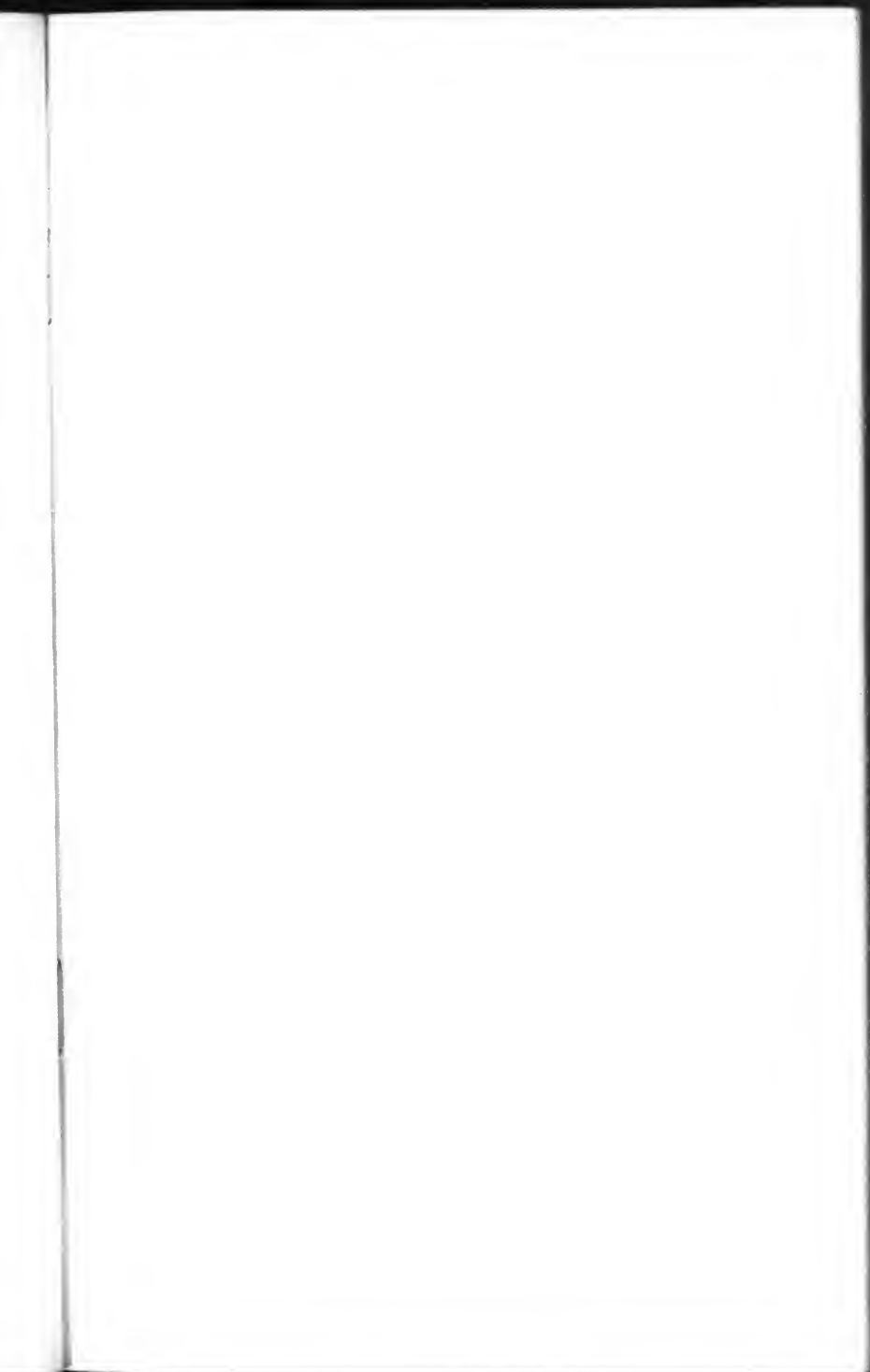
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While the utmost care is taken to insure accuracy in the publications of the International Bureau of the American Republics, no responsibility is assumed on account of errors or inaccuracies which may occur therein.

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MR. JOAQUIM NABUCO, AMBASSADOR OF BRAZIL TO THE UNITED STATES, PRESIDENT OF
THE THIRD PAN-AMERICAN CONGRESS.

MONTHLY BULLETIN

OF THE

INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS,

International Union of American Republics.

VOL. XXIV.

MARCH, 1907.

No. 3.

The Director of the International Bureau of the American Republics, in the broadening work of the institution, hopes for the cooperation of all persons interested not only in the promotion of trade among the American Republics but in the development of closer diplomatic, intellectual, and social relations. He trusts that the Latin American as well as the North American press and people will aid all they can, through the Bureau, the advancement of the cause of international American commerce, good will, and mutual acquaintance. Any suggestions which may come from editors, professional men, scholars, business men, and other representative persons, either in public or private life, of the American Republics will be gladly welcomed and carefully considered. If such suggestions can not be followed they will be none the less respected, and they may contain the inspiration for some effort, akin or slightly different, which will be productive of much good.

A NEW PROGRAMME ON LIMITED INCOME.

The new programme for the Bureau, outlined by the last Pan-American Conference at Rio Janeiro, is an ambitious one which will require for complete execution more time than might at first be expected. It will be necessary for those watching the growth and progress of the Bureau to be patient and not to expect great results at once. Despite the fact that this programme plans for the enlargement and extension of its work and for the establishment of a department of statistics, with the consequent increasing demands on the present staff, there has been provided as yet no increase in the annual income of the Bureau. It will be impossible, moreover, to provide the institution with more money, in the form of larger appropriations

by the different Republics, until the new budget has been submitted and approved not only by the Governing Board of the Bureau but by their respective Governments and Congresses. This means that practically another year must pass before the revenues of the Bureau can be enlarged to meet the rapidly growing wants.

THE PERMANENT HOME OF THE BUREAU.

Good progress is being made toward the construction of the Bureau's new home, or Temple of Peace, as Mr. ANDREW CARNEGIE describes it. One of the best sites in the city of Washington for this edifice has been secured. It is a block covering nearly 5 acres, bounded by Seventeenth, Eighteenth, B, and C streets and Virginia avenue, about three squares below the State, War, and Navy building, facing, on the Seventeenth street side, the park below the White House and fronting, on the B street and Virginia avenue side, the new park system along the Potomac River. Although this section of Washington is not yet fully improved, it will in the course of a few years be one of the beautiful parts of the capital. The corner on which the new building will be erected is one of the most important in the Burnham plan for making a "City Beautiful." By the time the structure is completed, work should also be well under way for the Lincoln memorial statue or monument and the Grant memorial bridge, the approaches to which will be close at hand. It is expected that the general scheme of the building to be submitted to the architects as a basis for the competitive design will be ready before this BULLETIN is off the press, but too late for publication.

PRACTICAL WORK OF THE BUREAU.

As evidence of the new practical work of the Bureau, the Director has pleasure in stating that within the last sixty days, or since the beginning of the new administration of the Bureau, over a dozen leading American manufacturers and exporters have, through the advice and suggestion of the Bureau, decided to send representatives to Latin America for the purpose of studying carefully the field and arranging for closer business connections. Several important commercial publications, like "The American Exporter," "The Bankers' Magazine," and others, are planning, with the assistance of the Bureau, a series of articles on all of the American Republics and specific discussions of the opportunities for investment and the extension of the markets for North American manufactured products. "Mun-

sey's Magazine" will shortly print an article, prepared by this Bureau, on the "New South America," while the "North American Review" has requested the Bureau to discuss the intellectual development of Latin America, which is now so little appreciated in the United States. In this latter connection it can be said that, in addition to Prof. WILLIAM R. SHEPHERD, of Columbia University, whose mission to South America was described in the last number of the BULLETIN, there are now in that part of the world, for the same purpose of study, investigation, and acquaintance, Professor L. S. ROWE, of the University of Pennsylvania, and Professor BERNARD MOSES, of the University of California.

CHANGES IN THE BULLETIN.

Those persons who are especially interested in the MONTHLY BULLETIN will note that the Bureau is endeavoring to make this publication more attractive in appearance. A change has been effected in the cover, which is an improvement over the somber appearance of former issues. Photographs of representative men connected with Pan-American activities are being placed in its pages, and in this issue there are a few paragraphs in the nature of editorial comment which are intended to keep the BULLETIN in closer touch with its constituency and to call the attention of its readers to the work that the Bureau is carrying on. The English section has been placed first rather than the Spanish, because the greatest need at the present moment is to educate or inform the people of the United States who speak only English about the resources, possibilities, conditions, and progress of their sister Latin American Republics. The knowledge which the average Latin American has of the United States is far greater than that which the average person in the United States has of the nations to the south.

PROMOTION OF THE MINISTER OF ECUADOR.

The Bureau extends its congratulations to the Minister of Ecuador in Washington, Señor DON LUIS FELIPE CARBO, on his promotion to the position of Minister of Foreign Affairs at Quito, but it regrets that it must lose him from the Supervisory Committee, of which he has been an active member. The Bureau also felicitates Hon. WILLIAMS C. FOX, its late Director, on the assumption of his duties as United States Minister to Ecuador. Minister CARBO and Mr. FOX left Washington together about the middle of March and should now have arrived at their new posts.

NEW MEMBERS OF THE GOVERNING BOARD.

The Bureau welcomes the arrival in Washington and to the membership of its Governing Board the new Ambassador of Mexico, Señor Don ENRIQUE C. CREEL, and the Ministers, respectively, of Uruguay and Guatemala, Señor Dr. Don LUIS MELIAN LAFINUR and Señor Dr. Don LUIS TOLEDO HERRARTE, and hopes that they will take a deep interest in the welfare and development of the Bureau. All are men representative of the best statesmanship of their respective countries.

EXHIBIT AT THE JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION.

Good progress is being made in the preparation of the exhibit of the Bureau at the Jamestown Tercentennial Exposition. It is in the hands of Mr. FRANCISCO J. YANES, the efficient Secretary of the Bureau, assisted by Mr. CARLTON FOX, Special Agent.

A WORD TO CORRESPONDING MEMBERS.

The Director takes advantage of this opportunity to urge upon the Corresponding Members of the Bureau in the different Republics that they will provide it, without delay, with any new and interesting data concerning their respective countries, which will be of interest for publication in the BULLETIN.

ADDRESS BY THE BRAZILIAN AMBASSADOR,
MR. JOAQUIM NABUCO.

At Buffalo on February 20, 1907, the Brazilian Ambassador to the United States, Mr. JOAQUIM NABUCO, delivered an interesting address in English on the subject of "Lessons and Prophecies of the Third Pan-American Conference." In the course of his remarks he paid a beautiful tribute to the Secretary of State of the United States, which is given below:

"As its President all I can tell you is that its surface was as smooth as possible, but your distinguished fellow-citizen, Mr. BUCHANAN, the head of the American delegation, who so ably and silently worked in the recess of the committees, could tell you, I feel sure, that the depths were as still as the surface. To that quiet nothing has contributed more than the attitude of the Secretary of State, as the head of the Washington Pan-American Board, when the plans for the meeting were laid out, and than his personal visit to the seat of the conference and to other South American capitals. Mr. ROOT was indeed

the ideal representative this country could send on such a mission. His sincerity, his earnestness, his love of equity, his high-mindedness, his considerateness, together with his powerful intellect and with what, in the broader geographical sense of the word, can be called his genuine Americanism, a most generous sympathy with all the nations of our Continent, could not fail to create among them an impression of confidence likely to last long after his passage. He went to us animated with the spirit of a BLAINE, yet speaking the language of a MARSHALL. His words were received everywhere as political oracles, studied as constitutional lessons on the nature and the working of the institutions we all copied from you. With his presence our nations well realize that your Secretaries of State are still cast on the same mold as in the times of the JEFFERSONS, the MONROES, the WEBSTERS, and the CLAYS. That above all has assured the success of the Rio Conference."

ADDRESS BY THE BOLIVIAN MINISTER, MR. IGNACIO CALDERÓN, BEFORE THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY.

In a recent address before the National Geographic Society, of Washington, the Bolivian Minister, Mr. IGNACIO CALDERON, concluded with words of such interest and significance that the BULLETIN quotes in full that portion of his speech:

"Before concluding this already too long address permit me to call your attention to the fact that what is being done in Bolivia is also in progress in the majority of the South American Republics. The Argentine Republic, for instance, by receiving an increasing current of immigration is rapidly developing her wonderful resources. If some of them have not yet succeeded in getting over the fatal disease of internal turmoil, it will not be long before they will enter the road of order, and Mr. ROOR's prophecy that the twentieth century will be South America's century will be fulfilled.

"Slowly but surely the onward march of progress will bring closer and closer the Southern Republics, guided by the eternal force of liberty and the broadest sentiments of universal fellowship and community of interests. I venture the hope that in no distant future a confederation of Peru, Bolivia, Chile, the Argentine Republic, Uruguay, and Paraguay, as the United States of South America, will be established, and that Ecuador, Venezuela, and Colombia, reunited, and Brazil will form a trinity of nations that with their sisters of the north will be the beacon light of the world, shining with the undimmed brightness of human rights, peace, and happiness.

"Asia is already populated by many hundreds of millions of people whose races, civilization, and traditions will never, perhaps, assimilate

with those of Europe. Africa has been carved among the powers of Europe. This New World, then, remains, where the political traditions of the Old World are broken and the forward march of the democracy of North and South America will be supreme.

"Never was there proclaimed a more vital, lasting, or grander principle than the Monroe Doctrine, which in its purest interpretation is the consecration of all America to democratic life—that is to say, the dignification of man and the empire of justice and the right to work out his own destiny without the tutelage of kings or classes or any other sovereignty than that of citizen and ballot.

"We are thankful and render our tribute of admiration to the history and civilization of Europe; we study the books of her thinkers; enjoy the magnificent works of her artists, of her poets, and of all those who have so highly elevated the intellectual level of mankind. We desire and solicit the concourse of her noble races; but in the political order the whole America is destined to be the throne of liberty and right, where mankind will advance to the highest ideals of his divine mission in the world. And when the barrier separating this grand Republic from her sisters of the South is removed by the completion of the Panama Canal, the two great oceans made one, it is necessary that the bonds of union and of mutual interest and respect be already established on the firm basis of peace and justice.

"The Panama Canal will open a new horizon to commerce, and it might be said that it will be the material consecration of the Monroe Doctrine, that excludes conquest from America, where, under the inspiration of democracy, freedom, and justice, the Christian brotherhood of mankind will be perpetuated."

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

FOREIGN COMMERCE, 1906.

The figures compiled by the Bureau of Statistics of the Argentine Republic relating to the foreign trade of the country during the calendar year 1906 and published recently, state that aggregate value of imports and exports during the year amounted to \$562,224,450 gold as compared with \$527,998,261 in 1905. Imports are credited with a value of \$269,970,521 gold, an increase over 1905 of \$64,816,101 gold, and exports with \$292,253,829 gold, a decrease of \$30,590,012 gold. Despite this decrease, the balance of trade is in favor of the Republic, amounting, in 1906, to \$22,283,308 gold, as against \$117,689,421 gold, in 1905.

The imports of gold and silver were \$14,347,217 gold less than in 1905.

The increase in imports is noted in all items, while exports of the principal national products decreased in the following manner: Cattle, \$3,484,833 gold less than in 1905; wool, \$5,910,156 gold less; jerked beef, \$3,141,801 gold less; animal products, 16,906,547 *pesos* less; flax, 317,990 *pesos* less; wheat, 19,321,960 *pesos* less; wheat flour, 595,735 *pesos* less; all other agricultural products, \$12,580,543 gold less.

The imports from the United States were \$39,000,000 gold, approximately, and the exports thither nearly \$13,000,000 gold. That country holds second rank for imports and seventh for exports. The increase of imports from the United Kingdom amounted to about \$26,000,000 gold and from the United States \$10,000,000.

CROP ESTIMATES FOR 1906-7.

A preliminary estimate upon the 1906-7 wheat and flaxseed crops of the Argentine Republic was issued on January 21, 1907, by the Argentine Ministry of Agriculture. The estimate is based upon thrashing-machine returns received up to January 10, and indicates for each crop an abundant harvest. From the data at hand it is estimated that the wheat yield will be 155,000,000 bushels, as compared with final estimates of 135,000,000 bushels in 1905-6 and 154,000,000 bushels in 1904-5. The flaxseed crop is put at 26,000,000 bushels. The final figures for 1905-6 and 1904-5 were, respectively, 23,000,000 and 29,000,000 bushels.

THE SUGAR CROP OF 1906.

The total production of sugar in the Argentine Republic during the crop year ended August 31, 1906, was 114,500 tons, while the amount estimated in April, 1906, was 125,000, as minimum.

Of said 114,500 tons, 91,500 more or less were produced by the sugar mills of Tucuman and the rest by those of Salta, Jujuy, Chaco, and Formosa, the sugar districts of the Republic.

This crop has been sufficient to meet the demands of domestic consumption, which is estimated at about 100,000 or 110,000 tons per annum.

According to official statistics recently published, the amount of sugar cane milled from the 1906 crop at the 28 factories of the province of Tucuman until December 31, 1906, shows an increase of 95,791,471 kilograms over that of 1905, while the quantity of sugar manufactured during the same period was 14,917,151 kilograms less than that of the previous year, in spite of the fact that the amount of milled sugar was larger.

The total amount of the cane milled of the crop of 1906 was 1,671,388,411 kilograms. Down to November, 1906, there were manufactured 100,506,206 kilograms of sugar, which, added to 525,375

kilograms manufactured by 9 factories in December, 1906, make a total of 101,031,681 kilograms of manufactured sugar.

The amount of sugar exported to December 31, 1906, was 98,295,076 kilograms.

BUDGET FOR 1907.

The committee on appropriations of the Argentine Congress submitted, on the latter part of December, 1906, its report on the budget for 1907. The following figures, relating to the revenues and expenditures for said year, having been taken therefrom:

EXPENDITURES.

	Gold currency.	Paper currency.
Congress.....		\$3,370,240.00
Interior.....		22,979,210.00
Foreign Relations.....	\$609,581.20	1,467,630.00
Finance.....		11,140,273.20
Public debt.....	23,256,389.79	19,179,930.75
Justice and Public Instruction.....		26,713,632.40
War.....		17,892,014.24
Navy.....	17,088.00	14,343,456.00
Agriculture.....		4,914,508.72
Public Works.....	500,000.00	20,619,104.00
Pensions.....		7,000,000.00
Total.....	24,443,058.99	149,620,038.31
In bonds:		
Justice and Public Instruction.....		2,730,910.00
Public Works.....	2,412,950.32	9,000,000.00

REVENUES.

Import duties:		
In general.....	\$44,000,000.00	
Two per cent surtax.....	2,700,000.00	
Storage and hoisting.....	2,000,000.00	
Light-houses and beacons.....	320,000.00	
Sanitary inspections.....	50,000.00	
Port, wharf, and dock dues.....	2,000,000.00	
Hydraulic hoists.....	450,000.00	
Consular fees.....	500,000.00	
Statistics and stamps.....	450,000.00	
Fines and incidentals.....	25,000.00	
Buenos Ayres Province, repayments on account of debt of.....	986,873.44	
National Bank.....	348,232.00	
Total.....	53,830,105.44	
Tax on alcohol.....		\$15,500,000.00
Tax on tobacco.....		15,300,000.00
Tax on matches.....		2,500,000.00
Tax on beer.....		2,500,000.00
Tax on insurance.....		400,000.00
Tax on cards.....		140,000.00
Tax on artificial beverages.....		5,000.00
Sanitation works.....		7,100,000.00
Land tax.....		4,500,000.00
License tax.....		2,300,000.00
Stamp tax.....		8,800,000.00
Cartage.....		700,000.00
Postal service.....		6,500,000.00
Telegraph service.....		2,100,000.00
Forest concessions.....		100,000.00
Public land sales and leases.....		2,000,000.00
Fines and incidentals.....		600,000.00
Railroads.....		9,500,000.00
Health tax (Act No. 4039).....		600,000.00
Bond revenue (Act No. 2782, National Bank).....		80,000.00
Matriculation and examination fees, etc.....		200,000.00
Fees for registration of real estate, attachments, official and judicial bulletins, etc.....		562,040.00
National transports.....		250,000.00

REVENUES—Continued.

	Gold currency.	Paper currency.
Military tax.....		\$250,000.00
Unexpended appropriations.....		250,000.00
Repayments on account of loan:		
Entre Rios Province.....		100,000.00
Santa Fe Province.....		150,000.00
Mendoza Province.....		50,000.00
Cordoba Province.....		150,000.00
Tucuman Province.....		59,318.75
Total.....	\$53,830,105.44	83,846,358.75
In bonds:		
Various laws.....		11,730,910.00
Act No. 4004.....	2,412,950.32	

COLLECTIONS OF INTERNAL REVENUE IN 1906.

The report of the Collector-General of Internal Revenue of the Argentine Republic for the calendar year 1906 shows that the collections amounted to 40,470,574.12 *pesos*, an increase of 10.8 per cent over 1905 and an increase of 21.51 per cent on the budget estimates. Following is a detailed account of the amounts yielded by the various taxes in 1906, as compared with the preceding year:

[Argentine peso=\$0.985, United States currency.]

Taxes.	1906.	1905.
	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
Alcohol.....	16,615,869.84	15,536,123.90
Tobacco.....	16,700,975.20	14,525,981.21
Beer.....	3,081,804.20	2,223,328.29
Matches.....	2,263,325.98	2,495,655.96
Playing cards.....	159,324.93	157,884.56
Artificial drinks.....	7,052.85	11,214.77
Wines.....	69,111.01	66,343.66
Insurance.....	462,127.56	412,627.03
Patent medicines.....	677,690.25	537,917.55
Fines.....	36,380.87	43,309.67
Interests.....	332,818.65	436,475.83
Official publications sold.....	2,119.56	1,386.06
Hoisting dues.....	34.97	316.13
Storage dues.....	2,816.24	1,325.00
Roads.....	3,923.45	7,534.87
Denaturalization fees.....	52,401.19	67,806.00
Incidentals.....		82.00
Total.....		

THE MATCH INDUSTRY.

In a report made by the Chief of the Industrial Section of the Argentine Department of Agriculture it is stated that the Republic maintains ten match factories, giving employment to more than 3,500 workmen, and whose total capital is about 5,000,000 *pesos*. The average tax paid by those establishments amounts to more than 2,000,000 *pesos* annually.

The bearing of this industry upon other national enterprises is shown by the fact that the manufacture of matches in the Republic

requires more than 700 tons annually of stearin; that more than 500,000 *pesos* are expended each year in pasteboard boxes and lithographic work; and that native cotton is employed for the wicks of the so-called "*cerillas*," or wax tapers, with match heads.

These various establishments pay customs duties of 5 per cent on webbing and of 28 per cent and upward on chemical products such as chlorate of potash, antitoxic phosphorus, gums, glue, etc.

DEVELOPMENT OF COMMERCE WITH BRAZIL.

In order to meet the "favored-nation" clause in the new Brazilian custom-house law, the Argentine Republic is preparing to make a reciprocal reduction on coffee, yerba maté, and tobacco. The Brazilian law authorizes the Government to grant rebates on duty on merchandise or produce not indigenous to the country as follows: Twenty per cent to countries which do not impose duties on Brazilian products under similar conditions; 10 per cent to countries which grant a 50 per cent rebate on Brazilian products, and when these products are imported in vessels flying the Brazilian flag, a further rebate of 5 per cent will be allowed.

The three articles mentioned as the subject of Argentine legislation are not only among the leading articles of Brazilian export, but also constitute an important factor in the Argentine market. It is calculated that the loss occasioned by placing them on the Argentine free list will, however, be more than compensated by increased sales to Brazil of grain, flour, and meat products.

During the five years ending with 1905, Argentine products entering Brazil have paid duties amounting to \$7,863,852, gold, and during the same period Brazilian products have paid duty in the Argentine Republic amounting to \$6,951,383.

THE FROZEN-MEAT INDUSTRY IN 1906.

The "*Frigorificos*" or frozen-meat establishments of the Argentine Republic report the following shipments of produce during 1906: Carcasses of frozen sheep and lambs, 2,951,812; quarters of frozen beef, 1,576,833, and quarters of chilled beef, 455,459. These figures are compared with 3,468,043 mutton carcasses; 1,507,995 quarters of frozen beef, and 426,002 quarters of chilled beef in 1905, showing a considerable decline in the first-named item and a slight advance in the other two.

The Argentine freezing industry is reported to be passing through a crisis, and the purpose of the Buenos Ayres Provincial Government to levy a tax on every animal slaughtered is regarded with disfavor.

IMMIGRATION IN 1906.

The Director of Immigration of the Argentine Republic has issued statistics showing that the year 1906 established a "record" as to the number of immigrants arriving in the country. Passengers and immigrants debarking at the port of Buenos Ayres numbered 366,309, while departures are entered for 164,145, leaving 202,164 persons as additions to the population. It is presumable, however, that some of these were en route to other South American countries, as the total figures for the year place the number of immigrants at 252,536.

The nationalities of the new citizens of the Republic were: Italians, 127,578; Spaniards, 79,287; Russians, 17,424; Syrians, 7,177; Austrians, 4,277; French, 3,698; Germans, 2,178; British, 1,690; Montenegrins, 1,081; Greeks, 945; Portuguese, 885; Brazilians, 608; Swiss, 503, and other nationalities, in smaller numbers. The department reports that it had no difficulty in placing the immigrants in the various provinces.

MOVEMENT OF POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS, 1906.

Statistics concerning the Argentine Post and Telegraph Department show that at the close of 1906 the Republic had in operation 2,010 offices, 86 having been opened during the year and 4 closed. Letters were delivered numbering 535,906,474, an increase of 35,518,611 over the preceding year. Registered letters, with a value of \$4,511,596, paper, were sent and postal drafts for \$6,035,733.25 issued. International drafts were drawn for \$244,693.44, paper, and \$279,848.34 were paid, while postal orders amounted to \$770,436, paper. The Parcels Post movement at the central office was 289,171 packages. Employees numbered 8,586.

A total length of telegraph lines is reported at the close of the year of 53,157 kilometers, covering an area of 24,358 kilometers, the number of messages sent being 9,413,014.

The Departmental revenue was \$9,130,000 (national currency), of which \$7,061,561 was for post-offices and \$2,068,439 for telegraph service. In 1905 the revenue for these sources amounted to \$8,030,852, so that an increase is noted for 1906 of \$1,099,148, although, according to the Budget estimate, a greater advance had been anticipated.

MEASURES AGAINST BOVINE TUBERCULOSIS.

The Argentine Government has recently entered into a contract with the famous bacteriologist, Doctor BEHRING, for the right to apply his method curative of bovine tuberculosis in the city of Buenos Ayres. By virtue of this contract Doctor BEHRING sends to the capital his first assistant, Dr. PAUL ROEMER, who shall be charged with

the duty to make the applications of the treatment to all animals imported for the period of one year, at the expiration of which the contract may be rescinded by either party. The Government will establish in this connection a hospital for consumptive animals.

CANAL FROM LA PLATA TO BUENOS AYRES.

The Department of Public Works of the Argentine Republic states that the report, plans, specifications, and estimates for the construction of a canal from La Plata to Buenos Ayres have been submitted by the engineer in charge of the surveys. The cost of the work is estimated at \$21,000,000, gold, the annual maintenance at \$1,688,260, gold, and the revenues at \$1,800,000 per year, a probable surplus of \$111,740.

BOLIVIA.

ESTIMATE OF REVENUES FOR 1907.

The Legislative Power of the Republic of Bolivia has approved the estimate of fiscal revenues for 1907, which amounts to 13,303,333 *bolivianos*.

One *boliviano* is equal to \$0.510, United States currency.

THE IMPORTATION OF SILVER BULLION IN 1906.

The National Mint of the Bolivian Republic has published recently the following figures relating to the importation of silver bullion during the calendar year 1906:

Month.	Quantity.	Value.	Month.	Quantity.	Value.
	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Bolivianos.</i>		<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Bolivianos.</i>
January	763,755	34,487.73	August	521,407	23,545.16
February	710,648	32,091.44	September	315,627	14,259.04
March	751,035	33,900.23	October	613,646	28,156.13
April	385,030	17,376.83	November	407,187	18,755.71
May	830,265	37,491.34	December	334,985	15,438.94
June	427,324	19,304.80	Total	6,687,974	303,115.16
July	627,065	28,307.81			

COINAGE IN 1906.

According to statistics published by the National Mint of Bolivia, there were coined during the year 1906, 316,003 *bolivianos*, the distribution of which, by months, is as follows:

	<i>Bolivianos.</i>		<i>Bolivianos.</i>
January	35,871	August	1,087
February	32,610	September	35,784
March	860	October	23,914
April	16,305	November	27,175
May	43,480	December	19,566
June	30,436	Total	316,003
July	48,915		

MINERAL EXPORTS OF POTOSI, 1906.

Total shipments of tin reported for the year 1906 by the Potosi custom-house amount to 132,509.43 quintals, on which duties to the value of 356,276.32 *bolivianos* were collected. Duties on silver exported, amounted to 1,606.03 *bolivianos*, making the total receipts from mineral exports 357,882.35 *bolivianos*.

CONSULAR REPORTS ON TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

The merchandise exported from New York and San Francisco, consigned to Bolivia, during the months of November and December, 1906, according to Bolivian consular reports, was as follows:

	November.		December.	
	Packages.	Value.	Packages.	Value.
New York via—				
Mollendo.....	10,580	\$61,483.31	12,105	\$76,595.99
Antofagasta.....	2,853	32,431.14	4,272	37,847.22
Parí.....	709	6,124.82	116	1,206.20
Rosario.....	134	5,676.77	115	3,510.00
Arica.....	81	765.13	79	1,004.00
Montevideo.....			49	635.75
Total.....	14,357	106,481.17	16,736	120,799.16
San Francisco via—				
Mollendo.....		78,513.26		16,332.73
Antofagasta.....		11,459.13		9,235.55
Arica.....		85.00		
Total.....		90,057.39		25,568.28

Exports from the United States to Bolivia in 1906.

	New York.		San Francisco.	
	Packages.	Value.	Packages.	Value.
January.....	2,700	\$48,036.50	21,668	\$12,038.23
February.....	2,685	26,610.40	18,312	23,290.29
March.....	2,339	27,789.42	30,225	18,312.07
April.....	3,601	48,709.39		30,000.00
May.....	7,009	63,754.68		8,125.00
June.....	1,696	27,769.91		9,204.83
July.....	4,251	56,540.14		17,228.47
August.....	5,005	57,574.06		11,535.17
September.....	6,628	87,413.80		67,072.11
October.....	17,329	116,141.27		36,532.17
November.....	14,357	106,481.17		90,057.39
December.....	16,736	120,799.16		25,568.28
Total.....	84,346	787,619.90	70,205	348,984.01

**IMPORTS FROM NEW YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO, JANUARY
AND FEBRUARY, 1907.**

Following is a statement showing the shipments of merchandise from the ports of New York and San Francisco to Bolivia during the months of January and February, 1907, as reported by the Bolivian consuls at the ports mentioned:

Month.	Via—	Value.	
January	Port of New York:		
	Mollendo.....	\$286,184.40	
	Antofagasta.....	29,458.12	
	Para.....	7,601.73	
	Rosario.....	5,727.96	
	Manaos.....	1,887.85	
	Montevideo.....	503.42	
	Total.....	331,364.08	
	February	Mollendo.....	209,313.16
		Antofagasta.....	27,411.49
Rosario.....		4,875.00	
Para.....		4,158.38	
Arica.....		508.86	
Puerto Juarez.....		522.40	
Montevideo.....		135.36	
Total.....	246,924.25		
January.....	Port of San Francisco:		
	Mollendo.....	53,268.22	
	Antofagasta.....	243.86	
Total.....	53,512.08		
February	Mollendo.....	24,310.07	
	Antofagasta.....	1,781.75	
	Total.....	26,091.82	
	Total, port of New York.....	578,288.38	
	Total, port of San Francisco.....	79,603.90	
	Grand total.....	657,892.23	

SALE OF THE GUAQUE-LA PAZ RAILWAY.

The United States Minister to Bolivia has informed the Department of State that an executive decree has been issued, by authority of the Bolivian Congress, for the sale of the Guaque-La Paz Railroad. The proceeds of the sale are to constitute a fund to guarantee interest on the cost of the railway that the Executive may contract for from Potosi to Sucre, or from Macha, Bartolo, or other point that the technical studies indicate as the most practical for the starting and route for the railway to said capital.

RAILROAD LINE TO TARIJA.

On November 28, 1906, the National Congress of the Republic of Bolivia passed a law authorizing the Executive to order the construction, as soon as possible, of a railroad to the city of Tarija, starting

from the Central Northern Argentine Railway, or from the Oran Line. For this purpose the Executive is further authorized to make the necessary combinations, and to raise loans, subject to the approval of the Legislative Power. The receipts from the national custom-house of Tarija, and other national revenues, if necessary, shall be applied exclusively to the amortization of the loans thus raised.

CUSTOMS REVENUES, SECOND QUARTER OF 1906.

Official statistics published in December, 1906, show that the custom-houses of the Republic of Bolivia collected during the second quarter of 1906 the amount of 1,053,628.39 *bolivianos*. This sum is thus distributed among the various custom-houses:

	<i>Bolivianos.</i>
Antofagasta.....	582, 114. 22
Arica.....	14, 705. 65
La Paz and Pelechuco.....	395, 444. 23
Tarija.....	15, 653. 05
Uyuni.....	25, 866. 60
Puerto Suarez.....	2, 898. 73
Oruro.....	16, 945. 91
Total.....	1, 053, 628. 39

BRAZIL.

CUSTOMS REVENUES IN 1906.

The customs revenue of the Republic of Brazil for the calendar year 1906 was 247,413,386 *milreis*, of which 84,960,996\$ was gold and 162,452,391\$ paper. During the year 1905, the revenue was 239,689,327\$, of which 53,775,501\$ was gold and 185,913,826\$ paper. The aggregate increase in 1906 was, therefore, 7,724,059\$. The revenue from exports from the Acre district, was 9,177,815\$, as against 8,177,975\$ in 1905, an increase in favor of 1906 of 999,840\$.

COFFEE SHIPMENTS IN 1906-7.

For the twelve months, January-December, 1906, total entries of coffee at the Brazilian ports of Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Victoria, Bahia, and other smaller ports, aggregated 15,347,660 bags of 60 kilograms. The shipments from the same ports amounted to 13,965,800 bags, as against 10,820,604 bags recorded for the preceding year. These clearances to foreign ports in 1906 were valued at 418,399,742 *milreis* or £27,615,883, the values for 1905 being 324,678,601 *milreis* or £21,420,330.

Entries for all Brazil for the first half of the last five crop years show as follows:

	Half year.	Total crop.		Half year.	Total crop.
	<i>Bags.</i>	<i>Bags.</i>		<i>Bags.</i>	<i>Bags.</i>
1901-2.....	10,637,309	16,276,465	1904-5.....	8,135,155	10,597,080
1902-3.....	8,532,676	12,993,559	1905-6.....	8,258,498	11,055,378
1903-4.....	8,615,500	11,193,505	1906-7.....	12,550,837	.....

The average ratio of the half yearly report to the total crop for the periods covered is 71.8 per cent, and on this basis the total output for the year 1906-7 would be 17,480,274 bags.

Commenting on the above figures, the "Brazilian Review" states that the figures for the first six months of the current crop year are so gigantic and so surprising as to disturb judgment, it being evident that the yield will surpass all previous records.

January, 1907, shipments from the ports of Santos and Rio de Janeiro aggregated 1,740,203 bags, as compared with 421,016 in the same month of 1906.

EXPORTS OF HIDES FROM RIO GRANDE DO SUL, 1906.

Salted and dry hides shipped from Rio Grande do Sul during 1906 numbered 861,120, the United States taking 28,000 of the last-named class. In 1905 the total number shipped was 723,235, of which dry hides for the United States amounted to 14,513.

RUBBER EXPORTS IN 1906.

Figures covering the shipments of Para rubber from Manaos, and in transit from Peru and Bolivia through Para, for the year 1906 aggregate 34,767,755 kilograms, of which 16,192,304 went to the United States and 18,575,451 kilograms were consigned to European parts.

Manaos shipments figure for 17,150,410 kilograms, consigned in the following manner: New York, 7,162,444 kilograms; Liverpool, 6,118,460; Havre and Hamburg, 3,869,506.

The export of rubber from the port of Para for the month of December, 1906, were: To the United States, 3,454,582 kilograms; to Europe, 1,080,530 kilograms. The exports to Europe during the six months July to December, 1906, amounted to 4,616,823 kilograms. The quantity exported during the year was: To the United States, 9,430,234 kilograms; to Europe, 8,204,158 kilograms.

CREATION OF A GEOLOGICAL AND MINERALOGICAL BUREAU.

In connection with the Department of Ways and Public Works recently established by the Brazilian Government, a Bureau of Geological and Mineralogical Research has been created by an Executive decree of January 10, 1907.

The principal objects of the new Bureau are as follows:

To make a scientific study of the geology and mineral resources of the Republic, with special attention to surface and subsoil waters. Such information is to serve as a basis for the organization of communications and other public works, particularly for counteracting the effects of drought. A laboratory and museum are to be maintained in connection with the actual surveys; maps, diagrams, and statistics are to be prepared and issued for the benefit of governmental offices and duly authorized persons, and, in fact, every possible measure is to be taken for the systematic propaganda of the mineral wealth of the country.

EXPLOITATION OF MANGANESE DEPOSITS.

The "Brazilian Review" for February 5, 1907, reports the organization at Ougree, Belgium, of a Belgian-Brazilian company having for its object the extraction of manganese and iron and the treatment of the same, and, in general, the development of all business appertaining to the manganese and iron industries and of their derivatives. A capital of 4,700,000 *francs* has been divided into 4,700 shares of 1,000 *francs* each, of which 3,000 shares and 200,000 *francs* in bullion have been remitted for the purchase of manganese concessions in Brazil.

The company, whose duration is fixed at thirty years, also proposes to exploit such other products of the soils as may be included in their concessions.

IMMIGRATION AT RIO DE JANEIRO, 1906.

The number of immigrants entering the port of Rio de Janeiro during 1906, exclusive of persons brought into the country through the agents of the government of the State of São Paulo, was 27,147. Their nationalities were as follows: Portuguese, 16,795; Italians, 4,318; Spaniards, 4,074; Turks, 1,110; Germans, 225; Russians, 199; Belgians, 15; Argentines, 14; Swiss, 10; other, 80. Of the total, 23,344 were males and 3,803 females.

ERECTION OF A SMOKELESS-POWDER FACTORY.

The Minister of War of the Brazilian Government has approved the contract made with a United States firm for the establishment of a smokeless-powder factory at Piquete.

CUSTOMS REVENUE AT RIO DE JANEIRO, DECEMBER, 1906.

The total customs revenue at the port of Rio de Janeiro for the month of December, 1906, amounted to 8,813,608\$812, of which 3,488,240\$050 was gold and 5,325,368\$762 paper. These figures show a decline of 842,112\$845 as compared with December, 1905, when receipts aggregated 9,655,721\$157.

DIAMOND MINES OF SALOBRO.

The "Bulletin" published by the Department of Agriculture of Bahia, in its issue of July, contains a description and brief history of the diamond mines of Salobro, in the State of Bahia.

These mines were discovered in 1881. A professor from Cannavieiras, while engaged in prospecting at a place called Salobro, found in the gravel of a small tributary of the Pardo River a number of diamonds of rare color and of the first water.

The news of the discovery soon spread, and in a short time a mining town of several thousand inhabitants sprang into existence.

The mines are situated at a distance of about 70 kilometers from Cannavieiras and 6 or 7 kilometers from Jacaranda, the nearest point on the Pardo River. This region differs greatly from the other diamond-bearing regions of Brazil, because of its close proximity to the sea (about 60 kilometers distant), and the absence of hills, which are generally associated with the occurrence of diamonds. The region is traversed by both the Pardo and Jequitinhonha rivers. The geological formation of this region consists of several strata of sandstone and clay schists, and having intercalated between them a thick layer of conglomerate consisting of different kinds of granitic and gneissic rocks. This series is several hundred meters thick, with a marked incline to the east. In the bed of the Salobro River and its tributaries this conglomerate outcrops at different points, and the mines are in the immediate vicinity of these outcrops.

Thus, according to the author, there seems to be no doubt that the diamond is directly connected with this conglomerate. It is probable that this formation extends over a large area of this zone and there is strong ground for the belief that at many, if not at all, its points of outcrop, it will be found diamond-bearing, as at Salobro. This last-mentioned district, however, still offers a large field for mining operations and is undoubtedly destined to a brilliant future.

The production of the mines of Salobro from 1881 to 1890 has been estimated at about 54,000 *oitavas* (193,644 grams).^a Since 1886 there has been a decline in the production, due to several causes, the main one being the difficulties encountered in working the deposits. The entire region is covered with a thick forest growth and it is necessary first to clear the land and then dig down a distance of about 2 meters before the diamond-bearing gravel is reached.

While the diamonds from the Salobro mines have neither the brilliance nor the hardness of those from the Diamantinas mines they are nevertheless considered very fine and obtain a good price.

Two or three French and English companies have been working these mines for a number of years at a good profit.

^a Oitava equivalent to 3.586 grams.

MINING NOTES.

"The São José Diamonds and Carbons Limited" is the title of a company that has been organized for the purpose of working the diamond alluvial deposits in the valley of Rio São Jose, in the municipal district of Lencoes, Bahia. The "cascalho" in which the diamonds are found is from 20 to 40 centimeters thick, and is from 8 to 10 meters below the surface.

By a decree of January 3, 1907, the President of Brazil authorized the Datas Diamond and Gold Company to operate in Brazil. This company was incorporated at Wilmington, Delaware, July, 1906. It has a capital of \$100,000.

A commission of mining experts, of which Dr. ORVILLE DERBY is chief engineer, has been appointed to study and report on the manganese and gold deposits situated between Miguel Burnier and Sabara and other points in the vicinity of the Central Railway.

FLOATING EXHIBIT OF JAPANESE PRODUCTS.

The Japanese Steam Navigation Company, "Tokio Kisen Kwaiska," has inaugurated a service for the exhibition of Japanese products in the principal ports of the South American Republics. The exhibits will be made in vessels especially built for this purpose. The company is to receive aid from the Japanese Government for this service.

INDUSTRIAL USE OF PERINI FIBER.

In order to promote the industrial use of the new Perini fiber, the government of the State of Rio de Janeiro offers an annual subsidy of 30,000 milreis, for a period of four years, to anyone who shall establish a paper or rope factory in this State and shall use this fiber in the manufacture of its products.

CHILE.**CUSTOMS RECEIPTS IN 1906.**

Customs receipts at the various ports of the Republic of Chile for the calendar year 1906 aggregated \$103,507,555.71 (Chilean currency), as compared with \$91,321,900.98 in 1905, an increase during the twelve months of \$12,185,654.73.

Export duties in 1906 figure for \$60,153,596.41, as against \$57,127,954 in 1905, while import dues for the two periods are reported at \$41,443,545.48 and \$32,265,679.22, respectively.

The monthly receipts throughout the two years were as follows:

Month.	1905.	1906.
January.....	\$8,004,494.00	\$9,191,353.00
February.....	7,200,859.00	6,136,190.00
March.....	7,060,441.61	8,618,323.59
April.....	5,969,326.14	7,018,808.22
May.....	5,577,290.47	7,608,383.48
June.....	6,030,051.13	7,022,879.33
July.....	7,717,045.77	8,928,483.70
August.....	6,714,596.00	6,758,133.05
September.....	8,153,698.71	7,077,541.81
October.....	10,426,138.50	11,960,011.67
November.....	9,193,431.50	10,764,975.30
December.....	9,023,311.17	12,099,435.32

Total receipts at Valparaiso, the principal port of entry, during December, 1906, were \$3,008,039.33, as compared with \$1,712,997.36 in 1905, while Antofagasta, through which the bulk of shipments abroad are made, is credited with \$1,004,740.96 in 1906, as against \$454,340.24 in 1905 for the month of December.

BUDGET FOR 1907.

The Chilean budget, as approved by the National Congress, provides for a total expenditure, during the year 1907, of 134,830,532.36 pesos, paper, and 58,796,780.83, gold, distributed among the various branches of public service, as follows:

	Paper.	Gold.
	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
Ministry of the Interior.....	20,605,528.65	5,820,981.33
Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Worship, and Colonization.....	3,277,367.42	937,397.69
Ministry of Justice.....	6,911,202.93	.....
Ministry of Instruction.....	16,086.55	161,666.66
Ministry of the Treasury.....	10,829,096.92	28,349,166.23
Ministry of War.....	16,192,780.47	99,733.33
Ministry of the Navy.....	10,460,781.41	6,315,731.27
Ministry of Industry and Public Works.....	9,532,988.10	117,433.32
Ministry of Communications (railroads).....	40,934,273.91	16,984,671.00

COPPER PRODUCTION IN 1906.

Chilean copper exports during 1906 aggregated 28,000 tons, a diminution of 1,600 tons being noted as compared with the preceding year.

THE WHEAT AND BARLEY CROPS IN 1906.

According to the Bureau of Agricultural Statistics of Chile the wheat and barley crops gathered in 1906 were as follows, compared with those of 1904 and 1905:

[Metric quintals. 1 quintal=220.46 pounds.]

	1904.	1905.	1906.
Wheat.....	5,454,361.70	4,002,393.15	4,293,497.99
Barley.....	1,134,048.41	1,060,541.64	978,664.32

STATUS OF THE NITRATE INDUSTRY.

The fiscal delegate charged by the Chilean Government with an investigation of the nitrate beds of the Republic reports that the State still possesses some 2,000,000 hectares (hectare, 2.47 acres) of nitrate grounds. "It may be safely estimated," he says, "that 1,000,000 hectares of ground contain 10,000,000,000 Spanish quintals (Castile and Chile quintal, 101.41 pounds) of nitrate. So that if the yearly exportation of nitrate be put at the absurdly high figure of 80,000,000 quintals—it has never yet reached 40,000,000—there is sufficient nitrate in the supposed 1,000,000 hectares for one hundred and seventy-five years. If to these 1,000,000 hectares, belonging to the State," says the delegate, "there be added the grounds belonging to private persons, the number of years of duration would be three or four times greater."

STATUS OF CHILEAN BANKS.

Deposits in Chilean banks on September 30, 1906, aggregated 376,997,423 *pesos*, or \$113,992,268 United States gold, on a capital and reserve fund of 170,421,121 *pesos*, or \$51,126,336 United States gold.

At that time the cash on hand amounted to 75,300,956 *pesos*, or \$22,590,287 United States gold, of which 5,096,138 *pesos*, or \$1,528,841 United States gold, was in gold or silver. The loans amounted to 422,266,645 *pesos*, or \$126,679,994 United States gold.

Of the 25 banks in Chile 13 are either located in Valparaiso or have important branches there. Several of them pay from 3 to 6 per cent interest on deposits, as follows: At sight, 3 per cent; on current account, 3 per cent; two or three months, 4 per cent; four months, 5 per cent, and six months, or thirty days' notice after three months, 6 per cent. Interest settlements are made the last of June and December.

The bank loan rate is from 9 to 12 per cent and in a few extreme cases it was even found to be higher. The usual rate for individual loans is from 10 to 14 per cent and in some cases 3 per cent per month is paid. There is a good opening here for money, and it will pay investigating.

RAILROAD FROM OSORNO TO PUERTO MONTT.

On December 12, 1906, a law was promulgated authorizing the President of the Republic to advertise for bids for the construction of a railroad line from Osorno to Puerto Montt, the cost of which must exceed 12,000,000 *pesos*, national gold currency of 18 pennies. The bids must be presented within two months from the publication in the "*Diario Oficial*" of the law referred to.

PORT MOVEMENT OF VALPARAISO, 1906

The port movement of Valparaiso, Chile, during the year 1906 was as follows, according to official statistics:

Entries: Steamers, 1,030, with 1,728,381 tons; sailing vessels, 181, with 251,482 tons; total, 1,211 vessels, with 1,979,863 tons.

Clearances: Steamers, 1,048, with 1,706,681 tons; sailing vessels, 72, with 259,488 tons; total, 1,220 vessels, with 1,966,169 tons.

CUSTOMS TARIFF.

The "*Feuille officielle suisse*" of commerce publishes the following notice:

The Chilean customs tariff in effect since 1903 will also be applied without modification during the year 1907.

SCARCITY OF LABOR.

United States Consul ALFRED A. WINSLOW, of Valparaiso, reports:

"There is a great lack of laborers both in the city and on the farm, and because of this workmen demand very high wages and are so independent that in many cases they are of little service. There are no labor organizations, but workmen are so scarce that anyone who wishes to work can demand and obtain almost any price. Common laborers have been paid 8 and 10 pesos per day, which means from \$2.40 to \$3 United States gold. The usual wage is from 5 to 6 pesos (\$1.50 to \$1.80) per day and skilled labor in proportion. Even at these prices it is impossible to get near enough men.

"One firm in this city with very large interests in this country has arranged to bring over 2,000 coolies on contract, and a corporation is considering the matter of bringing in a like number of workmen from the Argentine Republic. It is conservatively estimated that 10,000 men could be given employment for the next two or three years in rebuilding the city of Valparaiso. Where these men are to come from is a mystery. The Government realizes this, and is considering the question of immigration. It is proposed to grant liberal land concessions to actual settlers. There is still much valuable land not occupied, and the agricultural products are needed for the country to supply food for workmen in the cities and in the mines at a reasonable price. As it is, living is very expensive here."

COLOMBIA.

RAILWAYS IN THE REPUBLIC.

According to figures published in the "*Diario Oficial*," of Colombia, for August 29, 1906, the railways of the Republic, and their respective length, were as follows:

	Kilometers.
Antioquia Railway.....	58
Bolivar Railway.....	28
Cartagena Railway.....	105
Cauca Railway.....	37
Cúcuta Railway.....	70
La Dorada Railway.....	33
Girardot Railway.....	78
Northern Railway.....	50
Sabana Railway.....	40
Santa Marta Railway.....	67
Southern Railway.....	29
Tolima Railway.....	22
Total.....	617

DENATURED ALCOHOL CONCESSIONS.

Under date of August 27 and October 22, 1906, the President of the Republic of Colombia approved two concessions for the exclusive privilege of distilling and selling denatured alcohol in the country, to be used in the production of light, power, heat, or other industrial methods.

The first concession is to CHARLES J. EDER and is limited to the Department of Cauca, and the other to LEO J. KOPP and others for the Department of Cundinamarca and the Federal District.

Both grants are for five years, dating from January 1, 1907, and limit the selling price of the article to 18 *centavos* gold per liter.

CUBA.

CUSTOMS REVENUES, CALENDAR YEAR 1906.

A statement recently published by the Department of Finance of the Cuban Republic shows that the various custom-houses collected, during the calendar year 1906, a total revenue of \$25,090,084.05, as compared with \$25,258,005.44 in 1905, a decrease of \$69,910.19.

The following table shows the different amounts collected during each month of the year in reference:

January.....	\$2,395,296.25	August.....	\$2,159,197.54
February.....	2,240,081.70	September.....	1,501,388.95
March.....	2,462,204.54	October.....	1,720,145.71
April.....	2,006,211.58	November.....	2,009,085.76
May.....	2,419,977.97	December.....	2,098,613.87
June.....	1,951,724.31		
July.....	2,126,155.87	Total.....	25,090,084.05

THE TOBACCO MARKET IN 1906.

A review of the tobacco market of Cuba for the calendar year 1906 shows that from January 1 to December 31 Cuba exported to the United States, Germany, Canada, the Argentine Republic, France, Austria, England, Chile, Holland, and Australia 277,426 bales of leaf tobacco whose total weight was 12,636,836 kilograms, as against 317,087 bales having a total weight of 14,776,139 kilograms in 1905. A decrease for the year of 89,661 bales with a weight of 2,139,303 kilograms is thus shown.

Markets previously taking Cuban tobacco, but failing to import it in 1906 were: Miquelon, Honduras, Gibraltar, the Canaries, Dutch Indies, Denmark, the British Antilles, and French Africa. For these markets 706 bales, weighing 35,385 kilograms, were reported in 1905. New markets in 1906 were: The Dominican Republic, China, and Brazil, taking 111 bales with an aggregate weight of 4,875 kilograms.

Cigars were exported to the number of 256,738,029 in 1906 to England, the United States, Germany, France, Canada, Belgium, British Africa, Hungary, and Italy, as against 227,028,621 in the preceding year, thus showing an increase of 29,709,508 cigars. The countries failing to import Cuban cigars during 1906 were the Bermudas, the Azores, French Oceania, Korea, and Portuguese Africa, whose purchases in 1905 had amounted to 107,871 cigars. New markets credited with 329,930 cigars of Cuban origin during the year were: European Turkey, Sweden, Trinidad, British Columbia, various regions of Asia, China, Russia, British India, Asiatic Turkey, German Africa, Norway, Ecuador, and Spanish Africa.

Shipments of cigarettes aggregated 15,643,275 packs, as compared with 3,814,199 packs in 1905. Favoring import duties in Colombia—a great market for cigarettes—had important bearing on the trade. Exportation to Mexico, Chile, the Dutch Antilles, Canaries, Venezuela, British Antilles, United States, Peru, England, Costa Rica, Panama, and Gibraltar also increased notably. New markets were found in Trinidad, Egypt, countries of Asia, Australia, Japan, British Indies, and Guayaquil, sales aggregating 36,360 packs, while Auckland, Roumania, British Africa, and Denmark made no purchases, though in 1905 they had received 50,822 packs.

Cut tobacco was exported to the United States, Colombia, France, England, Chile, and French Africa to the extent of 169,260 kilograms, as compared with 119,337 kilograms in 1905, a gain of 49,923 kilograms being thus shown. Among new importers were: Bolivia, Panama, various sections of Africa, Mexico, Salvador, and Ecuador, with a total of 3,070 packs.

The production of all the tobacco districts of the Republic was 286,288 bales in 1906, against 473,617 bales in 1905, a decrease of 187,239 bales, of which, 130,315 were for Vuelta Abajo, 13,818 for Semi Vuelta, 32,147 for Villas or Remedios, and 15,016 for Partidos.

The production of the following districts had an increase in 1906: Santiago de Cuba, 2,755 bales; Puerto Príncipe, 961, and Matanzas, 251.

The value of the tobacco exported during 1906 was as follows:

Leaf tobacco, 277,426 bales, at \$70 each.....	\$19,419,820.00
Cigars, 256,738,029, at \$65 per 1,000.....	16,688,571.88
Cigarettes, 15,643,275 packages, at \$25 per 1,000.....	391,081.87
Cut tobacco, 169,260 kilograms, at \$1.20 each.....	203,112.00
Total.....	36,702,585.75

The value of the tobacco exports in the previous year was \$29,415,961.16, the increase in 1906 being, therefore, \$7,286,624.59.

The value of the manufactured tobacco consumed during the year under review was \$12,334,154.72. Adding this sum to the value of exported tobacco, the amount of \$49,036,740.47 is obtained, which, compared with the value of tobacco exported and consumed during 1905, amounting to \$42,275,113.42, gives an increase in 1906 of \$6,761,627.05.

Estimating the value of tobacco, cigars, cigarettes and cut tobacco consumed and given away in factories, or which passengers carry away with them or which producers and members of their families consume in the plantations, and adding it to the amount of \$49,036,740.47, the production, industry, and trade of tobacco in the Republic would have a total value of over \$51,000,000.

REPORT ON YELLOW FEVER.

A report issued January 17, 1907, by Dr. E. B. BARNET, chief of the local health board of Havana, states that there were 112 cases of yellow fever in Cuba for the year 1906, of which 33 were fatal. In Havana there were 71 cases and 12 deaths, and in the provinces 41 cases and 21 deaths, showing a mortality rate of 17 per cent for Havana and 51 per cent for the remainder of the island. There were in Havana from January 1 to October 1 21 cases of yellow fever, of which 6 died, a rate of 29 per cent, and from October 1 to December 31 there were 50 cases and 6 deaths, a rate of only 12 per cent.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

FINANCIAL STATUS OF THE REPUBLIC, 1906.

President CACERES, in his annual message to the National Congress for the year 1907, says:

"The receipts for the last year to December 31 have amounted to more than \$3,800,000.

"The sums deposited in the National City Bank of New York by virtue of the decree of March 31, 1905, amount, with interest up to December 31, 1906, to \$2,317,607.40.

"Cash on hand in the office of the Auditor of the Treasury and in other public offices amounts to more than \$280,000.

"It is the first time that the annual balance of the public treasury of the country is closed with a sum equal to that estimated in the Report of the Minister of Finance, a sure guaranty of the immutability of the peace and of the credit that we have attained as a base for the future economic redemption of the Republic, finding therein the means to free it from debt, and to undertake all the improvements which must give an impulse to its productive capacity, on which depends the sure advancement of its prosperity and settled policy.

"The exports for the year represent in value \$6,543,872 and the imports \$4,281,337."

FOREIGN COMMERCE FOR THE YEAR 1906.

According to figures issued by the Controller and Receiver-General of the Customs Service of the Dominican Republic, the year 1906 was one of advancing prosperity to the country as a whole, as attested by the fact that its industrial and commercial activities, during that period, surpassed those of any previous year in the history of the country. Both its production and consumption were increased to a marked degree.

The general application of the revenue laws furnished the Government with the necessary funds to make many needed improvements, especially in the building of roads. Substantial private enterprises, particularly in agriculture, were generally successful and enlarged in scope. Notable progress was made in every branch of commerce toward orderly and natural business conditions. More people were employed or engaged in profitable labor than ever before and the resulting increased demand for supplies stimulated both the internal trade and foreign importations.

The total value of the foreign trade of the Republic during the calendar year 1906, not including imports and exports of gold, silver, and paper currency, was \$10,601,815, an increase of approximately one million over 1905, which exhibited a greater volume of business than any other year up to that time.

The value of merchandise purchased abroad and imported was \$4,065,437, against local products exported to the value of \$6,536,378, leaving a balance of trade in favor of the Republic of \$2,470,941.

The credits resulting from this accumulating balance enabled the Government to deposit abroad during the year, without the exportation of currency, \$1,476,116 to apply on the public debt. In addition to this the volume of American currency circulating in the country was increased by the net importation of \$208,406, leaving still an apparent foreign credit in favor of the Republic, as a result of the year's transaction, of \$786,424.

All of the principal local products were increased both in quantities and values over those of preceding years except sugar, which, although the output exceeded that of 1905 by 7,781 tons, suffered a considerable decline in value.

Thus while the exportations of 1905, aggregating 47,309 tons, yielded an average net price of \$3.10 per hundredweight, or a total of \$3,292,470, the 55,090 tons shipped during 1906 netted but \$1.93 per hundredweight, or \$2,392,406 for the entire exportation, showing a decrease in value for the larger quantity exported during the latter year of \$900,064. This served to offset the gains in values of other products shipped and reduced the total value of exports to \$6,543,872, as against \$6,896,098 exported during 1905, a net decrease of \$352,226. And as almost the entire sugar exportation was, as usual, to the United States, the principal decrease in export values, amounting to \$734,987, is shown in the products shipped to that country, while it continued to receive by far the greatest quantity of products exported and more than half of the entire values produced.

The production of cacao showed a continued steady increase and a gain for the year of approximately 3,000,000 pounds, the total exportations reaching 14,295 tons. The general prices obtained for this product have also been good, netting an average of slightly more than \$7 per hundredweight and advancing until at the close of the year it was in good demand for export at \$11 per hundredweight, placing it, for the time, at the head of the list as the country's product of greatest value. And, in view of the peculiar suitability of the climate and soil to the production of the highest grades of this article, which has as yet received comparatively little attention, as well as the growing demand for it as a staple both in Europe and America, it seems destined to take its place permanently as the most valuable and profitable product of the Republic.

The production of tobacco leaf, bananas, coffee, hides and skins, wax and dye woods was also considerably increased and the prices received generally higher than those of 1905, as shown by the annexed comparative tables.

But the most striking feature of the year's trade is the marked increase in imports, which were considerably larger than those of any preceding year, consisting almost exclusively of staple merchandise and food supplies, and indicating a greatly increased purchasing power on the part of the general public.

The total value of imports, exclusive of currency, was \$4,281,337, against \$2,736,828 during 1905, showing a net increase of \$1,328,609, or 49 per cent, over the comparative period, which was the record year of the Republic in general commerce and imports up to that time.

Of this *increase* in trade the United States received \$685,938, consisting of larger purchases in that country of general merchandise, but especially of cotton goods, which were more than doubled. Increased purchases were made in Germany to the value of \$382,676, considerably more than half of which represented increased rice importation. Great Britain enjoyed an increased trade to the extent of \$160,143, consisting almost entirely of larger sales of cotton goods. The importations from France were increased 25 per cent, or \$59,196, and those from Spain \$50,315, doubling the trade with the latter country. Other changes in trade of less importance took place, as shown by the annexed tables.

The total values of the commercial transactions of the Republic with foreign countries during 1906 were distributed as follows:

	Values.	Percentage of the whole.
United States.....	\$6,252,707	57.8
Germany.....	2,923,942	27.0
France.....	771,916	7.2
United Kingdom.....	572,714	5.2
Spain.....	93,732	.9
Italy.....	50,842	.5
Cuba.....	47,751	.4
Porto Rico.....	32,936	.3
All other countries.....	78,669	.7
Total.....	10,825,209	100.0

Trade in ordinary textiles, miscellaneous hardware, foodstuffs, and other similar merchandise of first necessity made up the greater part of the importations of the year.

The aggregate declared values of cotton goods, manufactures of iron and steel, rice, wheat flour, provisions, including meat and dairy products, oils, manufactures of vegetable fibers, fish and fish products, and articles of wood and leather manufacture, of relative importance in the order enumerated, constitute 74 per cent of the total value of imported merchandise, the remaining 26 per cent being represented by that of miscellaneous articles of every nature.

Imports under the leading class, cotton goods, were invoiced at \$1,136,358, as against \$552,774 for 1905, the increase having been due principally to larger receipts from the United States and Great Britain.

In manufactures of iron and steel, the United States, while furnishing more than half of the total values imported, showed a decrease in its shipments from those of 1905, although the purchases in Great Britain, Germany, and France were increased in considerable proportions. The total value of imports under this heading was \$474,200, of which \$238,561 came from the United States, \$86,789 from Great Britain, \$57,161 from Germany, and \$34,736 from France.

Rice was the principle food product imported during 1906, and the amount received during the year—18,874,116 pounds, invoiced at \$370,668—shows an increase over importations of the same commodity during the previous twelve months of 8,857,000 pounds. Of this increase, practically all came from Germany, which furnished 15,390,595 pounds of the total importation, while the remainder was divided principally between the United States and Great Britain.

The United States supplied substantially all of the flour imported, consisting of 58,622 barrels, valued at \$250,390, as against 41,172 barrels imported during 1905 at a cost of \$208,968.

The same country led in furnishing the meat and dairy products, the value of these purchased from that source having been \$117,546, or \$35,512 in excess of that of the previous year. The values of provisions from Germany, France, and Porto Rico of this class also show an increase, the total value of meat and dairy products having been \$226,855, as against \$138,195 during the comparative period.

The United States was, as usual, the principal source of the mineral oil supply, which reached a value of \$202,378, or 38 per cent over the invoice value of receipts therefrom during 1905. Spain's trade in olive oil increased from \$2,013 to \$7,738, while the value of the oil trade with the United Kingdom, France, Italy, and "other countries" was a little more than that of the previous year.

Manufactures of vegetable fibers purchased by the Republic from other countries consisted mostly of bagging, in which to export products, and cordage, invoiced at \$149,027, against \$85,721 for 1905. Formerly the United Kingdom controlled the largest portion of this trade, but during 1906 the value of fiber manufactures received from that country were slightly decreased, as well as that from France, while the values of such importations from the United States, Germany, and Spain were more than doubled for each country.

Among the imported foodstuffs consumed were comparatively large quantities of fish and fish products, the bulk of these being salt and dried fish from the United States, the value of which was \$126,299, or \$16,844 more than for 1905. The contributions of Germany and

France to this class were also increased, but the importations from those countries are as yet relatively unimportant.

The aggregate value of manufactures of leather received from all sources was \$118,579, as against \$72,964 during 1905, the increase being due to larger receipts from nearly all countries furnishing these goods, but more especially to those from the United States, the value of which was \$101,833, an increase of 68 per cent over that of the previous year.

The United States also furnished most of the wood manufactures, as was the case in 1905, the shipments therefrom being valued at \$95,780, out of a total of \$110,925. The remainder was supplied principally by Germany. The manufactures included under this heading consist mostly of barrel heads and staves and box shooks, used for export packing.

The remainder of the merchandise imported during 1906 was of a miscellaneous nature and minor importance, distributed throughout some thirty different classes of articles, as may be seen by reference to the accompanying schedules. The largest proportion of this came from the United States, although Germany, as usual, led in the values of malt liquors, woolen goods, and chinaware supplied; Spain in dried fruits and nuts; Italy in hats and caps, and France in wines and liquors.

The principal products sold to other countries were, in the order of their relative value, sugar, cacao, tobacco, bananas, coffee, hides and skins, wax, tropical hard woods, and raw materials for drugs and dyes.

The 123,401,271 pounds of sugar exported, with an invoice value of \$2,392,406, was nearly all destined to the United States, the total shipments to that country aggregating 117,491,975 pounds, declared at \$2,291,527. Of the remainder, 1,754,175 pounds were sent to the United Kingdom, 801,876 pounds to Germany, 304,605 to France, and smaller quantities, aggregating 348,640 pounds, to various other countries.

Cacao beans, valued at \$2,262,912, representing shipments of 32,022,460 pounds, were exported, of which 17,502,961 pounds went to Germany, 9,821,512 to the United States, and the remainder to France.

The total quantity of tobacco exported amounted to 14,965,799 pounds, with a valuation of \$837,057, all of which was divided between the three countries named, as follows: Germany, 8,946,053 pounds, declared at \$528,897; the United States, 3,746,162 pounds, at \$189,279, and France, 2,273,584 pounds, invoiced at \$118,881.

Practically all of the 669,100 bunches of bananas shipped and invoiced at \$334,005 went to the United States.

There were 2,916,727 pounds of coffee exported, with a declared

value of \$220,051. Of this, 1,562,193 pounds, invoiced at \$98,997, went to Germany; 569,215 pounds, at \$50,030, to France; 564,291 pounds, at \$49,556, to the United States, and 86,608 pounds, at \$7,957, to Cuba; the remainder, in all, 134,442 pounds, valued at \$13,511, having been distributed in small lots among all "other countries."

Hides of goats and cattle declared at \$150,440 were sold abroad, principally in the United States, Germany, and France, shipments thereto having been declared at \$78,335, \$60,849, and \$7,521, respectively.

The value of the 514,825 pounds of wax shipped was \$125,599. Of this product, 281,288 pounds went to Germany, 154,233 pounds to the United States, 65,584 pounds to France, and all "other countries," 13,720 pounds.

Shipments of tropical hard woods were made to the United States aggregating in value \$27,773, while smaller consignments were generally distributed among the United Kingdom, France, and "other countries," making a total invoice value of woods exported \$72,859.

The remainder of the total declared value of exports represented shipments of cattle, \$12,359; materials for the manufacture of drugs and dyes, \$56,061; vegetable fibers, \$20,630; honey \$15,985, and of cocoanuts, \$5,814, as well as of many other minor tropical products itemized in the annexed tables.

The maritime movement by means of which the year's foreign commerce was effected were represented by 1,538 entrances and clearances at the eight seacoast entry ports of the Republic of vessels having an aggregate registered tonnage of 1,656,002 tons.

Inport cargoes, valued at \$2,445,429, or 57 per cent of the total value of imports, were brought in American bottoms; values to the extent of \$1,308,338, or 32 per cent, were carried in German; \$272,111 in French; \$95,680 in British, and \$55,421 in Norwegian vessels. Cuban, Dutch, and Dominican ships brought cargoes to the value of \$29,628, \$13,316, and \$11,246, respectively, while the remainder of the receipts were distributed among vessels of various other nationalities.

Export cargoes to the value of \$1,102,519, or 32 per cent of the total value of exports, were transported by vessels sailing under the German flag. The export values carried in American vessels amounted to \$2,091,480, also approximately 32 per cent of the whole. Norwegian steamers received cargoes aggregating \$1,412,623 in value, or 21 per cent, while French ships obtained freight invoiced at \$579,723; British, \$311,931; Dutch, \$23,496, the remainder of the exports having been shipped in Dominican vessels.

In the coastwise trade 6,657 entrances and clearances were recorded at the various entry ports of the Republic, representing a total tonnage

movement in local traffic carried on by Dominican vessels thereof of 122,219 tons.

Seventy-five per cent of this trade was carried on by small sailing vessels and the remainder by steamers of less than 60 tons burden.

This branch of commerce has increased in activity to meet the advanced requirements of the country.

Imports into the Republic of Santo Domingo during the calendar year 1906, showing the values and principal countries of origin, in comparison with those of the calendar year 1905.

Articles, by classes.	Jan. 1, 1905, to Dec. 31, 1905.		Jan. 1, 1906, to Dec. 31, 1906.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Agricultural implements:				
United States.....		\$15,394		\$15,450
United Kingdom.....		2,427		4,068
Germany.....		19,230		24,519
France.....		321		60
Cuba.....		97		3
Porto Rico.....		1,362		344
Other countries.....				327
Total.....		38,831		44,771
Animals:				
Horses and mules—				
United States.....	<i>Number.</i>	7,529	<i>Number.</i>	3
Cuba.....	20	400		800
Porto Rico.....	27	1,344	12	1,305
Total.....	90	9,273	15	2,105
Cattle—				
United States.....	2	365		
Porto Rico.....	134	4,075		
Total.....	136	4,440		
All other—				
United States.....		96		82
Germany.....		32		
Porto Rico.....				819
Total.....		128		901
Books, maps, and other printed matter:				
United States.....		2,563		5,064
United Kingdom.....		5		83
Germany.....		1,542		2,512
France.....		1,445		4,791
Italy.....		30		182
Spain.....		463		697
Cuba.....		388		1,013
Porto Rico.....				119
Other countries.....				3,500
Total.....		6,436		18,561
Breadstuffs (wheat flour):				
United States.....	<i>Barrels.</i>	208,968	<i>Barrels.</i>	250,390
Germany.....	41,172		58,622	1
Porto Rico.....	10	50		
Other countries.....	231	805	20	50
Total.....	41,413	209,823	58,642	250,481
All other—				
United States.....		20,508		19,438
United Kingdom.....		70		103
Germany.....		74		153
France.....		433		946
Italy.....		820		710
Spain.....		305		157
Porto Rico.....		4		6
Other countries.....		12		58
Total.....		22,226		21,571

Imports into the Republic of Santo Domingo during the calendar year 1906, showing the values and principal countries of origin, in comparison with those of the calendar year 1905—Continued.

Articles, by classes.	Jan. 1, 1905, to Dec. 31, 1905.		Jan. 1, 1906, to Dec. 31, 1906.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Chemicals, drugs, and dyes:				
United States.....		\$39,023		\$48,331
United Kingdom.....		4,460		5,982
Germany.....		2,989		3,218
France.....		10,856		7,063
Italy.....		375		84
Spain.....		85		266
Cuba.....		113		188
Porto Rico.....		74		40
Other countries.....		275		
Total.....		58,250		65,152
Coal:	<i>Tons.</i>		<i>Tons.</i>	
United States.....	4,280	12,803	5,743	21,701
United Kingdom.....	2,336	8,582	805	3,191
Porto Rico.....	2	20		
Other countries.....	425	2,485	50	375
Total.....	7,043	23,890	6,598	25,267
Cotton, manufactures of:				
United States.....		218,100		596,347
United Kingdom.....		190,074		339,811
Germany.....		69,450		97,169
France.....		36,347		46,281
Spain.....		20,102		31,752
Italy.....		14,591		13,482
Belgium.....		90		
Cuba.....				45
Porto Rico.....		1,038		7,052
Other countries.....		2,982		4,479
Total.....		552,774		1,136,358
Earthen, stone, and china ware:				
United States.....		589		802
United Kingdom.....		1,915		2,185
Germany.....		13,144		19,838
France.....		1,001		611
Italy.....				52
Spain.....		14		26
Belgium.....		73		7
Porto Rico.....				12
Other countries.....				
Total.....		16,736		23,533
Fibers, vegetable, manufactures of:				
United States.....		29,770		60,310
United Kingdom.....		32,409		31,000
Germany.....		12,943		54,325
France.....		6,466		726
Italy.....		471		464
Spain.....		796		2,040
Other countries.....		2,896		162
Total.....		85,721		149,027
Fish, preserved, and fish products:				
United States.....		109,455		126,269
United Kingdom.....		10		
Germany.....		953		2,129
France.....		1,590		1,072
Italy.....		522		18
Spain.....		1,264		1,712
Porto Rico.....		140		92
Other countries.....		220		155
Total.....		114,134		131,477
Fruits and nuts:				
United States.....		3,240		5,685
United Kingdom.....		15		23
Germany.....		59		337
France.....		1,464		1,797
Italy.....		108		620

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Imports into the Republic of Santo Domingo during the calendar year 1906, showing the values and principal countries of origin, etc.—Continued.

Articles by classes.	Jan. 1, 1905, to Dec. 31, 1905.		Jan. 1, 1906, to Dec. 31, 1906.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Fruits and nuts—Continued.				
Spain.....		\$1,487		\$6,582
Cuba.....		105		240
Porto Rico.....				6
Other countries.....		49		
Total.....		6,597		15,290
Glass and glassware:				
United States.....		5,605		13,473
United Kingdom.....		209		105
Germany.....		3,699		8,399
France.....		441		1,022
Italy.....		176		166
Spain.....		3		515
Belgium.....		7		
Porto Rico.....		23		54
Other countries.....				88
Total.....		9,563		23,822
Gold and silver currency:				
United States.....		359,435		215,900
Grease and grease scraps for soap stock:				
United States.....	<i>Pounds.</i>	37,856	<i>Pounds.</i>	26,875
Germany.....	22,926	503	503,213	
France.....	357	8		
Spain.....	1,130	150		
Porto Rico.....	238,637	5,005	31,883	915
Total.....	1,235,255	43,522	535,096	27,793
Gums and resins:				
United States.....		13,583		17,149
United Kingdom.....		60		415
Germany.....		7		1,319
France.....		12		21
Spain.....				56
Total.....		13,662		18,960
Hats and caps:				
United States.....		9,070		2,162
United Kingdom.....		553		137
Germany.....		2,292		1,199
France.....		4,626		7,444
Italy.....		47,364		15,767
Spain.....		144		212
Porto Rico.....		652		311
Other countries.....		829		
Total.....		65,530		27,232
Iron and steel, manufactures of:				
United States.....		287,381		283,501
United Kingdom.....		63,568		86,789
Germany.....		37,022		57,161
France.....		10,438		34,736
Italy.....		769		7
Spain.....		262		928
Belgium.....		3,752		3,834
Cuba.....		93		45
Porto Rico.....		581		7,067
Other countries.....		353		72
Total.....		404,159		474,200
Jewelry, including watches and clocks:				
United States.....		1,532		795
United Kingdom.....		111		15
Germany.....		846		1,883
France.....		3,588		5,553
Italy.....		1,141		7,193
Spain.....				10
Porto Rico.....		81		
Total.....		7,299		15,449

Imports into the Republic of Santo Domingo during the calendar year 1906, showing the values and principal countries of origin, in comparison with those of the calendar year 1905—Continued.

Articles, by classes.	Jan. 1, 1905, to Dec. 31, 1905.		Jan. 1, 1906, to Dec. 31, 1906.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Leather, and manufactures of:				
United States.....		\$59,455		\$101,833
United Kingdom.....		3,860		4,034
Germany.....		3,188		6,015
France.....		4,988		4,243
Italy.....				175
Spain.....		1,312		2,210
Porto Rico.....		89		69
Other countries.....		72		
Total.....		72,964		118,579
Malt liquors; beer in bottles:	<i>Dozen.</i>		<i>Dozen.</i>	
United States.....	4,175	5,240	9,252	11,006
United Kingdom.....	450	690	912	1,458
Germany.....	20,061	30,572	28,987	45,172
France.....	810	2,601	667	945
Spain.....	12	15		
Other countries.....	55	34	281	430
Total.....	25,563	39,152	40,099	59,011
Metals, and manufactures of (not elsewhere specified):				
United States.....		7,939		13,745
United Kingdom.....		1,016		1,204
Germany.....		2,348		3,604
France.....		244		727
Italy.....		40		3
Spain.....		126		29
Cuba.....		85		
Porto Rico.....		97		
Other countries.....		81		3
Total.....		11,976		119,615
Oils:				
United States.....		147,309		202,378
United Kingdom.....		1,037		1,506
Germany.....		1,699		1,379
France.....		1,653		1,854
Italy.....		465		819
Spain.....		2,013		7,738
Belgium.....		22		
Porto Rico.....		19		1,502
Other countries.....		1,787		483
Total.....		155,934		217,459
Paints, pigments, and colors:				
United States.....		9,117		9,182
United Kingdom.....		2,577		3,431
Germany.....		2,507		4,174
France.....		41		126
Spain.....		82		
Other countries.....		41		
Total.....		14,365		16,913
Paper and manufactures of:				
United States.....		13,170		13,165
United Kingdom.....		299		53
Germany.....		7,945		18,670
France.....		3,053		1,007
Italy.....		760		982
Spain.....		2,837		2,145
Porto Rico.....				9
Cuba.....		182		
Other countries.....		3		176
Total.....		28,249		36,207
Perfumery and cosmetics:				
United States.....		3,078		1,560
United Kingdom.....		200		6
Germany.....		1,082		671
France.....		10,822		8,495
Italy.....		221		105
Spain.....		130		112

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Imports into the Republic of Santo Domingo during the calendar year 1906, showing the values and principal countries of origin, etc.—Continued.

Articles, by classes.	Jan. 1, 1905, to Dec. 31, 1905.		Jan. 1, 1905, to Dec. 31, 1905.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Perfumery and cosmetics—Continued.				
Porto Rico.....				\$185
Other countries.....		\$19		
Total.....		15,552		11,134
Provisions, comprising meat and dairy products:				
United States.....		72,834		117,546
United Kingdom.....		1,216		539
Germany.....		56,101		89,245
France.....		4,870		9,108
Italy.....		653		931
Spain.....		526		610
Cuba.....		1,241		969
Porto Rico.....		648		7,549
Other countries.....		106		358
Total.....		138,195		226,855
Rice:				
	<i>Pounds.</i>		<i>Pounds.</i>	
United States.....	1,532,319	31,613	1,533,985	32,527
United Kingdom.....	2,203,707	35,334	1,310,836	23,000
Germany.....	5,913,424	127,704	15,290,595	302,616
France.....	271,517	4,868	462,801	8,249
Italy.....	1,100	29		335
Spain.....	4,032	124	10,149	335
Other countries.....	90,913	1,657	165,750	3,881
Total.....	10,017,012	201,329	18,874,116	370,668
Rubber, manufactures of:				
United States.....		4,286		5,130
United Kingdom.....		822		219
Germany.....		1,300		764
France.....		466		251
Spain.....		12		
Total.....		6,886		6,364
Soap:				
United States.....	707,286	22,382	741,757	25,872
United Kingdom.....	652	27	60	2
Germany.....	82	16	228	9
France.....	801	116	1,822	119
Italy.....			430	17
Cuba.....	308	64		
Porto Rico.....	200	8	30	13
Other countries.....	9,280	309	10,640	336
Total.....	718,609	22,922	754,967	26,368
Sugar and confectionery:				
United States.....		22,205		48,614
United Kingdom.....		411		517
Germany.....		1,549		2,016
France.....		1,457		3,378
Italy.....		246		509
Spain.....		669		1,924
Total.....		26,597		56,958
Tobacco, manufactured:				
United States.....		368		133
Germany.....		61		
Cuba.....		2,365		1,489
Other countries.....				30
Total.....		2,794		1,652
Umbrellas and canes:				
United States.....		960		156
United Kingdom.....		1,366		1,788
Germany.....		1,319		2,986
France.....		1,750		3,188
Italy.....		8,017		3,213
Spain.....		799		297
Other countries.....		38		254
Total.....		14,229		11,882

Imports into the Republic of Santo Domingo during the calendar year 1906, showing the values and principal countries of origin, in comparison with those of the calendar year 1905—Continued.

Articles, by classes.	Jan. 1, 1905, to Dec. 31, 1905.		Jan. 1, 1906, to Dec. 31, 1906.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Vegetables:				
United States.....		\$16,620		\$20,863
United Kingdom.....		271		833
Germany.....		382		590
France.....		2,149		3,981
Italy.....		362		378
Spain.....		3,654		14,004
Cuba.....		4,937		4,284
Porto Rico.....		889		4,505
Other countries.....		85		
Total.....		24,349		49,438
Vehicles:				
United States.....		14,914		9,188
Germany.....				169
France.....				10
Porto Rico.....		50		
Other countries.....		400		120
Total.....		15,364		9,487
Wines, liquors, and distilled spirits:				
United States.....		2,693		1,439
United Kingdom.....		325		29
Germany.....		2,988		6,267
France.....		10,290		17,370
Italy.....		2,142		3,271
Spain.....		4,384		14,972
Cuba.....				115
Porto Rico.....				38
Other countries.....		68		416
Total.....		22,900		44,017
Wood, and manufactures of:				
United States.....		87,355		95,780
United Kingdom.....		3,072		2,601
Germany.....		4,719		10,440
France.....		598		1,413
Italy.....		130		103
Spain.....				147
Cuba.....		138		302
Porto Rico.....				124
Other countries.....		170		15
Total.....		96,182		110,925
Wool, and manufactures of:				
United States.....		980		949
United Kingdom.....		5,105		7,890
Germany.....		6,461		14,643
France.....		2,667		7,452
Italy.....		549		96
Spain.....		535		486
Belgium.....		89		
Other countries.....		17		
Total.....		16,412		31,516
All other articles not elsewhere specified:				
United States.....		155,568		181,143
United Kingdom.....		4,568		3,810
Germany.....		25,394		40,193
France.....		18,655		25,461
Italy.....		952		1,495
Spain.....		1,144		3,710
Belgium.....		410		1,355
Cuba.....		56		1,997
Porto Rico.....		1,139		874
Other countries.....		4,627		8,400
Total.....		112,513		168,438

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Imports into the Republic of Santo Domingo during the calendar year 1906, showing the values and principal countries of origin, etc.—Continued.

Articles, by classes.	Jan. 1, 1905, to Dec. 31, 1905.		Jan. 1, 1906, to Dec. 31, 1906.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
RECAPITULATION.				
Countries:				
United States.....		\$1,961,020		\$2,503,423
United Kingdom.....		366,684		526,827
Germany.....		441,450		824,126
France.....		150,304		209,500
Italy.....		80,873		50,842
Spain.....		43,417		93,732
Belgium.....		4,443		5,189
Cuba.....		10,137		10,522
Porto Rico.....		16,123		32,036
Other countries.....		21,782		24,200
Total.....		3,096,263		4,281,337

NOTE.—The total value of imports from the United States includes gold and silver currency amounting to \$339,433 during 1905 and \$215,900 for the year 1906.

Exports from the Republic of Santo Domingo, during the calendar year 1906, showing the values and principal countries of destination, in comparison with those of the calendar year 1905.

Article.	Jan. 1, 1905, to Dec. 31, 1905.		Jan. 1, 1906, to Dec. 31, 1906.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Animals, live stock:				
Cuba.....		\$41,937		\$12,604
Other countries.....		160		255
Total.....		42,097		12,859
Bananas:	<i>Bunches.</i>		<i>Bunches.</i>	
United States.....	514,000	257,000	668,000	334,000
Other countries.....	33	17	100	5
Total.....	514,033	257,017	668,100	334,005
Cacao:	<i>Pounds.</i>		<i>Pounds.</i>	
United States.....	7,816,441	587,812	9,821,512	699,462
United Kingdom.....	197,720	19,343		
Germany.....	11,840,612	859,653	17,502,961	1,220,353
France.....	8,981,591	745,065	4,696,927	343,033
Other countries.....			1,060	64
Total.....	28,836,364	2,211,873	32,022,460	2,262,912
Chemicals and dyes, raw materials for:				
United States.....		2,784		6,005
United Kingdom.....		5,410		4,875
Germany.....		18,061		43,430
France.....		222		
Cuba.....		228		15
Other countries.....		5,093		1,736
Total.....		31,798		56,061
Cocoanuts:	<i>Pounds.</i>			
United States.....	15,984	133	37,040	266
Germany.....	360,392	3,400	577,598	5,500
Other countries.....			5,219	48
Total.....	376,376	3,533	619,857	5,814
Coffee:	<i>Pounds.</i>			
United States.....	458,591	39,992	564,291	49,556
Germany.....	770,691	47,856	1,592,193	98,997
France.....	681,458	51,131	569,213	50,030
Cuba.....	102,587	10,434	86,608	7,937
Other countries.....	135,361	7,550	134,422	13,511
Total.....	2,149,188	156,963	2,916,727	220,051

Exports from the Republic of Santo Domingo, during the calendar year 1906, showing the values and principal countries of destination, etc.—Continued.

Article.	Jan. 1, 1905, to Dec. 31, 1905.		Jan. 1, 1906, to Dec. 31, 1906.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Copra:	<i>Pounds.</i>		<i>Pounds.</i>	
United States.....			4,252	\$137
Germany.....	128,595	\$2,024	74,693	1,896
Total.....	128,595	2,024	78,945	2,033
Gums and resins:				
United States.....	14,957	2,249	6,751	758
United Kingdom.....	2,565	50		
France.....			1,289	90
Other countries.....	15,237	903	11,831	1,058
Total.....	32,759	3,202	19,871	1,906
Hides and skins:				
Goatskins—				
United States.....	168,594	46,149	181,655	52,874
Germany.....			27,548	2,471
France.....			2,546	351
Other countries.....	4,852	981	22,837	2,825
Total.....	173,446	47,130	234,584	58,522
Hides of cattle—				
United States.....	167,567	17,565	261,347	25,461
Germany.....	248,056	24,278	555,157	58,378
France.....	167,247	21,591	63,006	7,170
Other countries.....	5,111	511	9,104	909
Total.....	587,981	63,945	888,614	91,918
Honey:	<i>Gallons.</i>		<i>Gallons.</i>	
United States.....	111,018	9,756	39,611	10,474
United Kingdom.....	680	68		
Germany.....	1,030	213	9,357	2,995
France.....	945	160	5,000	1,724
Other countries.....	9,330	1,759	4,100	792
Total.....	123,003	11,956	58,068	15,985
Sisal and other vegetable fibers:	<i>Pounds.</i>		<i>Pounds.</i>	
United States.....	77,515	9,393	69,522	5,857
Germany.....			2,000	274
Cuba.....	62,722	11,509	75,125	14,142
France.....	5,950	425	950	107
Other countries.....	35,000	450	1,200	250
Total.....	179,187	21,777	148,797	20,630
Sugar (raw):				
United States.....	104,612,601	3,243,437	117,491,975	2,291,527
United Kingdom.....	1,186,700	43,886	1,754,175	31,978
Germany.....	127,199	4,221	801,876	58,983
France.....			304,665	4,669
Other countries.....	45,900	926	348,640	5,249
Total.....	105,972,400	3,292,470	123,491,271	2,392,406
Tobacco, leaf:				
United States.....	3,719,458	143,951	3,746,162	189,279
Germany.....	5,890,665	244,147	8,946,053	528,837
France.....	1,900,639	92,389	2,273,584	118,881
Total.....	11,510,762	480,487	14,965,799	837,057
Wax:				
United States.....	111,462	25,164	154,233	41,714
United Kingdom.....	14,406	1,055		
Germany.....	182,783	42,614	281,288	67,691
France.....	152,550	23,850	65,584	13,403
Other countries.....	9,721	1,986	13,720	2,791
Total.....	470,922	94,669	514,825	125,599
Wood:				
Mahogany—	<i>Feet.</i>		<i>Feet.</i>	
United States.....	186,519	6,936	22,719	1,070
United Kingdom.....	202,031	7,086	58,834	2,936
Germany.....	27,328	1,609	19,693	990
France.....	58,114	4,653	10,733	453
Other countries.....	62,739	1,951	45,968	1,398
Total.....	536,628	22,235	157,947	6,847

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Exports from the Republic of Santo Domingo during the calendar year 1906, showing the values of and principal countries of destination, etc.—Continued.

Articles.	Jan. 1, 1905, to Dec. 31, 1905.		Jan. 1, 1906, to Dec. 31, 1906.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Wood—Continued.				
Lignum-vitæ—	<i>Feet.</i>		<i>Feet.</i>	
United States.....	1,942	\$51,674	811	\$16,655
United Kingdom.....	270	2,564	231	2,980
Germany.....	89	815	175	1,893
France.....	115	2,108	70	5,494
Other countries.....	604	12,821	403	6,051
Total.....	3,020	69,982	1,690	33,073
All other woods—				
United States.....		18,522		10,048
United Kingdom.....		3,279		3,118
Germany.....		2,897		5,958
France.....		10,537		8,338
Cuba.....		100		
Other countries.....		7,082		5,477
Total.....		42,937		32,939
All other exports:				
United States.....		21,754		14,141
United Kingdom.....		59		
Germany.....		9,218		1,110
France.....		934		8,473
Cuba.....		2,859		2,531
Other countries.....		5,179		6,800
Total.....		40,003		33,255
RECAPITULATION.				
United States.....		4,484,271		3,749,284
United Kingdom.....		82,800		45,887
Germany.....		1,261,006		2,099,816
France.....		953,065		562,416
Cuba.....		67,067		37,249
Other countries.....		47,889		49,220
Total.....		6,896,068		6,543,872

NOTE.—Under the heading "All other exports," during the year 1906 is included \$7,493.73 worth of gold and silver currency exported to the United States.

Origin and value of imports and nationality of vessels carrying same during the calendar year 1906.

Country.	Dominican.	American.	British.	Dutch.	French.	German.	Norwegian.	Cuban.	All other.	Total.
United States.....		\$2,377,050	\$74,143				\$52,230			\$2,503,423
United Kingdom.....		6,476	21,537		\$124,337	\$371,286	3,191			526,827
Germany.....		414			7,381	816,331				824,126
France.....		1,299			127,643	80,558				209,500
Spain.....	\$2,917	15,661			1,096	22,637		\$1,350	\$50,071	93,732
Italy.....		44,479			2,140	4,223				50,842
Belgium.....						5,189				5,189
Cuba.....	30							10,472		10,502
Porto Rico.....	4,089			\$1,529	9,514			17,804		32,936
All other countries.....	4,210	50		11,787		8,114			99	24,260
Total.....	11,246	2,445,429	95,680	13,316	272,111	1,308,338	55,421	29,626	50,170	4,281,337

Destination and value of exports and nationality of vessels carrying same during the calendar year 1906.

Country.	Dominican.	American.	British.	Dutch.	French.	German.	Norwegian.	Cuban.	All other.	Total.
United States.....		\$2,053,268	\$310,501	\$2,780			\$1,382,735			\$3,740,284
United Kingdom.....	\$500	7,569		600	\$8,015	\$24,748	4,455			45,887
Germany.....		24,601			4,049	2,071,166				2,099,816
France.....		6,042			554,326	2,047				562,415
Cuba.....	10,387		1,430				25,433			37,250
Porto Rico.....	300				5,613					5,973
All other countries.....	10,754			20,116	7,720	4,558			\$96	43,247
Total.....	22,001	2,091,480	311,931	23,496	579,723	2,102,519	1,412,623		99	6,543,872

Number and tonnage of vessels engaged in the foreign trade, by ports, during the calendar year 1906.

Ports.	Entrances.				Clearances.			
	Sailing.		Steam.		Sailing.		Steam.	
	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.
Azua.....	10	2,641	42	51,602	10	2,641	42	51,602
Barahona.....	10	1,691	23	27,290	10	1,691	23	27,290
Macoris.....	82	5,388	96	117,975	82	5,388	96	117,975
Monte Cristi.....	15	1,021	45	76,381	15	1,021	45	76,381
Puerto Plata.....	31	3,953	140	205,185	31	3,953	140	205,185
Samana.....	5	611	53	95,831	5	611	53	95,831
Sanchez.....	6	660	68	120,683	6	660	68	120,683
Santo Domingo.....	35	5,692	108	111,397	35	5,692	108	111,397
Total.....	194	21,657	575	806,344	194	21,657	575	806,344

Number and tonnage of vessels engaged in the coastwise trade, by ports, during the calendar year 1906.

Ports.	Entrances.				Clearances.			
	Sailing.		Steam.		Sailing.		Steam.	
	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.
Azua.....	169	4,833	57	2,406	157	3,564	58	2,448
Barahona.....	157	2,111	25	1,374	155	1,845	25	1,374
Macoris.....	551	10,611	181	5,066	591	10,476	180	5,050
Monte Cristi.....	93	1,081	4	172	105	1,143	4	172
Puerto Plata.....	397	4,228	8	307	478	4,522	9	350
Samana.....	245	3,391	7	301	294	3,468	6	215
Sanchez.....	364	4,379	8	344	365	4,002	9	387
Santo Domingo.....	759	14,411	204	6,226	782	14,858	210	6,504
Total.....	2,735	45,045	494	16,196	2,927	44,478	501	16,500

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS, 1906.

The following report of the administration of customs affairs of Santo Domingo has been received in the Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department. This brings the statement up to December 31, 1906. Because of the fact that the present administration of customs affairs of Santo Domingo was begun on April 1, 1905, it is impossible to make a comparison with previous calendar years, but

comparison can be made with the year ending March 31, 1906, and also with the nine months ending December 31, 1905. The comparison shows the following results:

Customs receipts for the calendar year 1906, \$3,192,000; for the nine months ending December 31, 1905, \$1,650,655.62; for the twelve months ending March 31, 1906, \$2,502,154.31. Paid to the Dominican Government for twelve months ending December 31, 1906, \$1,340,000; paid to the Dominican Government for the nine months ending December 31, 1906, \$770,641.38; paid to the Dominican Government for the twelve months ending March 31, 1906, \$1,056,368.53.

ECUADOR.

EXPENDITURES AND RECEIPTS, 1906.

In the budget estimate for the year 1906, the following figures are given as the expenditures and receipts of the Government of Ecuador:

REVENUE.	Suces.
Import duties, with surtaxes.....	6, 275, 000
Export duties, with surtaxes.....	2, 423, 000
Interest, fines, and extraordinary receipts.....	75, 000
Light-house dues.....	10, 000
Tax on removal of goods.....	240, 000
Tax on freights and passengers.....	20, 000
Tax on life insurance.....	2, 000
Tax on fire insurance.....	12, 000
Tax on issues of banks.....	6, 000
Tax on profits.....	15, 000
Pawnbroking establishments.....	30, 000
Product of consulates.....	420, 000
Salt revenue.....	450, 000
Aguardiente revenue.....	620, 000
Matches.....	300, 000
Powder and dynamite revenue.....	80, 000
Cigarette paper.....	60, 000
General contribution and tax on personal estate.....	360, 000
Stamps and stamped paper.....	260, 000
Postal and telegraphic stamps.....	110, 000
Taxes assigned to the Board of Health.....	25, 000
Octrois.....	200, 000
Various.....	195, 000
Total.....	12, 188, 000
EXPENDITURE.	
Legislative power.....	83, 490
Executive power.....	47, 872
Council of State.....	1, 800
Foreign affairs.....	337, 560

	Sucres.
Public instruction.....	1, 584, 490
Justice, etc.....	353, 568
Interior.....	1, 057, 284
Charity.....	407, 480
Finance and public credit.....	4, 592, 606
Public works.....	1, 180, 200
War and marine.....	2, 650, 948
Post-office and telegraphs.....	529, 840
Sundries.....	110, 042
Extraordinary expenditure.....	300, 000
Total.....	13, 237, 180

In making the estimate of expenditure for 1907 the sum is fixed at 13,000,000 *sucres*.

FOREIGN COMMERCE, 1903-5.

According to statistics recently received, the total foreign trade of the Republic of Ecuador, during the year 1905, was represented by imports valued at 15,733,891 *sucres* and exports, 18,565,668 *sucres*.

In the preceding year, imports figured for 15,338,170 *sucres*, as compared with 11,069,814 *sucres* in 1903, and exports for 23,284,193 *sucres*, as against 18,626,354 in 1903.

The increased imports in 1904 as compared with 1903 are stated to be mainly due to the importation of large quantities of cotton, woolen, and silk goods, machinery, hardware, shoes, foodstuffs, china and glass, clothing and candles.

PHYSICAL ASPECTS AND COMMERCIAL POSSIBILITIES.

The following paper, containing an interesting account of life and economic conditions in Ecuador, was delivered before the National Geographic Society, at Washington, on November 30, 1906, by Hon. JOSEPH W. J. LEE, then United States Minister to Ecuador. It is reproduced in the BULLETIN, in both Spanish and English, at the request of Señor Don LUIS FELIPE CARBO, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States from Ecuador:

"The Republic of Ecuador lies at the northwestern corner of the South American continent, between Colombia and Peru.

"As its name implies, it is situated upon the Equator.

"Ecuador possesses an area of 429,000 square miles, including the Galapagos Archipelago. It is nearly twice the size of France, and as large as Texas, New York, Pennsylvania, and Nebraska combined. The population is 1,500,000. Although the country is comprised between 1° north and 4° south latitude, almost every variation of climate is obtainable, from the torrid lands of the coast to the chilly plains at an elevation of 12,000 feet at the foot of the snow-clad peaks of the Andes.

"Both the eastern and western ranges of the Andes traverse the Republic. Between these ranges lie extensive high valleys, yielding

the products of the Temperate Zone. To the west of the Cordillera stretch the low tropical lands on the Pacific, and to the east the country gradually descends to the low Amazon Valley and the frontiers of Brazil.

"Guayaquil, the principal seaport of the Republic, is situated on the River Guayas, the most important stream in South America emptying into the Pacific, about 60 miles above its mouth. It has a population of 50,000. It is the emporium of Ecuador. All imports and exports pass through Guayaquil. The houses are built of wood owing to the lack of other material. They are constructed in the southern style, with balconies protruding over the sidewalks and resting upon wooden pillars, thus forming piazzas, which afford protection against sun and rain. As fires under the circumstances are particularly dangerous, Guayaquil has perhaps a more extensive fire department than any city of its size, and ample reservoirs of water on a hill behind the town. It is improbable that Guayaquil will ever again be visited by such disastrous conflagrations as in the past.

"The hospitals of Guayaquil are as complete as any in South America. The great new general hospital with its modern appliances compares most favorably with Ancon Hospital at Panama. Although the Cathedral, the churches, the great municipal buildings, and theaters are built of wood, they are imposing and are decorated in perfect taste. The Union Club of Guayaquil is, with the exception of the Hongkong Club, the best I have ever seen in the Tropics. Under the bright light of the moon these buildings appear to be constructed of rare marbles. The public squares are beautifully kept and filled with rare specimens of the rich vegetation of Ecuador.

"The harbor is always busy with shipping. Two steamers each week sail for Panama and two arrive from the Isthmus. Fleets of tugboats, lighters, canoes, and balsas cover the water. The canoes, laden deep with fruit and country produce, come down river on the swift tide and return on the turn of the tide with scarcely the necessity to move a paddle. The balsas are used to a great extent. They are a maritime contrivance invented by the ancient Peruvians and made of five, seven, and nine trunks of an exceedingly light tree called balsa, in sizes as required. Large balsas go with safety to sea as far as Paita in Peru. The logs are lashed together with vines and are fastened so firmly that they can ride almost any sea. The whole machine adapts itself to the waves and no water rises between the logs. Houses are generally built upon them and form homes for a literally 'floating population.'

"The dry season lasts from June to December. The weather is very pleasant and the nights and mornings are often cold. The mean temperature of Guayaquil is about 78°.

"On clear summer days Chimborazo may be seen, rising 21,000 feet above the long chain of the Cordillera, covered with ice and snow, whose dazzling whiteness is intersected by black lines, formed by the sharp edges of frightful rocks, upon which the snow can not gather.

"Guayaquil exports one-third of the world's supply of cocoa. It is raised along the River Guayas and its tributaries and is the principal staple of Guayaquil. Ivory nuts, from which bone buttons of commerce are made, are exported in enormous quantities. Panama hats, so called because they are distributed to the United States and Europe by way of the Isthmus of Panama, are manufactured in the Province of Manabi. The lowlands of the coast also produce cinchona bark, from which we obtain quinine (Countess of Chinchon), rice, coffee, sugar, tobacco, rubber, copal gum, vanilla, sarsaparilla, salt, petroleum, and cotton. It is interesting to note that during our civil war England was supplied with cotton from Ecuador. Of course every variety of tropical fruit is produced and fine timber for house and shipbuilding.

"The daily papers of Guayaquil, the '*Nacion*,' '*Telegrafo*,' '*Grito del Pueblo*,' and '*Tiempo*,' are well patronized, well published, and of much influence. A satisfactory daily telegraphic service is maintained with the rest of the world. It is to be regretted that our newspapers do not devote an equivalent amount of space to events in South America.

"Across the river from Guayaquil is Duran, the terminus of the Guayaquil and Quito Railroad, a company incorporated under the laws of the State of New Jersey. This railroad, built by American engineers, is completed for a distance of 140 miles and rises to a height of 12,000 feet under the shadow of Chimborazo. The roadbed is leveled into the city of Quito, 260 miles from the coast, and track is being laid at the present time at the rate of a mile per day.

"Leaving Duran at 7 a. m., the train proceeds over flat and gently rising country to the foothills of the Andes. In the level country are the great sugar estates, stretching for miles on either side of the track and equipped with lines of miniature railway for hauling cane, and with large sugar factories. Leaving the plains, the ascent is gradual through dense tropical forests plentifully watered by streams and cascades which can supply unlimited water power.

"At an elevation of from 4,000 to 5,000 feet there rises a mass of colossal, bald, rounded hills almost shutting out the sunlight, and it appears impossible that the railroad can proceed farther. The mountains seem an unsurmountable wall 9,000 or 10,000 feet high. But American engineers have found a way and have accomplished one of the most difficult feats known in railroad construction. A sugar-loaf peak stands out in front of the towering hills. Cut zigzag

in the sheer face of the granite, a switchback of four levels has solved the problem of rising to 9,000 feet. This level attained, the line advances through volcanic country seamed with ravines and surrounded by sulphur-covered hills until a similar cul-de-sac is reached. This, in turn, is surmounted by means of a switchback loop with a grade of 7 per cent and we reach the pass of Palmyra, on the roof of the world at 12,000 feet. Wild wastes of shifting sand surround the track. Stiff grass, like rushes on the seashore, is the only vegetation. Fossil shells are found here, and the general appearance of the country is that of the seacoast.

"From this point there is a gradual descent until the present end of the road is reached at Cajabamba, 11,000 feet above the level of the sea and at the foot of mighty Chimborazo. At this place there are some of the few existing remains of buildings erected by the ancient Incas. They are built of great masses of stone, fastened together with cement. The stone can be broken, but it is impossible to make any impression upon the cement. Strange to relate, I found living here a former Rough Rider whom I had known in Cuba. He is engaged in the purchase of hides for the New York market.

"It is necessary to spend the night in this village and to set out for Quito early next morning by automobile or diligence. I have always found it more satisfactory to travel by diligence. In this way baggage can accompany the traveler, and a long wait at the journey's end is avoided.

"The wagons are drawn by teams of five or six mules. Sixty mules, with changes, are used to reach Quito. Two drivers occupy the box seat, one furnished with a long-handled whip for the leaders, the other with a short whip for the wheelers. The animals are urged on with whistles and shouts without intermission. It is the most thrilling, exciting, and hair-raising locomotion I know. The mules are kept at full gallop down the long slopes of the Andes. It is often as much as they can do to keep ahead of the coach. However, I have never heard of an accident. The drivers are men long trained in the business and do not know what fear is.

"Formerly, before the days of the railroad and carriage road, it took ten days, on mule back, from Guayaquil to Quito. Now by rail and coach the time is three days. I have made the journey with automobile and train in twenty hours.

"The country is on a colossal scale. It seems a land made for giants. High in the air the tops of the rounded hills are one patchwork of cultivated fields. At the foot of the hills lie smiling green valleys. There is abundant water and the dry places are well irrigated. Along the roadside water is carried for long distances by means of tunnels cut in the volcanic soil, with arched openings at certain intervals. The scarlet wool ponchos worn by the Indian

laborers make it possible to pick them out, in the marvelous, clear atmosphere, on the hills and in the valleys at surprising distances.

"It is necessary to spend the night at the city of Ambato (8,000 feet). The town lies in a deep cauldron. The climate is delightful. Here apples, plums, and peaches flourish as well as the vegetables and cereals of the Temperate Zone. Ambato has several cotton mills producing the coarse white cotton cloth universally used by the Indians for shirts and wide, baggy trousers. Water power is abundant and the mills pay well. Ambato is also headquarters for the trade from the Oriente, or the lowlands toward the east stretching to the valley of the Amazon. Line for a railroad to tap this district, rich in rubber and gold, has been surveyed and work will begin soon.

"Leaving Ambato in the early morning, we can see one of the most glorious sights in the world—sunrise on Chimborazo. The majestic giant stands out against the dawn, his mantle of snow washed with crimson and gold. The road winds over gigantic hills, around precipices, and down steep descents until we reach the great plain of Latacunga stretching to the foot of dread Cotopaxi. The fields as well as the broad roads crossing the wide valleys are inclosed by adobe walls surmounted by the broad-leaved American aloe. The aloe, sometimes called the century plant, is one of the most useful and important plants in the country. It is an erroneous idea that it flowers only once in a hundred years. The Indians thatch their huts with its leaves. The leaves, when tapped, yield sirup; they can also be used as soap and the spines as pins. The fiber is woven into sacks and from it are made the coarse sandals worn by the common people. The tall flower stalks are used for beams and ladders. The flowers, boiled and soaked in vinegar, make an agreeable pickle. The cochineal is found in abundance upon the leaves of the plentiful cactus. Its name is derived from its supposed resemblance to a little pig (cochinillo). It is used by the Indians for dyeing ponchos and shawls.

"As we approach the city of Latacunga the country becomes more sterile. The plain is covered with volcanic sand and pumice stone, indicating the neighborhood of Cotopaxi. The houses and churches are built of pumice stone thrown out by the mountain, which in the past has caused much destruction to this part of the country. There is a legend that the great earthquake of 1698 was predicted by a priest seven years before it took place. The Carmelite nuns of Latacunga believed in the prophecy and slept in tents in their garden for seven years. The convent fell but the nuns were saved. Latacunga is the starting point of the most romantic gold legend in Ecuador. The lost treasure of the Incas is supposed to be hidden in the neighboring hills. One Valverde, a Spaniard, was informed of

the secret by his sweetheart, an Incas maiden, and he became suddenly very rich. He left a description and guide of the hiding place. This document was preserved in the archives of the city until it was stolen. Many expeditions have been made in search of the lost treasure, but without success. From this city we journey over rolling country to the foot of Cotopaxi (18,890 feet). The mountain presents a beautiful appearance, clad in its robe of snow. Its shape is that of a regular truncated cone with a flat summit. The crater is uninterrupted in activity, and volumes of white and gray smoke continually issue from it. Generally, the smoke assumes the form of an enormous tree with trunk and branches, until a current of air tears it away from the mountain and it floats away a cloud, while by night the smoke forms a pillar of fire. Near the snow line is a huge mass of rock called the Inca's head. According to legend, this was the original summit of the mountain, torn off and hurled down by an eruption on the day the Inca Atahualpa was executed by the Viceroy of Peru.

"After crossing the high pass of Chasqui, above the clouds, the road lies through rich pastures and fertile fields. The green pastures of the beautiful valley of Macháchi spread around us, dotted with countless herds of cattle and horses. Beautiful villas set in gardens and groups of trees nestle at the foot of great hills.

"Houses are closer together as we near Quito, the capital. Numberless Indians, men and women, carrying burdens or driving laden mules, form an endless procession. For the entire length of the great Ecuadorian highway human beings are always in sight.

"The Indians carry everything on their backs. The load is supported by a strap passing across the forehead. Their strength lies in the muscles of the neck, not in their arms. Their gait is a dogtrot, which they can keep up all day. They are very polite and submissive.

"Quito is built in a bowl-shaped valley at the foot of Mount Pichincha. The altitude of the city is 9,600 feet above the sea. The mountain rises in the background to a height of 16,000 feet. The view which presents itself from the summit of this mountain is one of the most superb and imposing possible to conceive. Twenty snow-clad peaks rise before you, ranging from 15,000 to 22,000 feet. It is truly a council of the patriarchs of the Andes.

"There are three entrances to the city, two from the south and one from the north. We enter from the south by a picturesque bridge spanning the river Machangara. The direct rays of the equatorial sun are white as limelight, and the first impression of Quito is that of a snow-white city, relieved by roofs of rich red tiles. In the streets and plazas are thousands of people, continually moving. The majority are Indians in scarlet or orange ponchos, wide white cotton trousers, and broad-brimmed white felt hats. There are Indians

from a hundred different villages, marked by the cut of the hair, the turn of a hat, or the shape of a poncho. The streets are thronged from morning to evening with mules, horses, oxen, donkeys, and llamas with loads of every description.

"Ladies in smart victorias, drawn by Chilean or native horses, drive to and from the shops filled with merchandise from Paris, New York, London, Vienna, and Berlin. Handsome officers in full regimentals stroll along the streets. Gentlemen in frock coats and top hats are everywhere.

"The city is traversed from east to west by two deep ravines, through which Pichincha sends down its torrents of melted snow. The land upon which the city is built is in shape like the inside of an oval bowl, at the bottom of which is the Plaza Major. The course of the streets is generally regular, running east and west and north and south. The streets are paved with cobbles. The houses, of stone and brick, are mostly built in the Spanish-Moorish style, with courtyards within. The roofs project over the sidewalk and afford protection from rain. Balconies overhang the streets from every window. The ground on the street has no connection with the rest of the house, and is usually occupied by shops. The entrance is always high enough to admit a mounted horseman with ease. Around the courtyards are galleries supported by arches or pillars. The living rooms open upon these galleries. Servants are cheap and faithful. There are several good hotels in Quito—the Royal Palace, Hotel de Paris, Hotel Americano, and the Casa Azul. The people of Quito are charming, courteous, and hospitable. I do not know any city of its size which contains as many intelligent and cultivated people. Their hospitality is proverbial. I have continually received presents of sweetmeats, butter, cakes, venison, and even fish. There are no fish in or near Quito. They must be brought from Guayaquil, frozen in blocks of ice, a journey of six days. I shall always be indebted to my courteous, cultivated friends of Quito for their constant kindness to me.

"The population of Quito is computed to be about 70,000. Being the capital of the Republic, the Government buildings and offices are here and also the Presidential palace. The handsome Government and municipal buildings, the Bishop's palace, and the Cathedral surround the Great Plaza. There are many beautiful churches and convents in Quito. The church of the Jesuits is superb, with its interior a mass of scarlet and real gold. Singers from Europe are attached to the choir. Here in the capital above the clouds is one of the prettiest theaters in South America.

"The '*Comercio*' and '*Tiempo*,' the leading newspapers, are progressive, well edited, and influential.

The mean temperature of the city is about 60°. The thermometer scarcely ever rises above 70° or sinks below 50°. The mornings and

evenings are cool; the middle of the day warm. The climate is delightful—never hot, never cold; a perpetual spring. Consumption and pulmonary diseases are practically unknown. Many marvelous cures have been accomplished in cases of consumption where hope had been given up. There are many people who would pay any price to be delivered from the great white plague. Quito seems to be a cure. The days and nights are of twelve hours' duration the year round. The difference between sun and shade is 10°. This difference is felt at once by moving from sun to shade, or vice versa. A journey of four hours from the city will place the traveler in the region of eternal frost, or in the space of half a day he can descend the deep and sultry valleys which separate the mighty chains of the Andes. This variation of temperature depending upon elevation and occurring between narrow limits furnishes a daily and diversified supply of vegetable food, from the banana, pineapple, orange, and plantain to wheat, corn, potatoes, cabbages, salads, apples, pears, grapes, and strawberries. Hens lay so persistently that medicine has to be given to them to save their lives. As the climate is cool and the houses unheated, daily and frequent exercise on foot or on horseback is absolutely necessary. On leaving the city it is difficult to avoid the sun, as trees are scarce. But sunstroke is unknown. Mosquitoes, snakes, scorpions, tarantulas, and rats are unheard of. There are no bugs or beetles.

"The flora of Quito is beautiful and inexhaustible. Roses bloom all the year round; wild flowers cover the sides of courtyards and ruins; tulips, orchids, pinks, and lilies bloom winter and summer, and geraniums run riot over walls and roofs.

"COMMERCIAL.

"Ecuador is a sound-money country, and has never issued paper money. As the Ecuadorians have demonstrated in the past their good sense in this matter the actual currency, which is on a gold basis, is unlikely to be disturbed in the future.

"Ecuador has no foreign debt. The only foreign debt incurred has been paid off. This was the money borrowed during the struggle for independence. The only obligation of the Government at present is the interest on the bonds issued for the construction of the Guayaquil and Quito Railroad. Development always follows the railroad.

"Ecuador is the principal producer of cocoa and ivory nuts in the world. On the coast coffee, rubber, bananas, sugar cane, rice, cotton, and tobacco grow luxuriantly. Upon the plateaux of the high districts are produced wheat, corn, oats, beans, potatoes, and all the principal cereals of the temperate Zone. This section also supplies cattle, horses, sheep, and pigs. There is abundant pasture all the year. It is an agricultural country.

"The establishment of industries is welcomed. The rivers on the

coast and the streams in the mountains furnish ample cheap water power. Some of the industries which would give results are banana planting on the coast, where land and labor are cheap and the crop finding a ready market; lard refining—immense quantities are imported by way of Panama and Cape Horn to supply Ecuador, Peru, and Chile; cotton and woolen mills for the same markets; cement works to supply public construction and railroad building; furniture factories; china and glass works; distilleries, and canning and preserving factories. All these industries would find the necessary elements—raw material of the best quality and cheap labor. For cement the country provides all the materials; also for china and glass ware; for shoes, fine leather and hides; for furniture, a great variety of useful and precious woods. There is enough land on the coast available to supply the banana market of the world. The fisheries around the Galapagos Islands, which belong to Ecuador, are well stocked with turtle and codfish. The climate is mild, the sea is calm, and there is abundant salt. There are extensive coal deposits in the Province of Azuay and gold and silver in the provinces of Loja, El Oro, and Esmeraldas. Ecuador is a rich country awaiting development, where there are opportunities for the capital and spirit of foreigners.

"The Republic has good currency, cheap labor, plenty of water power, abundant raw material of superior quality, many rivers on the coast for transportation, and a railroad into the interior.

"But the doors of trade can not be opened unless the merchants and capitalists of this country heed the invitation and enter the markets in which they are assured a preferred place, and lay the lines of mutual trade relations that will redound to the advantage of the countries concerned.

"This initiative must be found here, and it is certain that commercial interests of this country and the American investors will put the sickle into the field sowed by our great Secretary of State, the Hon. ELIHU ROOT, and already ripening.

"Germany, Great Britain, and France are in the field, Great Britain having a larger trade balance to her credit than this country enjoys. The success of the European trader is due to his closer study of the needs of the people. They have their particular predilections in trade, and these can only be ascertained by a careful study of their lives and wants.

"America has the world as her market, but it is in the line of self-interest that she should stimulate, encourage, and develop the South American trade."

PARCELS POST CONVENTION WITH THE UNITED STATES.

The provisions of the Parcels Post Convention between Ecuador and the United States, becoming effective on March 1, 1907, relate only to parcels of mail matter to be exchanged as provided in

the agreement and do not affect existing arrangements under the Universal Postal Convention, which are to continue as heretofore. The convention provides:

"There shall be admitted to the mails articles of merchandise and mail matter (except letters, post cards, and written matter) of all kinds that are admitted under any conditions to the domestic mails of the country of origin, except that no packet may exceed \$50 in value, 11 pounds in weight, nor the following dimensions: Greatest length in any direction, 3 feet 6 inches; greatest length and girth combined, 6 feet, and must be so wrapped or inclosed as to permit contents to be easily examined by postmasters and customs officers. The following articles are prohibited admission to the mails:

"Publications which violate the copyright laws of the country of destination; poisons and explosive or inflammable substances; fatty substances, liquids, and those which easily liquify; confections and pastes; live and dead animals, except dead insects and reptiles thoroughly dried; fruits and vegetables which will easily decompose, and substances which exhale a bad odor; lottery tickets, lottery advertisements, or circulars; all obscene or immoral articles; articles which may destroy or in any way damage the mails, or injure the persons handling them.

"All admissible articles of merchandise mailed or received shall be free from any detention or inspection whatever, except such as is required for collection of customs duties.

"A letter or communication of the nature of personal correspondence must not accompany, be written on, or inclosed with any parcel. If such be found the letter will be placed in the mails, if separable, and if the communication be inseparably attached, the whole package will be rejected. No parcel may contain packages intended for delivery at an address other than the one borne by the parcel itself.

"Rates of postage shall in all cases be fully prepaid with postage stamps of the country of origin. In the United States, for a parcel not exceeding 1 pound, the rate shall be 20 cents; and for each additional 1 pound or fraction thereof, 20 cents.

"In Ecuador, for a parcel not exceeding 460 grams in weight, 50 milésimos of an Ecuadorian cóndor gold, and for each additional 460 grams or fraction thereof, 50 milésimos de Ecuadorian cóndor gold.

"The country of destination may, at its option, levy and collect from the addressee for interior service and delivery a charge the amount of which is to be fixed according to its own regulations, but which shall in no case exceed 5 cents in the United States nor 50 milésimos of an Ecuadorian cóndor gold, in Ecuador for each parcel whatever its weight.

"The sender will, at the time of mailing, receive from the post-office where the parcel is mailed a 'certificate of mailing.'

"The sender may have a parcel registered by paying, in addition to the postage, the registration fee required for registered articles in the country of origin.

"The addressees of a registered parcel shall be advised of the arrival of the parcel by a notice from the post-office of destination.

"The sender of each parcel shall make a customs declaration, pasted upon or attached to the parcel, giving a general description of the parcel, an accurate statement of contents and value, date of mailing, and sender's signature and place of residence.

"Parcels shall be subject to all customs duties and regulations in force for the protection of customs revenues; and the customs duties properly chargeable shall be collected on delivery, in accordance with the customs regulations of the country of destination.

"Articles admitted should be so carefully packed as to be safely transmitted in the ordinary mails of either country. If a parcel can not be delivered as addressed, or is refused, it must be returned without charge, directly to the dispatching office of exchange, at the expiration of thirty days from its receipt at the office of destination. When the contents of a parcel which can not be delivered are liable to deterioration or corruption they may be destroyed at once, if necessary; or, if expedient, sold, without previous notice or judicial formality, for the benefit of the right person. The post-office department will not be responsible for the loss or damage of any parcel."

HAITI.

GENERAL TRADE CONDITIONS.

United States Consul L. W. LIVINGSTON, of Cape Haitien, reports that practically all the imports into Haiti come from the United States, England, France, and Germany, in the order named.

"The great bulk of imports from the United States consists of provisions, kerosene, tobacco, drugs and medicines, cotton goods, leather, carriages, shoes, machinery, etc. England supplies cotton and woolen goods, alpaca, crockery, roofing material, and other articles. The greatest variety of goods come from France.

"Considerable logwood is exported, quite an amount going to the United States. Practically all the coffee and cacao goes to Havre, France, although the ultimate destination of a large proportion is Germany. After the ratification of the reciprocity treaty between France and Haiti, Germany applied the maximum tariff rates to Haitian coffee, which prohibited its importation into that country."

Consular Agent CARL ABEGG, reporting from Port de Paix, says:

"Imports have increased slightly, but consist only of the very cheapest grades of goods, with very few exceptions. England supplies cotton goods, prints, coffee bags, corrugated iron, porter, and

stout; Germany, matches, iron pots, hats, vinegar, mineral water, and bottled beer; France, wine, olive oil, perfumery, cigarette paper and tobacco, millinery, etc. The total of these imports amount to one-tenth of those from the United States. Among the articles arriving from the United States was a plow, the first one to be landed here. The exports consist of cedar wood, lignum-vitæ, and sisal.

"The island of Tortuga has been leased by a Belgian company, which will establish plantations thereon. The company has the privilege of cutting the timber on the island."

Consular Agent J. W. WOËL, of Gonaives, reports that one of the most notable concessions ever granted to foreigners by the Haitian Government was that for the building of a railroad from Gonaives to Hirche, with a branch to Gros Morne.

"The total length of the road will be about 100 miles. The company, which is made up chiefly of Americans, also obtained a land grant of $1\frac{1}{2}$ kilometers (0.93 mile) on each side of the line for the purpose of cutting ties and providing lumber. This grant only holds good when the railroad passes through Government property. It also includes the right to build telephone and telegraph lines and a wharf at Gonaives and a steamship service around the island exclusively for the coastwise trade. To encourage the enterprise, the Government guarantees 6 per cent interest on an expenditure of \$24,200 per mile for a period of fifty years."

According to United States Consul JOHN B. TERRES, nearly two-thirds of the imports at Port au Prince are received from the United States, the remainder coming mainly from France, Germany, and England. He also states that the amount of export trade of this exceedingly fertile island is very small, though with development it might in a short time be increased twentyfold.

For some years considerable attention has been paid to cotton planting, with a gradual increase in production. There are vast fields suitable for cotton growing, and it is hoped that the crop will make up for the deficiency in coffee. All the gins and presses used come from the United States.

The production of sugar has gradually increased and a fair light-brown grade is produced for home consumption, the price being equal to 8 cents gold per pound. It is sometimes difficult to meet the demand. No refinery for the finer grades of white sugar has as yet been established. All sugar machinery is of United States origin.

Tobacco growing shows little change, although there are large tracts of land capable of producing a very fine grade of tobacco.

Hard woods are exported in quantities which are increasing yearly. Large areas of forest lands filled with valuable trees have not yet been explored, but with the extension of the present

railroad enterprises and the completion of those under way these districts will be opened up.

In the dry-goods trade the United States continues to supply the greater part of the demand.

Among the food products imported, codfish, salt pork, beef, flour, herrings, cooking butter, and lard are received from the United States. Table butter is imported, for the most part, from Copenhagen and Germany, as the United States article has not given satisfaction. The importation of cheese is shared by the United States, France, and Germany. Canned goods come in largest quantities from the United States, though France and Germany furnish some, such as sausages, pâté de fois gras, and other expensive kinds.

A large amount of laundry soap is being made in the country; the materials for making it are imported from the United States. However, a large quantity, of a better quality, is imported, and it commands a higher price. France has the largest trade in fancy toilet soaps, yet the United States furnishes much of this article. The United States has almost the entire trade in carriages and harness. The native supply of lumber is very small, the United States continuing to supply most of the demand for pine.

HONDURAS.

MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT BONILLA.

On January 1, 1907, President BONILLA delivered an address to the Congress of Honduras covering his policy and administration, the following being extracts therefrom:

"The Government has maintained its foreign relations with all other countries in the best spirit of cordiality, has striven to fulfill its international obligations, and has endeavored, as is the duty of sister Republics to whom the future reserves a common destiny, to strengthen more and more the bonds that unite Honduras with the other States of Central America.

* * * * *

"I am pleased to inform you that our boundary question with the sister Republic of Nicaragua was settled by the award made, on the 24th of last month (December, 1906), by His Majesty the King of Spain. In that award the Royal arbitrator fixed the boundary line as follows: From Portillo of Teotecacinte to the confluence of the Guineo with the Poteca River, thence down the latter and the Segovia River to their outlet into an arm of the Atlantic near Cape Gracias á Dios. Thus that question is terminated, leaving clear to Nicaragua and to Honduras their boundary line. I now state with pleasure that when the Government of Nicaragua received notice of

the award of His Majesty the King of Spain, the President, Gen. JOSÉ SANTOS ZELAYA, hastened to congratulate me, showing in this manner another evidence of his culture and sentiments of Central American confraternity.

Last May the meeting of the Sixth Universal Postal Congress was held in Rome, where the representative of Honduras, Mr. JUAN GIOR-DANO, Duke of Oratino, signed the text of the new convention proposed for the countries that compose the Postal Union, which convention will soon be submitted to your consideration.

* * * * *

Likewise at the Geneva Conference, in session from the 11th of June to the 26th of July last, for the revision of the convention of 1864 concerning the attention and care of ill and wounded soldiers of armies in the field, our Delegate, in representation of the Government, signed the new convention that will be put in force, the text of which will be submitted to you at the proper time.

* * * * *

On the 23d of last July the Third International American Conference was solemnly inaugurated in the city of Rio de Janeiro, United States of Brazil. Our representative, Dr. FAUSTO DÁVILA, in compliance with his instructions, signed several documents in the form of conventions, resolutions, and recommendations, which he considered of advantage to our country, all of which will be submitted to your consideration. It is to be hoped that the proceedings of said Congress will meet with the approval of the Governments represented therein for the purpose of attaining, even though slowly, a true American solidarity.

The discourse of His Excellency ELIHU ROOT, Secretary of State of the United States, to the delegates of the Congress, explaining clearly the policy of his Government concerning the other nations of America, is worthy of the highest consideration and respect. The declarations contained in that notable document, as lofty and just as they are significant, will always form one of the most brilliant pages in the history of the Third International American Conference.

* * * * *

Peace and order have been maintained in the Republic, and under their protecting influence the election of the local officers of the Government in accordance with the new law was held. The Honduran people have dedicated themselves to habits of industry, are contented, and full of confidence in the future. The Government rests confiding in public opinion, and continues in the work of progress it has so vigorously undertaken.

On the 1st of last March the new political Constitution, decreed by the National Constituent Assembly on September 2, 1904, became

operative, and in accordance with decree No. 76 of that same assembly, issued on January 19, 1906, the codes and laws adopted in decree No. 65 of that same august body were promulgated. The provisions of the fundamental as well as of the supplementary laws have encountered no obstacle whatever in their application, having been received, in general, with marked favor, which shows that the principles which they contain are more in harmony with our social conditions and with our political education than were our former laws and perhaps erroneous legislation.

"The general hospital, established under the immediate protection of the Government and now under the able management of Dr. GUSTAVO A. WALTER, the present head of the institution, has been notably improved, not only in the condition of the buildings, but also in the effectiveness of the service. With the object of increasing its personnel by a corps of competent teachers, the Government contracted in Europe with Dr. CARLOS KOPP, a medical professor who has commenced to render expert and valuable services. Various other charitable institutions in the country have been properly protected by granting them subventions for their support and conservation, to the end that they may answer the purposes for which they were intended.

"The Government printing office, which has been considerably improved, has continued to give useful service by editing a great number of national publications and by printing the official documents of the Government. In said office the Constitution and other laws of the Republic, to the number of 17 books, aggregating 67,200 volumes, costing only \$9,830—a relatively small amount when compared with the cost of former works of the same kind—have been published.

"The Central Bureau of Statistics ordered the taking of a national census, which operation was effected on December 30, 1905. The result obtained showed the population to be 500,114 souls. This number, compared with the number of inhabitants shown by the former censuses of 1881 and 1897, shows a considerable increase in the population.

"The present administration, with the view of omitting no means that may tend to the development of the country, has appropriated the amount of \$155,301.44 to some of the municipalities for the construction of city halls, schools, and other works of public utility that the scant resources of the aforesaid municipalities would not permit them to carry out with their own funds, as well as for the construction and repair of various national buildings.

"During the last fiscal year the sum of \$32,429.25 was expended in the disinfection and cleansing of the ports of Cortez, and San Pedro Sula, towns that were, during the past year, scourged by yellow fever,

and which disease did not subsequently reappear, due to the efficient hygienic measures and the strict sanitary orders enforced by the Government.

"It is a pleasure to inform you that a large number of public works undertaken by the Government, or under its immediate protection, have been completed, and that other new works of great benefit to the country have been initiated and are about to be terminated.

"The wagon road to the south, which connects the capital with the port of San Lorenzo on the Pacific, has been permanently opened to public use. This highway has been repaired and changed so as to be suitable for the transit of automobiles, a method of transportation which is beginning to be actively developed in Honduras, to which end the Government has granted concessions to the New York-Honduras Rosario Mining Company, Santos Soto & Co., and J. Rössner & Co. On this road, and on that which is being constructed toward the north, there have been expended during the last three years of my administration \$930,275.25, of which sum \$315,433.39 corresponds to the last fiscal year, not including various other amounts spent on bridle paths and subsidies for the preservation of various country roads.

"The Northern Railway, since it has been taken over by the Government, has maintained and preserved itself out of its own receipts, and daily improvements are being made from its own funds. Last year one locomotive and twenty flat cars, together with other accessories bought out of the profits of the railroad, were purchased, leaving a balance in favor of the company. The locomotives and cars ordered of Mottey, Green & Co., New York, amounted to \$41,679.50. At the present time rules and regulations are being prepared for the government of the railway, and the auditing of the accounts during the Government's administration has been ordered.

"In addition to the potable water service already established at Choluteca, Cedros, La Venta, Trujillo, Trinidad de Santa Barbara, and San Pedro Sula, toward the installation of which the Government gave the piping, assisting the last-named town to the amount of \$10,000, orders have been given for the installment at an early date of the water service at Comayagua, Nacaome, and San Marcos de Colon, the necessary material for the installation at the first-named town being now at the capital, the actual cost of which amounts to \$46,178.27.

"For the purpose of developing the country the Government has granted concessions to A. D. Baird, Desiderio Alvarez, Eduardo Ordoñez Portal, Rio Montagua Development Company, Diego Robles, Mariano Ortez, Carlos C. Bolet, J. J. Fernandez, Luicci & Ferracuti, Vacaro Bross & Co., Virgil C. Reynolds, and Federico

Girbal, which concessions will be submitted to you for consideration by the respective Department.

"In addition to the concessions named, and bearing in mind that Puerto Cortez, owing to its present hygienic conditions, suffers constantly from the effects produced by the epidemics of yellow fever that have several times developed therein, causing many deaths and paralyzing commerce, due to the alarm felt in the United States, one of its principal markets, the Government has granted concessions to Mr. Armando Gavorit and Capt. J. W. Grace for the introduction of potable water and the drainage of the Puerto Cortez swamps, respectively. The completion of the work covered by these two concessions, for which there has arrived and is now arriving the necessary material, will be a positive advantage to the Atlantic coast, and especially will Puerto Cortez be enabled to enjoy that development which its natural conditions warrant.

"On August 21, 1906, a contract was made with the Planters Steamship Company for the construction of a wharf at Tela Bay, and of a railroad from said port or bay, through El Progreso, in the Department of Yoro, to the Comayagua River in the same Department. On the completion of the work covered by the contract referred to, a large tract of uncultivated land will be open for agricultural and commercial uses, and the whole region will be considerably benefited thereby.

"There has been a notable improvement in the telegraphic service. New offices have been opened at Oropoli, Department of El Paraiso; at Victoria, Department of Yoro; at Orica, Guayape, and Olancho, Department of Tegucigalpa; at San Francisco of Yojoa, Department of Cortes, and at La Labor, Department of Ocotepeque, representing a total length of telegraph line constructed during the last fiscal year of 102 miles. There are now 181 telegraph offices in the Republic, and the length of the system of telegraph wires is 3,363 miles.

"Notwithstanding the damages done to agriculture and commerce on the north coast of the Republic on account of the epidemics of the past few years, the scarcity of cereals and the alarm felt in July last concerning an international conflict, all of which diminish our sources of revenue, it is a fact, nevertheless, that our public revenues, though small in comparison with those of other countries, were, because administered with honesty and economy, sufficient to encourage national progress in a safe and perceptible manner.

"The gross revenues of the last fiscal year were \$4,004,497.28. Deducting the cost of collection, \$469,414.13, makes the net receipts of the Government during the period referred to \$3,535,078.15, an excess over the budget of \$491,578.15. The expenditures, including those for account of the public credit, were \$3,294,747.40, and notwithstanding there was an excess of \$251,147.40 over the actual

expenses incurred and the amount estimated in the budget, nevertheless, taking into account the increase in the revenues of \$491,578.15 over the receipts estimated in the budget, there still remains a surplus of \$240,430.75. Comparing the receipts of the past year with those of 1904-5, there is a balance of \$230,715.89 in favor of the former year, and in the expenses incurred there is a decrease of \$46,845.40 in favor of 1905-6.

"The internal debt in July 31, 1905, was \$2,287,720.74, which amount, added to that of \$643,634.73, authorized by the Legislative Assembly, makes a total of \$3,471,355.47; but as during the fiscal year 1905-6 there was paid on account thereof the sum of \$345,362.71, the present internal debt amounts to \$3,125,992.76.

"The subject of public instruction has received my special attention. In my former message I informed the National Constituent Assembly that I intended to open a normal school for males on the 1st of last May. It is with pride and satisfaction that I now state that the plan referred to has been realized. The administration has spent on the building in which the school is located the sum of \$81,134.37 in putting the edifice in proper condition and in supplying the necessary conveniences required by science. The sum of \$42,816.81 has been spent for instruction materials, furniture, and apparatus. The school opened at the time stated with 154 scholarships supported by the Government, and with a total number of 201 students in attendance. I hope that not only said establishment but also the normal school for girls, in which instruction is being given to 236 students, will constitute a firm foundation for the intellectual future of the young people of the Republic.

"The Government is supporting abroad a number of students who are preparing for useful and practical careers in the Republic. During the last fiscal year the outlay for this purpose was \$24,103.51. Primary instruction in the Republic is being carried out in accordance with the provisions of the new code, and the Government has granted subventions to the municipalities in order to secure the diffusion of knowledge as an efficient measure of future progress."

MEXICO.

FOREIGN COMMERCE IN NOVEMBER, 1906.

According to figures issued by the Statistical Division of the Treasury Department of the Republic of Mexico, the foreign commerce of the Republic for November, 1906, and for the first five months of the current fiscal year, 1906-7, was represented by the following valuations, the figures for the corresponding periods of the preceding year being also given for purposes of comparison:

The total value of imports during the five months under review was

\$88,853,411.16 in Mexican currency, as declared in the custom-houses, an increase of \$21,013,316.67, as compared with the preceding year.

The exports for the five months were valued at \$96,141,669.80, showing a decrease of \$3,654,668.15, as compared with the same period of 1905-6.

IMPORTS.
[Silver valuation.]

Articles.	November—		First five months—	
	1906.	1905.	1906-7.	1905-6.
Animal substances.....	\$1,876,202.52	\$1,373,191.29	\$8,256,721.09	\$6,554,438.64
Vegetable substances.....	2,655,763.68	2,810,478.66	11,204,842.98	11,080,252.32
Mineral substances.....	5,741,502.15	4,530,715.41	29,183,647.90	19,055,916.45
Dry goods.....	2,035,375.95	1,759,604.47	11,410,705.68	9,365,386.01
Chemical and pharmaceutical substances.....	791,819.04	505,132.92	3,402,963.15	2,900,279.26
Beverages.....	669,087.28	529,676.50	2,752,262.21	2,887,800.65
Paper and its applications.....	574,098.72	463,570.54	2,332,793.35	2,254,697.33
Machinery and apparatus.....	3,280,760.44	1,477,331.41	11,438,811.62	7,549,819.43
Vehicles.....	910,321.35	272,384.80	3,380,715.16	1,331,327.71
Arms and explosives.....	380,393.87	397,116.14	1,630,538.20	1,730,211.54
Miscellaneous.....	742,267.40	706,465.43	3,769,410.42	3,140,475.15
Total.....	19,657,593.40	14,825,667.57	88,853,411.16	67,840,064.49

EXPORTS.
[Silver valuation.]

Articles.	November—		First five months—	
	1906.	1905.	1906-7.	1905-6.
Precious metals.....	\$12,380,813.52	\$13,151,310.50	\$50,010,594.08	\$54,197,393.52
Other articles.....	10,991,864.37	7,518,802.25	46,131,075.72	45,698,944.42
Total.....	23,372,677.89	20,670,112.75	96,141,669.80	99,796,337.95

The details of the export trade for the periods under comparison show the following classification and figures:

	November—		First five months—	
	1906.	1905.	1906-7.	1905-6.
Mexican gold coin.....			\$29,900.00	
Foreign gold coin.....			6,260.00	\$4,688.98
Gold in bars.....	\$1,620,787.95	\$2,807,813.50	8,235,529.76	13,994,593.07
Gold in other forms.....	550,126.43	104,976.40	2,194,383.85	709,248.32
Total gold.....	2,170,914.58	2,912,789.90	10,466,163.61	14,708,430.37
Mexican silver coin.....	3,523,521.00	5,567,906.00	9,129,137.00	7,890,957.00
Foreign silver coin.....	19,833.00	6,636.00	58,187.00	47,508.62
Silver in bars.....	5,609,978.36	4,310,727.44	25,830,416.65	28,504,287.43
Silver in other forms.....	1,056,566.58	333,251.16	4,526,689.82	3,046,210.10
Total silver.....	10,209,898.94	10,238,520.60	39,544,430.47	39,488,963.15
Total gold and silver.....	12,380,813.52	13,151,310.50	50,010,594.08	54,197,393.52
Antimony.....	114,593.00	58,546.00	577,124.00	449,254.95
Copper.....	2,821,164.00	1,750,613.74	11,685,615.00	11,965,902.40
Mercury.....	15,020.00		20,550.00	73,098.00
Flintbago.....	18,220.00	8,204.00	37,420.00	12,204.00
Lead.....	395,234.00	211,190.00	1,615,528.56	2,288,816.67
Zinc.....	45,770.00	16,960.00	569,303.12	93,032.99
Other metals.....	13,162.00	22,386.00	1,049,999.38	171,362.11
Total.....	15,803,976.52	15,219,210.24	65,566,134.14	69,251,064.85
Vegetable products:				
Coffee.....	209,080.00	385,554.00	1,153,074.00	2,363,912.50
Cassiaote and tanning barks.....	1,234.00		7,824.00	20,147.00
Rubber.....	464,788.00	79,254.84	1,674,223.00	378,160.52
Chicle.....	168,127.60	101,717.06	420,018.00	329,240.56

	November—		First five months—	
	1906.	1905.	1906-7.	1905-6.
Vegetable products—Continued.				
Beans.....	\$92,485.00	\$70,353.00	\$323,250.00	\$331,563.82
Fruits.....	64,379.20	54,108.50	135,563.43	162,596.90
Chick peas.....	244,468.00	137,938.00	2,455,050.00	1,636,106.00
Guayule.....	4,640.00	3,886.00	5,460.00	18,272.00
Horse beans.....		216.00	2,300.00	104,540.00
Heniquen.....	4,007,838.86	2,438,774.00	12,849,803.77	12,587,436.00
Ixtle.....	379,497.00	331,592.00	1,773,232.00	1,639,182.88
Woods.....	196,765.40	198,116.10	776,142.50	757,600.56
Maize.....	48.60	3,855.00	2,887.80	14,094.00
Mahogany.....	5,030.00	4,302.00	21,894.00	21,801.00
Drewoods.....	40,868.12	35,930.76	193,210.12	181,887.61
Xeaaton.....	108,045.00	159,484.00	717,170.00	865,462.00
Leaf tobacco.....	112,887.35	108,396.00	711,926.35	493,058.74
Vanilla.....	44,210.00	138,900.00	889,695.00	2,221,870.99
Other vegetables.....	228,747.55	168,944.75	779,257.20	576,367.81
Total.....	6,373,139.68	4,421,354.01	24,901,996.17	24,703,960.89
Animal products:				
Cattle.....	109,128.00	322,745.00	705,576.00	1,614,357.50
Skins and hides.....	700,171.50	439,490.60	3,301,102.03	2,673,954.68
Other animal products.....	74,067.34	32,553.40	214,699.59	193,959.19
Total.....	883,366.84	794,789.00	4,221,377.62	4,482,271.37
Manufactured articles:				
Sugar.....		200.00	155,049.00	259,926.00
Flour and pastes.....			457.00	
Rope.....	98,553.00	52,009.00	278,526.00	167,973.00
Dressed skins.....	571.00	18,675.00	30,569.00	96,385.00
Straw hats.....	72,497.80	39,095.00	284,145.80	186,602.79
Manufactured tobacco.....	40,010.60	31,954.00	210,408.60	144,237.75
Other manufactures.....	44,517.80	29,579.00	181,436.82	207,390.10
Total.....	256,150.20	171,512.00	1,140,592.22	1,062,514.64
Miscellaneous articles.....	56,044.65	63,247.50	311,569.65	296,526.20

Following is a résumé of the valuations of Mexican imports during the periods under comparison, with reference to their countries of origin:

Country.	November.		First five months—	
	1906.	1905.	1906-7.	1905-6.
Europe.....	\$6,733,630.24	\$5,634,701.32	\$32,665,984.58	\$28,905,532.57
Asia.....	214,343.26	104,636.51	627,028.35	581,092.27
Africa.....	33,080.00	2,290.20	86,686.48	13,335.38
North America.....	12,641,796.38	9,039,593.14	55,293,191.45	38,048,429.94
Central America.....	1,798.14	10,951.74	11,080.84	17,550.81
South America.....	11,281.85	14,273.09	70,774.06	126,004.47
West Indies.....	21,663.53	19,221.57	79,684.40	103,189.43
Oceania.....			18,971.00	44,959.62
Total.....	19,657,593.40	14,825,667.57	88,853,411.16	67,840,094.49

Following is a résumé of the valuations of Mexican exports during the periods under comparison, with reference to their countries of destination:

Country.	November.		First five months—	
	1906.	1905.	1906-7.	1905-6.
Europe.....	\$6,575,790.58	\$3,754,423.73	\$27,701,118.89	\$23,960,668.35
Asia.....	796.00		796.00	
North America.....	16,446,197.40	16,405,890.10	66,855,643.40	73,208,341.04
Central America.....	88,303.91	119,051.92	437,941.51	568,150.56
South America.....	15,150.00	3,035.00	62,115.00	34,309.00
West Indies.....	246,440.00	387,712.00	1,084,055.00	2,024,869.00
Total.....	23,372,677.89	20,670,112.75	96,141,669.80	99,796,337.95

SILVER BASIS OF THE STAMP AND CUSTOMS TAXES FOR MARCH, 1907.

The usual monthly circular issued by the Treasury Department of the Mexican Government announces that the legal price per kilogram of pure silver during the month of March, 1907, is \$44.66, according to calculations provided in the decree of March 25, 1905. This price will be the basis for the payment of the stamp tax and customs duties when silver is used throughout the Republic.

INCREASED AND DECREASED EXPORTS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS, 1905-6.

A comparison of the statistics of Mexican exports of agricultural products during the fiscal years 1904-5 and 1905-6 shows the following increases and decreases:

<i>Agricultural products the exports of which have increased in 1905-6.</i>	Pesos.	<i>Agricultural products the exports of which have decreased in 1905-6.</i>	Pesos.
Coffee.....	31,841.65	Cascalote and tanning barks.....	38,179.00
Rubber.....	1,671,321.00	Horse beans.....	107,774.00
Chicle.....	73,056.92	Timber.....	315,853.75
Beans.....	91,152.72	Maize.....	217,986.50
Fruits.....	72,559.58	Blackberry wood.....	2,819.13
Spanish peas.....	707,314.25	Logwood.....	156,128.71
Guayule.....	117,026.00	Grass root.....	139,494.00
Sisal grass.....	48,190.38	Leaf tobacco.....	509,097.94
Ixtle.....	172,175.33	Several animal products ..	47,465.97
Vanilla.....	1,871,721.98	Sugar.....	5,043,210.76
Various.....	479,221.19	Henequen rope.....	41,770.00
Cattle.....	122,517.00	Manufactured tobacco	42,115.75
Untanned hides.....	1,143,555.09		
Flour and cotton-seed paste	2,892.00		
Palm hats.....	233,478.29		
Miscellaneous.....	155,769.91		

The total of exports of agricultural products during 1905-6 was 78,429,623.33 *pesos*, and in 1904-5 78,216,473.34 *pesos*.

REDUCTION OF IMPORT DUTY ON WHEAT.

An Executive decree issued on February 9, 1907, reduces the rate of wheat imported into Mexico to \$1.50 (Mexican) per hundred gross kilograms. This rate is to continue in force until June 30, 1907, and became effective on February 15, 1907. The former rate, which has ruled since September, 1904, was \$3 (Mexican) per hundred kilograms, gross weight, or one-half the present schedule.

RAILROAD IN THE STATE OF SONORA.

The Mexican Government has authorized Mr. A. S. MACKENZIE, in a contract entered into on August 9, 1906, to construct and exploit a railroad line in the State of Sonora, starting from the Carbo Station, on the Sonora Railroad, and terminating at the mines of Copete. The whole line must be completed within five years. The concessionaire has made a deposit of 3,000 pesos, in bonds of the consolidated public debt, to guarantee the fulfillment of the terms of the contract.

RAILROAD IN GUANAJUATO AND MICHOACAN.

By virtue of contract made with the Mexican Government, Messrs. Bermejillo & Co. and Mr. Zaldivar y Florez have been authorized to construct and exploit a railroad line in the State of Guanajuato, starting from Salvatierra and terminating at Yuririapúndaro, which line may be extended to Morelon, in said State, or to Puruandiro, in the State of Michoacan. The line must be completed within five years, and if the concessionaires choose to construct the authorized extensions, the periods for their completion shall be fixed by the Secretary of Public Works. The bond furnished by the concessionaires amounts to 15,000 pesos.

CONSULAR TRADE REPORTS, JANUARY, 1907.

The Mexican consul at Philadelphia advises that the shipments of merchandise from that port to the Mexican ports of Tampico and Veracruz during the month of January, 1907, amounted to \$141,381.11 and consisted of coal, petroleum, and powder invoiced at \$74,706.35, \$61,874.76, and \$4,800, respectively.

The consul-general of Mexico at New York reports that during the month of January, 1907, 11 vessels, proceeding from Mexican ports, entered the harbor of New York City, bringing 71,656 packages of merchandise. During the same month the vessels clearing from the port of New York numbered 15, carrying 167,089 packages of merchandise, consigned to Mexican ports. The imports in detail from Mexico to New York in January, 1907, were as follows:

Articles.	Quantity.	Articles.	Quantity.
Henequen bales	9,492	Fustete logs	9,163
Coffee sacks	1,853	Hair bales	32
Hides bales	8,554	Lead bullion bars	16,737
Hides fuso	3,764	Metals boxes	612
Ixtle bales	3,268	Sacsaparilla packages	127
Goatskins do	1,944	Vanilla boxes	50
Deerskins do	130	Alligator skins do	22
Rubber do	2,667	Honey barrels	304
Leaf tobacco do	418	Cedar logs	310
Cigars boxes	25	Mahogany do	371
Sugar sacks	5,000	Copper bars	2,620
Broom root bales	310	Pepper sacks	420
Chicle do	3,130	Mexican dollars boxes	133

The Mexican consul at Nogales, Arizona, reports that the exportation of merchandise from the State of Sonora, Mexico, to the United States in January, 1907, was as follows:

Fowls.....	\$26	Corn.....	\$81
Cane sugar.....	16	Oranges.....	853
Mescal.....	80	Soup pastes.....	275
Portland cement.....	161	Fresh fish.....	43
Rawhides.....	9, 574	Lead ores.....	587
Fresh meat.....	86	Ready-made cotton clothing....	10
Scrap iron and steel.....	395	Salt.....	6
Cotton lace.....	2	Wheat.....	2
Preserved fruits.....	58	Leaf tobacco.....	250
Beans.....	3	Gold bullion and dust.....	82, 613
Cattle.....	6, 549	Silver bullion.....	85, 222
Earthenware.....	9		
Lemons.....	5	Total.....	186, 906

The imports of foreign merchandise through the custom-house of Nogales, Mexico, to the State of Sonora in January, 1907, were as follows:

Animal products.....	\$65, 148. 64	Paper and paper products....	\$6, 929. 81
Vegetable products.....	63, 531. 20	Machinery and apparatus....	89, 971. 80
Mineral products.....	449, 973. 64	Vehicles.....	10, 285. 17
Textiles, and manufactures		Arms and explosives.....	5, 935. 53
thereof.....	37, 179. 46	Miscellaneous.....	22, 143. 18
Chemical products.....	27, 779. 93		
Spirituuous beverages.....	3, 170. 76	Total.....	775, 049. 12

The countries of origin of the foregoing merchandise are as follows:

United States.....	\$730, 151. 07	Spain.....	\$44. 22
Germany.....	6, 426. 09	Austria.....	679. 38
France.....	9, 296. 28		
England.....	27, 876. 20	Total.....	775, 049. 12
Italy.....	578. 88		

The customs duties collected during the month amounted to \$130,967.46 silver.

THE HENEQUEN MARKET IN 1906.

The "*Secretaría de Comunicaciones*," of the Mexican Government, has been requested by the Chamber of Commerce of Merida to urge all members of the Mexican consular force to collect information concerning possible new markets for the fiber known as henequen or sisal hemp. It is proposed not only to enter new fields for the sale of the raw product but also to ship manufactures thereof. The Argentine Republic, England, and Japan have already been exploited as possible purchasing countries, and in the twelve months ending with December, 1906, the United States took \$14,486,569 worth of sisal grass.

During the calendar year 1906 exports of henequen from Progreso amounted to 597,966 bales, which, added to the 28,819 reported for

Campeche, makes a total from the Yucatan district of 626,785 bales. Of this quantity the United States took 595,024 bales and Canada 22,196 bales, the remainder being distributed in a decreasing ratio between Cuba, England, Germany, Belgium, France, Italy, Spain, and Austria.

Mexican growers and manufacturers are not only applying new methods to the preparation of sisal for the markets of the world, but are also carefully studying the qualities of such other fiber plants as are available for similar usage.

CUSTOMS REVENUES, JANUARY, 1907.

The customs revenues at various Mexican ports during the month of January, 1907, aggregated \$4,552,524.91, of which \$4,446,052.23 was credited for imports and \$106,472.63 to exports.

POSTAL RECEIPTS, NOVEMBER, 1906.

Total receipts from the postal service of the Mexican Republic, as reported by the Postmaster-General to the Department of Communications and Public Works, show a net increase over the corresponding period of the preceding year of \$28,921.36; November, 1906, figures being \$317,008.52, and November, 1905, \$288,087.16.

For the five months' period ending with November, 1906, the total receipts from this branch of the public service are placed at \$1,597,934.86, as compared with \$1,461,993.74 in the same period of 1905, an increase of \$135,941.12, or 9.30 per cent.

COPPER MINING IN THE REPUBLIC.

According to statistics published by the Ministry of Improvements, there are 796 copper mines in the Republic, distributed as follows among the different States and Territories:

Jalisco	302	Tamaulipas	11
Sonora	234	Coahuila	5
Michoacan	95	Oaxaca	5
Lower California	65	Puebla	5
Chihuahua	53	Hidalgo	5
Durango	51	Guanajuato	4
Aguascalientes	49	Mexico	3
Guerrero	44	Nuevo Leon	3
Sinaloa	25	Tepic	2
Zacatecas	14		
San Luis Potosi	14	Total	796
Colima	12		

QUICKSILVER IN THE REPUBLIC.

In the State of Jalisco, Mexico, is situated what is claimed to be the largest single deposit of quicksilver in the world. In 1905 the property came into the possession of Messrs. Lawson & Page, and large furnaces and retorts for the treatment of mercury were installed.

In commenting upon the development of the mines, "*El Economista Mexicano*," of February 2, 1907, finds the cheap exploitation of quicksilver as one of the most important features in the development of the gold and silver properties of the Republic, according to the cyanide process.

Messrs. Lawson & Page have constructed a large reduction mill and cyanide plant on their San Jeronimo *hacienda*, and crushers, with other necessary machinery, are under orders.

RAILROAD CONCESSIONS.

The "*Diario Oficial*" of the Mexican Republic, in its issues for December 7 and 14, 1906, and January 11, 1907, respectively, contains the texts of the following railroad concessions:

Concession granted to the Mexican National Railroad Company for the construction and exploitation of a railroad line in the State of Nuevo Leon, starting from the town of Colombia and terminating at the station of Jarita of the Mexican National. The entire line must be completed within two years, and its length is estimated at 30 kilometers. The company has made a deposit of 5,000 *pesos* to guarantee the fulfillment of the conditions of the concession.

Concession granted to the Nacozari Railroad Company for the construction and exploitation of the following railroad lines: (1) One starting from the port of Guaymas and terminating at San Pedro Batuc on the Moctezuma River, District of Ures; (2) one starting from a convenient point of the line referred to in paragraph (1) and terminating at the city of Hermosillo, or near it, to connect with the Sonora Railroad; (3) one starting also from a convenient point of the first line and terminating at the city of Ures, or near it. The first line must be completed on December 31, 1914, and upon its completion the company shall proceed to construct the other two lines, at the rate of 40 kilometers per year, on either line, or on both at the same time. The total length of these three lines has been estimated at 360 kilometers. The bond furnished by the concessionaire amounts to 42,000 *pesos*.

Concession granted to the Cananea Consolidated Copper Company for the construction and exploitation of a railroad line between the States of Chihuahua and Sonora, starting from a point called "Madera," terminus of the Nallucharic Railroad branch line to the San Pedro stream, in the State of Chihuahua, and terminating at Bacerac, or another point near the Babispe River, in the State of Sonora. This line must be completed within six years; its length is estimated at 180 kilometers.

The term of the three concessions above referred to is the usual one of ninety-nine years, in accordance with the railroad law of April 29, 1899.

RAILROAD IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF MEXICO.

A contract entered into on the 14th of August, 1906, grants the Mexican National Railroad Company a concession for the construction and exploitation of a railroad line in the municipality of Mexico, starting from a point of the Interoceanic Railroad, near the station of San Lazaro, and connecting with the San Rafael and Atlixco Railroad. The company is further authorized to construct two branch lines, one starting from a convenient point of the main line and running in a westerly direction to the east shore of the Viga Canal, with extensions to "La Union" and "La Victoria" factories, and another, starting from the main line also, and terminating at "El Salvador" factory.

The construction of the main line must be completed within one year from the date of the concession.

RAILROAD IN THE STATE OF VERACRUZ.

On August 16, 1906, the Mexican Government entered into a contract with Messrs. S. Pearson & Son, authorizing the latter to construct and exploit a railroad line in the State of Veracruz, starting from the city of Minatitlan and terminating at a point between the twenty-fifth and thirty-fifth kilometers of the Tehuantepec Railroad.

Five kilometers of the line must be completed within the first year, five more within the second, and the whole line within the third year.

The company has made a deposit of 3,000 *pesos*, in bonds of the consolidated public debt, to guarantee the fulfillment of the terms of the concession.

NICARAGUA.

ARBITRAL AWARD OF THE BOUNDARY QUESTION BETWEEN THE REPUBLICS OF HONDURAS AND NICARAGUA.

I, Alfonso XIII, King of Spain, by the grace of God and the Constitution;

Whereas the pending boundary question between the Republics of Honduras and Nicaragua having been submitted to my decision, in conformity with articles 3, 4, and 5 of the Treaty of Tegucigalpa of October 7, 1894, and pursuant to the communications addressed by my Secretary of State, under date of November 11, 1904, to the Secretaries of Foreign Affairs of said Powers;

Actuated by the desire of reciprocating the confidence that both of the said Republics have equally confided in the ancient Mother Country, by submitting to my decision a matter of such importance;

Resulting therefrom, and from the Royal Decree of April 17, 1905, in the appointing of a commission to examine into the aforesaid

boundary question, in order that it may make clear the points in litigation and render a preliminary report of the arbitral award;

Resulting that the high parties in interest submitted in due time their respective allegations and replies, accompanied by the corresponding documents in support of that which is considered the rights of each;

Resulting that the boundary between the Republics of Honduras and Nicaragua, from the coast of the Pacific Ocean to the Portillo of Teotecacinte, is already definitely fixed by the mutual agreement of both parties;

Resulting that, according to the proceedings of Amapala on September 14, 1902, and August 29, 1904, a common boundary point on the coast of the Atlantic Ocean was to have been chosen by the mixed Honduran-Nicaraguan commission in order to trace from that point the boundary of the frontier to the said Portillo of Teotecacinte, which could not be carried out inasmuch as no agreement was arrived at;

Resulting that the territory in litigation embraces an extensive zone which includes:

To the north, a zone which, starting from Portillo of Teotecacinte, continues across the summit of the cordillera, following the line or intersection that divides the rainfall of each side until it terminates at Portillo, in the spring that forms the source of the Frio River, then following the bed of said spring and of said river to the junction of the latter with the Guayambre River, and thence along the bed of the Guayambre River to the point where the latter unites with the Guayape River, and from there to the point where the Guayape and the Guayambre rivers take the common name of Patuca River, follows the water course of this river to the meridian that passes through Cape Camaron, and continues on this meridian to the coast;

And to the south, from the Portillo of Teotecacinte to the headwaters of the Limon River, downstream, along the bed of this river, and thence along the bed of the Poteca River to its confluence with the Segovia River, following the water course of the latter river to a point situated at a distance of 20 geographic miles in a straight and perpendicular line from the Atlantic coast, turning at this point toward the south upon the astronomic meridian until it intercepts the parallel of geographic latitude that passes through the mouth of the Arena River and the Sandy Bay Lagoon, on which parallel it continues toward the east from the said intersection to the Atlantic Ocean; resulting that the question, which is the object of this arbitration, consists, then, in fixing the dividing line of both Republics, included between a point on the Atlantic coast and the said Portillo of Teotecacinte;

Whereas according to the agreement of both parties set forth in rule 3 of article 2 of the Treaty of Tegucigalpa or Gámez-Bonilla of 1894, by which this arbitration is governed, it should be understood that one of the Republics of Honduras or Nicaragua is owner of the territory belonging to Spain, which at the time of their independence constituted the Provinces of Honduras and Nicaragua, respectively;

Whereas the Spanish Provinces of Honduras and of Nicaragua were formed by historic evolution, until they were constituted in two separate districts (*intendencias*) of the captaincy general of Guatemala, in conformity with the provisions of the royal ordinance of intendants of the Province of New Spain of 1786, which applied to Guatemala, and under whose régime of intendant provinces they were at the time of freeing themselves from Spain in 1821;

Whereas by royal decree of July 24, 1791, on petition of the intendant governor of Comayagua and in conformity with the orders of the superior board of Guatemala, by virtue of the provisions of articles 8 and 9 of the royal ordinance of intendants of New Spain, the incorporation of the larger jurisdiction (*alcaldia mayor*) of Tegucigalpa to the intendancy and government of Comayagua (Honduras), with all the territory of his bishopric, in regard to said larger jurisdiction of the Province annexed to the Province of Honduras and united with the latter ecclesiastically, as well as in the collection of taxes, was approved;

Whereas by virtue of this royal ordinance the Province of Honduras was formed in 1791 out of all the territories of the original Province of Comayagua, the territories annexed to Tegucigalpa, and the rest of the bishopric of Comayagua, comprising in this manner a region that bordered on the south with Nicaragua, on the southwest and west with the Pacific Ocean, San Salvador, and Guatemala, and on the north, northeast, and east with the Atlantic Ocean, except that part of the coast occupied at the time by Indians, Mesquite Indians, Indian and mulatto half-breeds, *Payas*, etc.;

Whereas prior to the provisions of said royal decree of 1791, the demarcation made by two other royal decrees of August 23, 1745, must be considered, one of which appointed Don JUAN DE VERA governor and general commander of the Province of Honduras for the government of this Province and of the other Provinces comprised in the entire bishopric of Comayagua and the district of the larger jurisdiction (*alcaldia mayor*) of Tegucigalpa, and of all the territories and coasts that are included from the place where the jurisdiction of the Province of Yucatan to the Cape of Gracias a Dios terminates; and in the other decree appointed Don ALONSO FERNANDEZ DE HEREDIA, governor and general commander of the province of Nicaragua, of Costa Rica, of the district of Corregidor of Realejo, of *alcaldias mayores*

or of the greater jurisdiction of Sutiaba, of Nicoya, and of the other territories included between the Cape of Gracias a Dios and the Chagre River, exclusive; in said documents therefore is shown the Cape of Gracias a Dios as the boundary point of the jurisdictions conferred on the said governors of Honduras and of Nicaragua in the capacity in which they were appointed;

Whereas the communication of the captain general of Guatemala, Don PEDRO DE RIVERA, addressed to the King on November 23, 1742, concerning the Mesquite Indians, in which he affirms that the Cape of Gracias a Dios is on the coast of the Province of Comayagua (Honduras), is also an antecedent worthy of consideration:

Whereas by virtue of the treaty with England in 1786, the English vacated the Mesquite country, at the same time that the port of Trujillo was again opened and laws were adopted for its government, four Spanish towns were ordered created on the Mesquite coast at Rio Tinto, Cape Gracias a Dios, Bluefields, and at the mouth of the San Juan River, and although these places remained directly subject to the military authority of the captaincy general of Guatemala, both parties have agreed that this did not alter in any way the territories of the Provinces of Nicaragua and Honduras, the latter Republic having shown by numerous certified records and accounts that before and after 1791 the intendent government of Comayagua intervened in all matters over which it had jurisdiction at Trujillo, Rio Tinto, and Cape Gracias a Dios;

Whereas the seventh law of title 2 of book 2 of the Digest of Indias, on specifying the manner of making the division of the discovered territories, provided that it should be made in such manner that the division for temporal use should conform with that for spiritual purposes, the archbishoprics corresponding to the districts of the audiencias (courts), the bishoprics to the governments and districts of larger jurisdiction, and parishes and curates to the ordinary districts of the corregidores and alcaldes;

Whereas the bishopric of Comayagua or of Honduras, which, prior to 1791, had exercised acts of jurisdiction on the lands now in dispute, performing such acts in an unquestioned manner from the said date of the demarcation by the Government intendency of the same name, having proved that it governed in matters concerning the collection of tithes, issued matrimonial licenses, furnished curates, and attended to ecclesiastical claims at Trujillo, Rio Tinto, and Cape Gracias a Dios;

Whereas the village or town of Cape Gracias a Dios, situated somewhat to the south of the cape of the same name and on the south bank of the most important mouth of the river now called Coeo or Segovia, was, prior to 1791, included in the ecclesiastical jurisdiction

of the bishopric of Comayagua, formed a part of said jurisdiction at the time that the ancient Spanish province of Honduras organized itself into an independent state;

Whereas the constitution of the State of Honduras of 1825, adopted at the time it was united to Nicaragua, forming, with other States, the Federal Republic of Central America, provides that "its territory comprises all that corresponds and has always corresponded to the bishopric of Honduras;"

Whereas the demarcation fixed for the province or intendency of Comayagua or of Honduras by the aforesaid royal decree of July 24, 1791, continued without change at the time the provinces of Honduras and Nicaragua obtained their independence; therefore, even though the King approved by royal decree of January 24, 1818, the reestablishment of the greater jurisdiction (*alcaldia mayor*) of Tegucigalpa, with certain features of autonomy in economic matters, said greater jurisdiction continued to form a division of the province of Comayagua or Honduras, under the jurisdiction of the political chief of the province, and as such division took part in the election held on November 5, 1820, for a deputy to the Spanish Cortes and a substitute deputy for the province of Comayagua, and likewise took part with the other divisions of Gracias, Choluteca, Olanchito, Yoro, with Olanchito and Trujillo, Teneoa, and Comayagua, in the election of the provincial deputies of Honduras, said election being held on November 6, 1820;

Whereas on organizing the Government and intendency of Nicaragua, in conformity with the royal ordinance of intendents of 1786, there were formed the five political divisions of Leon, Matagalpa, El Realejo, Subtiaga, and Nieoya, not including in this division nor in that which the intendent governor, Don Juan de Ayassa, proposed in 1788—territories that are now claimed on the north and west of Cape Gracias a Dios by Nicaragua—nor does it appear that the jurisdiction of the bishopric of Nicaragua extended to this cape, and it should be borne in mind that the last intendent governor of Nicaragua, Don MIGUEL GONZALEZ SARAVIA, on describing the province that was under his command in his book entitled "Political and Statistical Sketch of Nicaragua," published in 1824, stated that the boundary line of said province on the south runs from the Gulf of Fonseca in the Pacific to the Perlas River in the sea of the north (Atlantic);

Whereas, even though at any period it may have been thought that the jurisdiction of Honduras extended to the south of Cape Gracias a Dios, the examining commission has found that such extension of dominion was never well determined, and that, at all events, was ephemeral below the town and port of Cape Gracias a Dios, and, therefore, it does not follow that the common boundary on the Atlantic coast is Sandy Bay, as is claimed by Honduras;

Whereas, in order to arrive at the place called Cape Camaron, as well as that of Sandy Bay, it would be necessary to resort to artificial boundary lines that in no manner coincide with the well-marked natural boundaries recommended in the Gámez-Bonilla Treaty;

Whereas all the maps (Spanish and foreign) that the commission appointed by royal decree of April 17, 1905, has examined referring to the territories of Honduras and Nicaragua prior to the date of independence show the separation between both territories at Cape Gracias a Dios or to the south of that cape, and that, in a period subsequent to independence, maps such as those of Squier (New York, 1854); Baily (London, 1856); Dussieux (made under the supervision of Stieler, Riepert, Petermann & Begghaus, Paris, 1868); Dunn (New Orleans, 1884); Colton, Ohman & Co. (New York, 1890); Andrews (Leipzig, 1901); Armour's (Chicago, 1901), indicate the boundary at the Cape of Gracias a Dios;

Whereas of the maps examined relating to the question only five show the boundary between Honduras and Nicaragua on the Atlantic side to the north of Cape Gracias a Dios, and these five maps are all subsequent to the date of independence and even of the period in which litigation was commenced between the two States referred to; that of these five maps three are Nicaraguan and the other two (one German and the other North American), although they place the boundary to the north of Cape Gracias a Dios, indicate it at a point very near this cape, or at the extreme northern part of the delta of the Segovia River;

Whereas geographic authorities, such as López de Velasco (1571-1574), Tomás López (1758), González Saravia (governor of Nicaragua, 1823), Squier (1856), Reclus (1870), Sonnenstern (1874), Bancroft (1890), have indicated the outlet of the Segovia River, or the Cape Gracias a Dios, or a point to the south of this cape, as the common boundary between Honduras and Nicaragua on the Atlantic coast;

Whereas the Cape of Gracias a Dios has been acknowledged as the common boundary between Nicaragua and Honduras in various diplomatic documents originating in the latter Republic, such as the circulars addressed to foreign governments by Don FRANCISCO CASTELLON, Minister Plenipotentiary of Nicaragua and Honduras (1844); Don SEBASTIAN SALINAS, Minister of Foreign Relations of Nicaragua (1848), and Don JOSÉ GUERRERO, Supreme Director of the State of Nicaragua (1848), and the instructions conferred by the Government of Nicaragua on its Envoy Extraordinary in Spain, Don JOSÉ DE MARCOLETA, for the recognition of the independence of said Republic (1850);

Whereas, as is deduced from the foregoing exposition, the point that best responds to the reasons of historic right, of equity, and of

geographic position, for the purpose of serving as a common boundary between the two litigious States on the coast of the Atlantic, is Cape Gracias a Dios, and that this cape marks that which has practically been the limit of extension or conquest of Nicaragua toward the north and of Honduras toward the south;

Whereas, after the adoption of the Cape of Gracias a Dios as the common boundary on the Atlantic coast between the two litigious States, it is proper to fix the frontier boundary line between this point and Portillo of Teoteacinte, which was the point reached by the mixed Honduran-Nicaraguan commission;

Whereas, contiguous to the Cape of Gracias a Dios on the Atlantic there exists no great cordillera which by its nature and direction could be taken as a frontier between both States starting from said point, and that, on the contrary, there is found at this same place as a perfectly marked boundary the outlet and channel of so large and important a river as that called Coco, Segovia, or Wanks;

Whereas, that afterwards the course of this river, for at least a considerable part thereof, offers, because of its direction and the circumstances of its channel, the most natural and exact boundary that could be desired;

Whereas this same Coco, Segovia, or Wanks River for a large part of its course has figured and figures in many maps, public documents, and geographic descriptions as the frontier between Honduras and Nicaragua;

Whereas, in the volumes of the Blue Book corresponding to the years 1856 and 1860, presented by the Government of His Britannic Majesty to Parliament, and which are included among the documents submitted by Nicaragua, it is stated that according to the communication of the representative of England in the United States, who intervened in the negotiations for the purpose of settling the question of the Mosquito territory (1852), Honduras and Nicaragua had mutually acknowledged the Wanks or Segovia River as the frontier; that in article 2 of the convention between Great Britain and Honduras on August 27, 1859, His Britannic Majesty acknowledged the middle of the Wanks or Segovia River, that empties at the Cape of Gracias a Dios, as the boundary between the Republic of Honduras and the territory of the Mesquite Indians, and that in article 4 of the treaty with Great Britain and the United States of America of October 17, 1856, it was declared that all the territory to the south of the Wanks or Segovia River, not included in the part reserved for the Mesquite Indians, and without prejudging the rights of Honduras, should be considered within the boundaries and under the sovereignty of the Republic of Nicaragua;

Whereas it is necessary to establish a point at which the course of the Coco, Segovia, or Wanks River must be abandoned before said

river, turning toward the southwest, enters acknowledged Nicaraguan territory;

Whereas the point having the best conditions required in this case is the place where the said Coco or Segovia River receives on its left bank the waters of its tributary, the Poteca or Bodega River;

Whereas the place of the confluence of the Poteca with the Segovia River has also been adopted by various authorities, and singularly by the Nicaraguan engineer, Don MAXIMILIANO V. SONNENSTERN, in his "Geography of Nicaragua for use in the primary schools of the Republic" (Managua, 1874);

Whereas, on following the channel of the Poteca River upstream to its junction with the Guineo or Namalsi River, there is encountered the south site of Teotecacinte, to which the document filed by Nicaragua, dated August 26, 1720, refers, and according to which said site belonged to the jurisdiction of the city of New Segovia (Nicaragua);

Whereas the point where Guineo River enters and forms a part of the Poteca River can be taken as the frontier boundary, which corresponds to the survey of the said site of Teotecacinte up to its juncture with the Portillo of the same name, but in such a manner that the aforesaid site remains within the jurisdiction of Nicaragua;

Whereas the selection of the confluence of the Poteca with the Coco or Segovia River as the point at which the channel of the last-named river should be abandoned, in order to arrive at the Portillo of Teotecacinte in the manner referred to, might be the cause of doubt and controversy, due to the assumption that it would result beneficially to Honduras in the narrow region in the northern part of the basin of the Segovia River, which would thus remain within the boundaries of Honduras; to offset this and as compensation for having adopted the outlet or mouth of the Segovia River in the manner hereinbefore expressed, the bay and town of Gracias a Dios, which, according to prior evidence, would belong by better right to Honduras, remain within the domain of Nicaragua; and

Whereas, lastly, that although rule 4 of article 2 of the treaty of Gámez-Bonilla or Tegucigalpa directs that in order to fix the boundaries between both Republics the dominion or ownership of territory fully proved will be respected without acknowledging the juridical value to possession in fact that either of the parties might allege, rule 6 of the same article provides that, if expedient, compensation may be made and even indemnifications fixed to endeavor to establish, as far as possible, well-defined natural boundaries.

In accordance with the solution proposed by the examining commission and in conformity with the opinion of the full council of state and with that of my council of ministers—

Declare that the dividing line between the Republic of Honduras and Nicaragua from the Atlantic to the Portillo of Teotecacinte,

where the mixed boundary commission left it in 1901, because they could not agree as to its continuation in their subsequent meetings, is fixed in the following manner: The extreme common boundary point on the Atlantic coast shall be the outlet into the sea of the Coco, Segovia, or Wanks River, contiguous to the Cape of Gracias a Diós, considering as the mouth of the river the mouth of its principal arm between Hara and the island of San Pio, where the said cape is situated, Honduras retaining the islets or keys existing within said principal arm before arriving at the bar, and conserving for Nicaragua the south shore of the said principal mouth with the aforesaid island of San Pio, together with the bay and population of the Cape of Gracias a Dios and the entire arm called Gracias that flows into the Bay of Gracias a Dios between the mainland and the aforesaid island of San Pio.

Starting from the mouth of the Segovia or Coco River the boundary line will follow the water course or *Talweg* of this river upstream without interruption to its confluence with the Poteca or Bodega River, and from that point the said boundary line will leave the Segovia River, follow the watercourse of the said Poteca or Bodega tributary and continue upstream to its junction with the Guineo or Namashi River.

From this junction the boundary line shall take the direction that corresponds to the demarcation of the site of Teotecacinte, in accordance with the survey made in 1720, in order to arrive at Portillo of Teotecacinte, so that said site remains integrally within the jurisdiction of Nicaragua.

Given, in duplicate, at the Royal Palace of Madrid on December 23, 1906.

ALFONSO.

JUAN PEREZ CABALLERO,
Secretary of State.

CONCESSION OF LAND AND WATER PRIVILEGES.

A valuable concession has been made by the Nicaraguan Government to a New York company's representative for the development of the commercial, agricultural, and mineral resources of Nicaragua.

A summary of the report made on the subject by the United States consul at Managua is as follows:

The company obligates itself to deepen the passage over the bar of the Rio Grande to 14 feet in order that vessels suited to the banana and fruit trade may enter the stream, and is granted the period of four years in which to complete the work, which shall represent an expenditure of not less than \$100,000 gold. Within eighteen months the company shall run its first steamer on the river, and thereafter keep up navigation for all the time the concession is in force.

The company agrees to construct a wharf and a custom-house at the mouth of the river, upon the completion of which the Government will declare the place an open port with the name Port Zelaya.

The right to denounce and acquire 50,000 *manzanas* (about 86,500 acres) of land suitable for banana growing along the river and its tributaries is allowed the company, which land may be subdivided into lots of 100 or more *manzanas* each. Special rights and privileges in this connection are provided for colonists whom the company proposes to induce to settle upon their lands, it being stipulated that such shall be exempt for a period of ten years from the payment of duties on all domestic necessities, machinery, and live stock, and that their property and products be exempt from tax and, with a few exceptions, from export duties.

For the purpose of facilitating the loading and discharging of cargo during the period in which the bar of the river is being opened the company binds itself to construct a wharf and warehouse on Man-of-war Key (an island close by), in deep water, which shall constitute a part of Port Zelaya. After the river improvements have been consummated the structures on said island are to be maintained as a safeguard to commerce and navigation in the event of accident or damage to interior waterway facilities.

The foregoing contract relates to a section of this Republic that is celebrated for the richness of its agricultural lands, its undeveloped mineral resources, and opportunities for extensive water transportation. At a distance of 80 miles inland from its mouth the Rio Grande is reported to have a good navigable depth. The main river, its branches and tributaries, covered by this concession, penetrate a large territory. Wild rubber abounds along the banks of these streams, as also valuable hard woods, such as mahogany, cedar, rosewood, etc., which latter the company and its colonists are granted the right to cut for domestic purposes. It is estimated that over \$50,000 gold per month is produced by miners in the mineral zone extending through the central part of the Republic bisected by the Rio Grande water system.

INCREASED PRICE OF PUBLIC LANDS.

Under date of December 14, 1906, the President of Nicaragua issued a decree whereby the price of public lands in the Republic was advanced 50 per cent over the rate fixed in the previous decree regulating such sales and bearing date of July 28, 1903.

It is officially stated that:

"The President of the Republic, considering that the price fixed by law for vacant lands is very low and consequently not in proportion with the opening and importance which the industrial, agricultural, transportation, and commercial industries of the country

have attained, nor with the expenses caused to the public administration by such enterprises, decrees:

"ARTICLE 1. From the 1st of January next the price of vacant lands shall be increased 50 per cent over the tariff established by the decree of July 28, 1903.

"ART. 2. The payment for said lands shall be effected in the following manner; two-thirds in current money and the other third in documents of public credit.

"ART. 3. All lands which up to date have not been paid for in the national treasury, are comprehended in this decree."

An amendment to the existing Agrarian law of the Republic also specifies that an advance shall be made over previously established rates for property sold for cattle raising, agricultural purposes, or on which irrigation may be easily effected. It is furthermore decreed that forest lands producing timber capable of being utilized as cabinet or dyewoods, for the production of rubber or resinous substances, shall be paid for with an advance of \$1 per hectare over the primary cost of the land.

BUDGET FOR THE YEARS 1906 AND 1907.

The Nicaraguan budget for the two years' term—1906 and 1907—was promulgated on February 21, 1906, and contained the following estimates of revenue and expenditure for the period:

Estimated revenues for 1906 and 1907.

Customs revenue.....	\$12,000,000
Liquor revenue.....	4,800,000
Tobacco revenue.....	433,333
Slaughter tax.....	738,900
Stamped paper.....	350,000
Monopolies (powder, etc.).....	210,000
Sale of waste lands.....	190,000
National railways and steamers (rent).....	700,000
Other national services.....	376,000
Fines, etc.....	82,000
Sundry receipts.....	554,000
Total.....	20,434,233

Estimated expenditures for 1906 and 1907.

Department of—	
Government.....	1,101,903
Police.....	2,725,890
Charity.....	94,840
War and marine.....	3,721,642
Finance and public credit.....	4,900,280
Internal development.....	4,702,954
Justice.....	1,080,236
Foreign affairs.....	206,240
Public instruction.....	2,407,466
Total.....	20,941,451

PANAMA.

TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

The growth of United States trade with Panama is shown by the fact that imports from that Republic in the calendar year 1904, the first year of its existence, were \$812,947; in 1905, \$879,145; and in 1906, \$1,448,686; and the exports to Panama were, in 1904, \$2,683,801; in 1905, \$7,831,564; and in 1906, \$14,239,471.

Exports from the United States to Panama now average more than \$1,000,000 a month, and the total trade with that Republic seems likely to aggregate \$16,000,000 in the fiscal year which ends with the month of June.

Bananas are the largest single item of the practically \$1,000,000 worth of merchandise imported therefrom in the seven months ending with January, 1907, the value of bananas alone being \$741,870, against \$338,217 in the corresponding months of the preceding year. India rubber, of which the United States is steadily increasing her importations and consumption, amounted to \$91,720, against \$55,028 in the corresponding months of the preceding year. Of vegetable ivory the imports from Panama were nearly 2,000,000 pounds in the seven months, against a little over half a million pounds in the same months of last year. Of hides the figures were nearly a half million pounds against less than 300,000 pounds in the corresponding months of the preceding year, and of coffee 178,000 pounds against but 25,000 pounds in the same months of last year.

The fact that meat and dairy products aggregated \$750,000, boots and shoes nearly \$200,000, lard over \$250,000, shows that the exports to Panama are not by any means exclusively for the canal or for the use of the Government in building it, but that a large proportion is for individual and personal consumption by persons residing in Panama.

INSTALLATION OF TELEPHONES AT PANAMA.

The President of the Republic on January 17, 1907, approved a contract with the *Compañía de Teléfonos* to take effect February 1, and to continue for five years, providing for the installation of telephones in the fire and police departments and other public offices of the city of Panama.

Fifty instruments are to be installed, for which the Government will pay five balboas per month for each.

PARAGUAY.

BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1907.

Following are the details of the Paraguayan estimates of revenue and expenditure for 1907 as sanctioned by the Government on September 17, 1906:

REVENUE.

	Gold.	Currency.
Import duties.....	\$1,675,000	.....
Export duties.....	615,000	.....
Wharf dues.....	115,000	.....
Warehouse dues.....	30,000	.....
Transit dues on foreign maté.....	27,000	.....
Consular fees.....	20,300	.....
Tax on timber.....	70,000	.....
Sundries.....	14,700	.....
Tax on internal consumption.....	.....	\$1,500,000
Stamps and stamped paper.....	.....	905,000
Succession duty.....	.....	70,000
Post-office.....	.....	131,000
Telegraph service.....	.....	240,000
"Contribución directa".....	.....	2,500,000
Fines re "Contribución directa".....	.....	80,000
Sales of national timber.....	.....	410,000
Sundries.....	.....	244,000
Total.....	2,567,000	6,080,000

EXPENDITURE.

Legislative Congress.....	\$492	\$1,247,040
Presidency of the Republic.....	.....	314,400
Department of the Interior.....	7,336	7,986,036
Department of Foreign Affairs.....	114,148	1,633,920
Department of Finance.....	400	2,513,160
Department of Justice and Public Worship and Instruction.....	52,284	6,086,300
Department of War and Marine.....	24,720	7,347,900
Special laws.....	189,457	2,880,000
Total.....	389,037	30,088,806

The item "Special laws" includes in the estimate of \$189,457 gold the service of the external debt at the maximum rate of 3 per cent interest which commences with the July, 1907, coupon.

POSTPONEMENT OF AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

Paraguay's Agricultural Exhibition, to be held in Asuncion, is postponed until the end of March, 1907, owing to the depressed aspect of native industries consequent upon the locust invasion and the protracted drought during the year 1906.

Machinery for the exhibit will be received until February 28, 1907, and should, in general character, be sufficiently cheap to be within the use of purchasers on a small scale. Economical machinery for making cheese, butter, preparing coffee for the market, breaking palm nuts, small cotton gins, small flour mills, starch-making machines, fiber machinery and oil apparatus, rice cleaners, and saws used in tree felling are all sure of a favorable opportunity if properly placed on the Paraguayan market.

NEW STAMP LAW.

The new stamp law of the Paraguayan Republic, promulgated December 8, 1906, abrogates that of October 6, 1896, and provides for the following distribution of the new revenues:

Thirty-five per cent for the general expenditures of the Republic, 25 per cent for the construction of a chief law court, and 25 per cent for the construction of schools.

The following are extracts from the law:

"All private documents involving the payment or return of a certain amount of money, by one single party, shall pay one per thousand on the value stated therein, if they are payable on sight or within ninety days, and two per thousand if they are payable within a longer period.

"If the amount to be paid or returned is not stated in such documents, a stamp of 50 *pesos* shall be affixed thereto.

"Permits issued by local authorities for the free transit of timber, tobacco, yerba maté, and hides, and bills of sale, or barter, of cattle and horses shall have affixed thereto one 50-*centavo* stamp.

"A 20-*centavo* stamp shall be affixed to checks drawn on banks.

"Lawyers, accountants, translators, and amanuenses shall affix a 20-*centavo* stamp to every document presented by them in the performance of their duties. Solicitors shall pay 10 *centavos*.

"Contracts of bargain and sale, barter, transfer of stocks and rights, and all other documents transferring or modifying the ownership of real estate, shall pay a tax of three per thousand ad valorem.

"Conditional gifts and transfers of real estate shall pay a tax of two per thousand ad valorem. If such gifts or transfers are made without consideration, the benefited party shall pay one per thousand ad valorem.

"A tax of one per thousand ad valorem shall be paid on the following: Leases of more than one year; contracts of partnership and extensions thereof; contracts for services and contracts for work."

 PERU.

FOREIGN COMMERCE, FIRST FOUR MONTHS OF 1906.

Figures covering the commerce of Peru for the first four months of 1906 give import values as £1,717,282, as compared with £1,265,025 in the corresponding period of 1905. The figures for export are £1,739,575 in the first third of 1906, as against £1,702,654 in the same months of the preceding year, a gain in both branches of foreign trade thus being shown.

Textiles, minerals, and metals, coal, machinery, and tools, and wheat form the leading items on the import list, while sugar, minerals, resins, cotton and hides lead among the exports.

The countries of origin for the various imports were as follows, the values being in Peruvian pounds:

	1906.	1905.
Germany.....	£288, 118, 659	£212, 745, 145
Australia.....	93, 441, 692	36, 523, 942
Belgium.....	65, 790, 215	48, 956, 123
Chile.....	126, 772, 537	60, 882, 223
Ecuador.....	12, 218, 427	38, 953, 581
Spain.....	19, 453, 131	10, 502, 630
United States.....	307, 536, 008	179, 443, 300
France.....	106, 952, 022	83, 915, 382
Great Britain.....	448, 728, 969	436, 490, 581
Hongkong.....	19, 264, 625	26, 610, 344
Italy.....	61, 013, 335	57, 147, 934
Others.....	77, 992, 769	72, 853, 496

The countries of destination were:

	1906.	1905.
Germany.....	£148, 352, 552	£140, 271, 204
Barbados.....	25, 877, 684	48, 064, 638
Belgium.....	21, 000	36, 236, 000
Bolivia.....	75, 676, 771	43, 333, 802
Brazil.....	453, 276	27, 680, 552
Canada.....		14, 246, 598
Chile.....	434, 773, 084	228, 240, 373
United States.....	158, 650, 035	152, 063, 172
France.....	144, 880, 001	123, 996, 382
Great Britain.....	668, 672, 804	863, 862, 923
Others.....	81, 209, 072	24, 058, 410

EXPORTS TO NEW YORK, FIRST TEN MONTHS OF 1906.

The total value of Peruvian products shipped for the port of New York during the first ten months ending October, 1906, was \$1,647,547. The items of export, with their respective values, were as follows:

Cotton.....	\$397, 042	Gnano.....	\$21, 145
Sugar.....	127, 460	Furniture.....	105
Coffee.....	25	Goatskins.....	238, 283
Copper.....	247, 204	Deerskins.....	8, 229
Cocoa leaves.....	203, 052	Straw hats.....	107, 128
Hides.....	1, 096	Leaf tobacco.....	25
Rubber.....	60, 261	Sundries.....	9, 077
Alpaca wool.....	224, 076		
Sheep wool.....	1, 236	Total.....	1, 647, 547
Lumber.....	103		

EXPORT DUTY ON SILVER COINS.

The Peruvian Government has promulgated a law authorizing the Executive to impose on exports of silver coins a duty exceeding by 50 per cent, the difference between its legal value, established by the law of October 13, 1900, and its intrinsic value, which is to be transmitted

weekly to the Minister of Finance by the Chamber of Commerce of the city of Lima.

Travelers and the members of ships' crews are prohibited from carrying with them on leaving national territory more than 10 silver *soles*: any excess will be confiscated.

SALVADOR.

FOREIGN COMMERCE, FIRST QUARTER, 1906.

Latest statistics of the foreign commerce of Salvador cover the first quarter of the calendar year 1906, showing total export valuations for the three months of 7,243,086.11 *colones*, and imports valued at 1,056,163.59 *colones*.

Coffee was by far the largest single item of export, the shipments figuring for 6,565,515.62 *colones*, while cotton textiles, valued at 362,567.30, stand at the head of the import list. Following "sundries," which form the next important classification, come flour, 63,004.20 *colones*, and hardware valued at 62,944.98 *colones*.

The countries of destination for the various exports, with the valuations received, were as follows:

	<i>Colones.</i>		<i>Colones.</i>
Germany.....	1,546,307.85	Holland.....	4,520.40
British America.....	99,636.35	Honduras.....	23,425.50
Austria-Hungary.....	339,292.90	Italy.....	1,043,429.36
Costa Rica.....	4,630.00	Nicaragua.....	250.00
Chile.....	732.00	Norway.....	40,417.40
Denmark.....	2,268.75	Panama.....	34,270.00
Spain.....	342,603.40	Peru.....	11,570.00
United States.....	1,810,521.00	Sweden.....	9,120.00
France.....	1,612,471.85		
Great Britain.....	416,061.35	Total.....	7,243,086.11
Guatemala.....	555.00		

Following are the countries of origin for the merchandise imported into the Republic during the quarter in reference:

	<i>Colones.</i>		<i>Colones.</i>
Germany.....	106,528.91	Guatemala.....	1,295.00
Austria-Hungary.....	4,232.68	Holland.....	6,905.00
Belgium.....	29,068.50	Honduras.....	17,009.35
Brazil.....	27.45	Italy.....	31,036.22
Costa Rica.....	7,142.40	Japan.....	3,551.40
Cuba.....	816.75	Mexico.....	15,101.56
Chile.....	650.00	Nicaragua.....	11,330.70
China.....	20,400.09	Portugal.....	919.25
Denmark.....	336.87	Russia.....	102.75
Ecuador.....	100.00	Sweden.....	1,139.80
Spain.....	16,822.84	Switzerland.....	1,140.00
United States.....	335,925.47		
France.....	87,200.67	Total.....	1,056,163.59
Great Britain.....	357,345.95		

SUBSIDY FOR GERMAN STEAMSHIPS.

The "*Diario Oficial*" for January 10, 1907, of the Republic of Salvador, publishes the text of a contract made between the Government and the German steamship line *Kosmos*, as approved by the President on January 8, whereby a subsidy of 500 pesos per month is granted for specified service.

By the terms of the contract the steamers of the company are obliged to touch at the Salvadorian ports at least twice a month; to grant a rebate of 50 per cent in tariff rates for the transport of army personnel and war material between the ports of the Republic, either in time of peace or war; to transport the President of the Republic and the secretaries of state between the ports of Central America, Mexico, and California free of charge; and to provide free transport between the ports of the Republic for the chiefs and administrators of customs.

This contract is to continue in force for two years, unless one of the contracting parties gives a preliminary notice of four months indicating a desire to terminate the same.

PROPAGANDA FOR SALVADOR COFFEE.

The "*Diario Oficial*" for January 12, 1907, publishes the Executive decree of the Government of Salvador, authorizing the Consul-General of the Republic in San Francisco to pay to the Salvador Coffee Company the sum of \$200 gold per month for the purpose of placing before the public in a more adequate manner the merits of the coffee grown in Salvador.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

Natives or foreigners resident in Salvador, who have obtained, or who may obtain in future, a diploma conferring upon them the degree of doctor in medicine or its equivalent, the degree of doctor in pharmacy and natural sciences, or the degree of dental surgeon in any foreign school or university, may, under the following conditions, become members of the school of medicine, pharmacy, natural sciences, and dental surgery:

1. File in due form, properly certified, the respective diploma, and establish the identity of the respective person. The applicant shall also prove that he is in the enjoyment of the rights conferred upon him by the diploma.
2. Present proof of good deportment.
3. The diploma shall not have been obtained contrary to Salvadorian laws.
4. He shall pass an examination, unless exempted therefrom by the provisions of a treaty or treaties. The examination shall consist of a thesis which the applicant must submit in accordance with this law,

and of questions upon any subjects the committee may deem proper to ask him.

Persons on whom the school of medicine, pharmacy, natural sciences, and dental surgery has conferred an honorary degree, shall be considered members of said school.

Only persons of undoubted qualifications and character, who have distinguished themselves in writing scientific works of acknowledged merit in any of the branches included in the curriculum of the school, shall be honorary members.

The degrees mentioned in the foregoing articles shall only be conferred in Salvador by the school of medicine, pharmacy, natural sciences, and dental surgery.

UNITED STATES.

TRADE WITH LATIN AMERICA.

STATEMENT OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Following is the latest statement, from figures compiled by the Bureau of Statistics, United States Department of Commerce and Labor, showing the value of the trade between the United States and the Latin American countries. The report is for the month of January, 1907, with a comparative statement for the corresponding month of the previous year; also for the seven months ending January, 1907, as compared with the same period of the preceding year. It should be explained that the figures from the various custom-houses, showing imports and exports for any month, are not received by 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 January, for example, are not published until some time in March.

IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Articles and countries.	January—		Seven months ending January—	
	1906.	1907.	1906.	1907.
Cocoa (<i>Cacao; coco ou cacao; cacao</i>):	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Central America.....	526	8,252	5,546	24,506
Brazil.....	248,665	65,384	802,147	1,581,827
Other South America.....	184,193	168,800	1,027,169	1,086,622
Coffee (<i>Café; Cafi; Cafi</i>):				
Central America.....	685,881	569,691	1,959,311	1,222,369
Mexico.....	127,091	93,671	1,044,566	495,434
Brazil.....	3,784,488	5,037,466	35,381,721	37,082,211
Other South America.....	930,168	856,357	5,565,305	5,237,881
Copper (<i>Cobre; Cobre; Cuivre</i>):				
Cuba.....	10,491	4,169	45,477	44,659
Mexico.....	1,694,333	1,545,433	10,208,341	10,405,289
South America.....	74,176	157,195	278,425	442,584

650 INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	January—		Seven months ending January—	
	1906.	1907.	1906.	1907.
Fibers:				
Cotton, manufactured (<i>Algodon en rama; Algodao en rama; Coton non manufacture</i>):	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
South America.....	71,163	121,062	216,768	392,325
Sisal grass (<i>Henequen; Henequen; henequen</i>):				
Mexico.....	976,060	1,308,836	9,139,586	9,274,649
Fruits:				
Bananas (<i>Plátanos; Bananas; Bananes</i>):				
Central America.....	269,025	327,893	2,283,621	2,991,665
Cuba.....	33	32	270,076	519,160
South America.....	24,061	30,584	289,005	47,759
Oranges (<i>Naranjas; Laranjas; Oranges</i>):				
Mexico.....	860	2,365	45,501	34,617
Cuba.....	681	2,114	5,249	6,319
Hides and skins (<i>Cueros y pieles; couros e pelles; Cuirs et peaux</i>):				
Mexico.....	492,208	531,774	2,165,893	2,631,063
Cuba.....	14,418	31,941	57,274	196,185
Brazil.....	139,768	143,967	1,065,405	1,308,828
Other South America.....	930,526	1,545,185	5,991,975	6,539,127
India rubber, crude (<i>Goma elástica; Borracha cruda; Caoutchouc</i>):				
Central America.....	74,794	97,592	432,502	442,663
Mexico.....	76,062	146,683	240,450	971,473
Brazil.....	2,987,310	2,912,074	12,334,937	10,739,378
Other South America.....	93,753	45,106	709,495	863,045
Lead, in pigs, bars, etc. (<i>Plomo en galapagos, barras, etc.; Chumbo em lingados; barras, etc.; Plomb en saumons, en barres, etc.</i>):				
Mexico.....	352,199	197,502	1,754,358	1,512,928
Sugar, not above No. 16 Dutch standard (<i>Azucar, inferior al No. 16 del moliholandés; Assucar, nao superior ao No. 16 de pldras hollandés; Sucre, pas au-dessus du type hollandais No. 16</i>):				
Mexico.....	618	39,349	26,442	94,107
Cuba.....	2,337,909	5,045,581	23,032,143	22,156,101
Brazil.....	167,644	188,366	237,138	825,633
Other South America.....	170,875	171,151	1,537,350	1,728,006
Tobacco (<i>Tabaco; Tabaco; Tabac</i>):				
Cuba.....	1,772,012	1,657,059	9,569,778	11,821,366
Wood, mahogany (<i>Caoba; Mogno; Acajou</i>):				
Central America.....	30,330	21,369	390,126	247,212
Mexico.....	67,348	86,216	251,881	346,567
Cuba.....	10,275	4,958	65,500	109,703
Wool (<i>Lana; Lá; Laine</i>):				
South America—				
Class 1 (clothing).....	1,408,162	776,422	2,456,820	879,758
Class 2 (combing).....	20,858	111,214	160,562	246,322
Class 3 (carpet).....	2,783	900	474,155	419,421

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Agricultural implements (<i>Instrumentos agrícolas; Instrumantos de agricultura; Machines agricoles</i>):				
Mexico.....	33,857	27,839	264,828	247,102
Cuba.....	10,442	2,985	125,164	38,219
Argentine Republic.....	539,873	302,597	4,495,195	2,907,737
Brazil.....	4,922	6,402	89,125	61,184
Chile.....	26,594	29,478	298,505	308,087
Other South America.....	35,615	16,492	201,778	147,144
Animals:				
Cattle (<i>Ganado vacuno; gado; Betail</i>):				
Mexico.....	73,057	68,276	382,580	551,202
Cuba.....	26,335	11,631	1,301,011	312,461
South America.....	7,626	9,341	77,273	87,289
Pigs (<i>Cerdos; Porcos; Porcs</i>):				
Mexico.....	32,924	24,076	95,937	145,766
Horses (<i>Caballos; Cavallos; Chevaux</i>):				
Mexico.....	11,685	42,899	150,430	245,423
Sheep (<i>Ovejas; Ovelhas; Brebis</i>):				
Mexico.....	7,403		24,655	56,618

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE Continued.

Articles and countries.	January		Seven months ending January-	
	1906.	1907.	1906.	1907.
Breadstuffs:				
<i>Corn (Maiz; Milho; Maïs):</i>				
Central America.....	Dollars. 4,624	Dollars. 1,768	Dollars. 72,261	Dollars. 16,998
Mexico.....	80,654	112,327	519,378	707,555
Cuba.....	198,868	145,242	783,016	804,157
South America.....	992	360	12,791	5,888
<i>Oats (Avena; Avela; Avoine):</i>				
Central America.....	683	6,272	19,234	14,660
Mexico.....	2,704	8,569	16,149	33,503
Cuba.....	15,290	35,210	132,577	224,079
South America.....	2,842	788	16,685	8,062
<i>Wheat (Trigo; Frigo; Blé):</i>				
Central America.....	6,570	1,698	32,008	19,463
Mexico.....	135,917	124,565	1,020,592	428,669
South America.....	30	15,753	383,644	298,929
<i>Wheat flour (Harina de trigo; Farinha de trigo; Farine de blé):</i>				
Central America.....	108,474	149,324	1,094,522	951,351
Mexico.....	13,692	10,786	122,313	72,467
Cuba.....	224,160	330,256	1,888,004	1,713,428
Brazil.....	144,369	102,609	737,500	776,496
Colombia.....	5,523	19,216	470,670	93,578
Other South America.....	150,571	107,064	1,512,262	1,260,601
Carriages, etc.				
<i>Automobiles (Automóviles; Automoriles; Automobiles):</i>				
Mexico.....	30,935	55,932	145,179	463,073
South America.....	3,588	23,839	40,490	131,381
<i>Carriages, cars, etc., and parts thereof (Carruajes, carros y sus accesorios; Carriages, cars and parts of cars; Voitures, wagons, et leurs parties):</i>				
Central America.....	246,503	108,945	521,284	660,397
Mexico.....	212,116	184,938	602,226	1,353,328
Cuba.....	173,127	70,452	603,653	467,865
Argentine Republic.....	73,813	297,918	263,457	1,286,088
Chile.....	5,114	5,891	365,435	78,944
Other South America.....	17,162	38,680	203,995	281,366
<i>Clocks and watches (Relojes de pared y bolsillo; Relojos de bolso e pared; Horloges et montres):</i>				
Central America.....	1,113	1,682	9,856	9,817
Mexico.....	5,449	5,788	33,945	29,095
Argentine Republic.....	5,790	2,239	45,686	36,776
Brazil.....	6,883	7,664	49,873	56,171
Chile.....	4,746	2,234	41,904	26,292
Other South America.....	5,498	3,352	32,434	24,546
<i>Coal (Carbón; Carvão; Charbon):</i>				
Mexico.....	203,473	259,089	1,688,088	1,777,333
Cuba.....	211,465	187,091	1,692,052	1,144,401
<i>Copper (Cobre; Cobre; Cuivre):</i>				
Mexico.....	111,728	90,635	780,012	540,360
Cotton:				
<i>Cotton unmanufactured (Algodón en rama; Algodão em rama; Coton non manufacturé):</i>				
Mexico.....	214,051	2,740	1,343,065	33,683
<i>Cotton cloths (Tejidos de algodón; Fazendas de algodão; Coton manufacturé):</i>				
Central America.....	167,235	166,624	902,518	1,000,796
Mexico.....	23,266	24,182	178,728	148,646
Cuba.....	58,329	86,636	745,369	680,933
Argentine Republic.....	26,327	14,665	214,095	179,380
Brazil.....	24,945	33,771	362,237	269,397
Chile.....	186,756	87,493	670,717	688,209
Colombia.....	66,194	86,693	313,408	515,588
Venezuela.....	26,073	41,407	206,742	204,492
Other South America.....	42,814	47,384	283,186	317,199
<i>Wearing apparel (Ropa de algodón; Fazendas de algodão; Vêtements de coton):</i>				
Central America.....	19,833	39,179	149,458	199,918
Mexico.....	14,056	20,257	182,058	143,366
Cuba.....	20,832	22,492	149,633	199,748
Other South America.....	10,957	10,113	55,136	69,886
<i>Twine (Bramante; Barbaute; Ficelle):</i>				
Argentine Republic.....	1,629	13,120	2,141,271	1,095,619
Other South America.....	14,757	14,285	180,026	181,960

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EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	January—		Seven months ending January—	
	1906.	1907.	1906.	1907.
Electric and scientific apparatus (<i>Aparatos eléctricos y científicos; Aparatos eléctricos e científicos; Appareils électriques et scientifiques</i>):	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Central America.....	8,163	21,345	38,665	121,772
Mexico.....	55,657	89,243	285,001	566,022
Cuba.....	33,218	33,693	283,856	341,249
Argentine Republic.....	8,390	18,761	108,020	200,981
Brazil.....	110,295	110,295	285,206	414,609
Other South America.....	43,203	65,957	276,893	355,303
Electrical machinery (<i>Maquinaria eléctrica; Máquinas eléctricas; Machines électriques</i>):				
Central America.....	3,009	226	10,934	31,136
Mexico.....	87,758	143,452	531,151	661,556
Cuba.....	81,175	1,505	244,533	73,625
Argentine Republic.....	4,516	5,947	74,564	97,827
Brazil.....	9,507	45,743	106,012	275,172
Other South America.....	29,241	1,793	105,378	80,092
Iron and steel, manufactures of:				
Steel rails (<i>Carriles de acero; Trilhos de aço; Rails d'acier</i>):				
Central America.....	105,286		237,128	167,487
Mexico.....	141,928	165,468	1,032,198	639,197
Cuba.....	260,366	265,377	2,111,582	1,562,695
Builders' hardware; saws and tools (<i>Materiales de metal para construcción, sierras, y herramientas; Ferragens, serras e ferramentas; Matériaux de construction en fer et en acier, scies et outils</i>):				
Central America.....	35,348	30,617	210,077	216,972
Mexico.....	91,181	93,940	665,937	605,096
Cuba.....	52,486	62,656	397,083	322,805
Argentine Republic.....	61,764	73,029	401,210	507,282
Brazil.....	36,843	38,151	228,347	292,902
Chile.....	38,295	26,110	137,194	186,010
Colombia.....	9,400	7,452	35,901	43,459
Venezuela.....	4,304	5,100	24,188	39,693
Other South America.....	22,213	27,158	141,666	180,256
Sewing machines and parts of (<i>Maquinas de coser y sus accesorios; Máquinas de coser e accesorios; Machines à coudre et leurs parties</i>):				
Central America.....	11,536	9,749	65,747	73,018
Mexico.....	49,845	65,314	358,516	473,159
Cuba.....	29,723	38,119	186,235	189,795
Argentine Republic.....	46,034	20,964	435,187	304,846
Brazil.....	16,504	32,829	122,554	274,623
Colombia.....	9,941	3,836	38,167	43,140
Other South America.....	30,432	28,333	201,526	243,977
Steam engines and parts of (<i>Locomotoras y accesorios; Locomotivas e accesorios; Locomotifs et leurs parties</i>):				
Central America.....	89,190		281,338	362,090
Mexico.....	10,000	19,000	175,284	947,976
Cuba.....	52,242	101,911	628,190	623,720
Argentine Republic.....	30,000	86,625	47,486	396,776
Brazil.....	53,816	21,000	162,208	122,680
Other South America.....	19,876	75,706	82,971	222,930
Typewriting machines and parts of (<i>Mecanógrafos y accesorios; Máquinas de escribir e accesorios; Machines à écrire et leurs parties</i>):				
Central America.....	4,284	4,586	34,170	25,177
Mexico.....	18,147	29,620	183,893	220,866
Cuba.....	6,226	12,573	41,418	47,058
Argentine Republic.....	7,004	7,570	55,167	72,775
Brazil.....	3,181	8,433	29,485	37,321
Colombia.....	450	1,674	7,020	9,161
Other South America.....	21,940	22,190	83,338	116,976
Leather, other than sole (<i>Cuero distinto del de suelas; Couro, não para solas; Cuir, autres que pour semelles</i>):				
Central America.....	23,282	28,148	96,561	124,535
Cuba.....	22,220	14,419	142,730	76,914
Argentine Republic.....	27,578	11,725	203,326	142,398
Brazil.....	6,075	8,677	79,354	77,544
Other South America.....	23,003	9,772	130,409	169,533
Boots and shoes (<i>Calzado, Calçado; Chaussures</i>):				
Central America.....	47,558	51,231	237,726	340,505
Mexico.....	101,841	149,801	969,509	1,369,086
Colombia.....	4,649	1,142	27,912	28,337
Other South America.....	19,406	24,221	176,945	215,385

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	January—		Seven months ending January—	
	1906.	1907.	1906.	1906.
Naval stores:				
<i>Rosin, tar, etc. (Resina, alquitran, etc.): Resina e alcatrão; Resine et goudron:</i>				
Cuba.....	6,700	7,600	42,641	51,622
Argentine Republic.....	96,187	.....	282,893	306,518
Brazil.....	124,276	49,733	352,346	318,177
Other South America.....	47,486	12,639	186,500	150,344
<i>Turpentine (Aguarras; Aguaraz; Terebenthine):</i>				
Central America.....	6,791	1,668	31,826	24,945
Cuba.....	6,038	8,579	39,185	51,920
Argentine Republic.....	31,069	13,709	121,985	115,204
Brazil.....	9,433	18,206	59,838	94,589
Chile.....	4,969	10,627	50,241	60,674
Other South America.....	10,311	2,984	32,449	44,596
<i>Oils, mineral, crude (Aceites minerales, crudos; Oleos minerales crus; Huiles mineral brutes):</i>				
Mexico.....	70,193	124,233	379,305	644,194
Cuba.....	47,955	.....	198,952	257,932
<i>Oils, mineral, refined or manufactured (Aceites minerales, refinados ó manufacturados; Oleos minerales, refinados ou manufacturados; Huiles minerales, raffinées ou manufacturées):</i>				
Central America.....	21,880	37,701	137,763	154,574
Mexico.....	12,644	15,389	91,299	163,864
Cuba.....	19,656	90,794	203,345	266,622
Argentine Republic.....	46,307	70,474	1,264,693	1,359,334
Brazil.....	182,453	227,869	1,597,260	1,764,073
Chile.....	104,969	82,108	501,391	404,321
Other South America.....	65,795	59,184	681,266	675,436
<i>Oils, vegetable (Aceites vegetales; Oleos vegetales; Huiles vegetales):</i>				
Central America.....	2,433	5,202	18,158	26,985
Mexico.....	72,080	87,030	555,673	586,380
Cuba.....	15,051	28,515	84,683	107,101
Argentine Republic.....	374	5,025	12,260	45,648
Brazil.....	5,696	134,016	91,612	240,175
Chile.....	3,589	1,317	12,110	39,051
Other South America.....	8,096	16,440	84,169	76,285
<i>Paper (Papel; Papier; Papier):</i>				
Mexico.....	2,401	6,579	25,507	33,492
Cuba.....	13,225	21,380	75,890	117,031
Argentine Republic.....	23,558	16,029	121,692	183,644
Brazil.....	2,227	414	16,065	9,382
Chile.....	26,847	11,775	93,592	91,808
Other South America.....	13,948	16,002	57,539	57,625
<i>Books (Libros; Livros; Livres):</i>				
Central America.....	5,230	3,624	34,362	31,693
Mexico.....	26,473	26,968	231,987	193,288
Cuba.....	35,681	46,201	209,076	193,005
Argentine Republic.....	6,824	5,258	35,950	60,561
Brazil.....	13,136	4,092	67,029	58,834
Chile.....	1,709	47,368	112,074	193,299
Other South America.....	11,101	23,230	55,853	57,947
<i>Provisions, comprising meat and dairy products:</i>				
<i>Beef, canned (Carne de vaca en lata; Carne de vacca en lates; Bœuf conservé):</i>				
Central America.....	2,424	7,042	20,156	41,782
Mexico.....	2,163	2,030	17,573	17,931
Cuba.....	3,642	1,083	16,697	11,238
South America.....	4,897	2,927	25,822	26,552
<i>Beef, salted or pickled (Carne de vaca, salada ó adobada; Carne de vacca, salgada; bœuf salé):</i>				
Central America.....	8,138	15,159	56,536	71,373
South America.....	19,717	10,181	161,774	155,391
<i>Tallow (Sebo; Sebo; Suif):</i>				
Central America.....	16,136	12,191	103,056	77,269
Mexico.....	3,196	2,813	74,322	14,042
Cuba.....	51	487	5,322	4,285
Chile.....	2,260	2,317	41,066	52,090
Other South America.....	4,591	4,610	33,089	33,345
<i>Bacon (Tocino; Toucinho; Lard juní):</i>				
Central America.....	1,491	2,674	11,029	19,120
Mexico.....	3,617	7,918	27,098	33,869
Cuba.....	43,419	69,407	256,949	352,639
Brazil.....	21,987	16,456	102,895	116,171
Other South America.....	949	448	6,953	3,444

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	January—		Seven months ending January—	
	1906.	1907.	1906.	1907.
Provisions, etc.—Continued.				
Hams (<i>Jamones; Presuntos; Jambons</i>):				
Central America.....	4,247	18,601	48,079	82,559
Mexico.....	9,146	15,023	79,654	67,324
Cuba.....	44,919	49,538	290,553	348,044
Venezuela.....	3,580	3,303	33,194	29,186
Other South America.....	4,754	3,214	43,881	35,854
Lard (<i>Manteca; Banha; Saindouz</i>):				
Central America.....	26,424	72,843	268,469	395,964
Mexico.....	71,890	86,797	348,781	382,116
Cuba.....	236,542	352,166	1,449,683	1,699,253
Brazil.....	11,999	49,605	70,401	564,398
Chile.....	6,422	6,864	46,143	111,755
Colombia.....	4,853	4,333	273,376	28,499
Venezuela.....	28,775	9,726	244,200	153,362
Other South America.....	45,295	28,125	335,848	341,223
Butter (<i>Mantequilla; Manteiga; Beurre</i>):				
Central America.....	8,133	13,434	66,227	100,163
Mexico.....	12,443	15,201	71,755	81,625
Cuba.....	5,998	11,165	23,970	41,653
Brazil.....	10,757	1,920	82,059	52,319
Venezuela.....	9,323	1,326	66,660	37,956
Other South America.....	3,404	2,109	20,968	33,880
Cheese (<i>Queso; Queijo; Fromage</i>):				
Central America.....	5,242	7,959	38,072	46,293
Mexico.....	3,967	3,639	23,019	24,125
Cuba.....	925	2,610	6,157	10,952
Paraffin (<i>Parafina; Paraffina; Paraffine</i>):				
Central America.....	9,442	6,972	35,524	37,361
Mexico.....	33,895	110,032	206,827	359,781
South America.....	1,268	4,613	16,025	32,439
Tobacco, unmanufactured (<i>Tabaco en rama; Tabacco não manufacturado; Tabac non manufacturé</i>):				
Central America.....	8,125	6,258	47,523	36,607
Mexico.....	3,229	18,636	55,076	81,655
Argentine Republic.....	2,090	3,359	42,298	27,713
Colombia.....	1,192	1,060	6,272	10,362
Other South America.....	4,731	3,793	47,599	59,850
Tobacco, manufactures of (<i>Tabaco elaborado; Tabaco manufacturado; Tabac manufacturé</i>):				
Central America.....	4,687	10,096	32,949	48,883
Wood and manufactures of:				
Wood, unmanufactured (<i>Madera sin labrar; Madeira não manufacturada; Bois brut</i>):				
Central America.....	39,874	36,996	289,190	387,916
Mexico.....	94,842	141,709	519,726	769,138
Cuba.....	34,263	3,156	109,979	77,686
Argentine Republic.....	322	15,000	96,456	108,334
Other South America.....	17,016	15,492	105,608	193,576
Lumber (<i>Maderas; Madeiras; Bois de construction</i>):				
Central America.....	48,967	87,629	325,600	740,014
Mexico.....	126,622	167,530	926,116	1,178,086
Cuba.....	241,587	208,972	1,280,331	1,206,283
Argentine Republic.....	303,880	598,198	1,911,179	3,762,531
Brazil.....	27,121	145,120	242,411	729,755
Chile.....	38,574	48,117	329,838	530,947
Other South America.....	152,834	130,795	426,109	775,318
Furniture (<i>Muebles; Mobília; Meubles</i>):				
Central America.....	16,130	28,460	182,196	167,576
Mexico.....	74,947	97,794	435,059	527,592
Cuba.....	75,420	65,488	457,207	301,787
Argentine Republic.....	20,877	42,012	190,637	239,968
Brazil.....	2,816	6,855	29,096	42,394
Chile.....	7,932	6,581	46,165	48,087
Colombia.....	1,195	789	13,276	9,442
Venezuela.....	1,604	6,299	26,867	14,457
Other South America.....	8,182	4,370	43,296	65,817

FOREIGN COMMERCE, JANUARY, 1907.

Figures issued by the United States Bureau of Statistics for the month of January, 1907, and for the seven months of the fiscal year 1907 show increased imports and exports of manufactured goods and

of crude materials for use in manufactures, as compared with the same periods of the preceding year. Total imports for the seven months of 1907 aggregated \$809,740,176 as against \$695,724,641 in 1906, while total exports for the two periods amounted in value to \$1,129,709,062 and \$1,056,624,825, respectively. For the month of January, 1907, imports figure for \$126,586,934 and exports for \$189,306,356, as compared with \$106,521,526 and \$170,603,053 recorded for the two branches of commerce in the same month of 1906.

The distribution of trade for the periods in reference was as follows:

Countries.	January.			
	Imports.		Exports.	
	1906.	1907.	1906.	1907.
Europe.....	\$57,989,151	\$63,853,831	\$125,954,168	\$141,863,997
North America.....	16,607,973	20,182,314	25,923,978	28,616,928
South America.....	13,598,185	15,113,946	5,984,711	6,549,597
Asia.....	14,474,517	19,687,025	7,642,806	7,585,725
Oceania.....	1,687,796	2,966,346	3,307,108	2,856,520
Africa.....	2,163,903	4,783,472	1,790,282	1,833,589
Central American States:				
Costa Rica.....	651,969	322,115	218,281	207,942
Guatemala.....	115,732	268,745	268,501	258,127
Honduras.....	94,487	111,173	164,660	175,896
Nicaragua.....	83,908	84,283	153,364	169,637
Panama.....	73,331	136,200	1,059,574	1,118,632
Salvador.....	83,446	106,312	129,578	140,314
Mexico.....	4,437,717	4,997,158	5,356,440	5,764,217
West Indies:				
Cuba.....	4,544,172	7,228,734	4,267,975	4,957,931
Haiti.....	92,120	142,384	324,519	204,220
Santo Domingo.....	300,741	277,447	126,809	294,290
South America:				
Argentine Republic.....	2,331,391	1,821,624	2,325,194	2,610,751
Bolivia.....			13,702	23,383
Brazil.....	7,591,655	8,517,465	1,108,751	1,511,748
Chile.....	1,751,944	1,857,743	886,879	831,597
Colombia.....	467,541	618,866	238,600	275,115
Ecuador.....	230,062	252,565	165,871	139,668
Paraguay.....	750	724	1,648	19,651
Peru.....	181,145	512,631	507,415	482,776
Uruguay.....	145,215	705,319	253,851	287,568
Venezuela.....	726,264	651,673	233,192	254,723

Countries.	Seven months ending January.			
	Imports.		Exports.	
	1906.	1907.	1906.	1907.
Europe.....	\$364,957,024	\$437,585,717	\$739,620,561	\$801,937,521
North America.....	120,323,072	129,275,622	174,156,346	194,352,629
South America.....	83,010,164	92,044,830	44,282,366	48,569,950
Asia.....	107,085,350	128,581,899	67,192,160	50,760,837
Oceania.....	13,163,172	12,634,267	20,188,125	24,062,333
Africa.....	7,175,859	9,618,341	11,235,267	10,085,792
Central American States:				
Costa Rica.....	1,786,396	1,549,596	1,293,846	1,418,600
Guatemala.....	1,261,091	849,807	1,599,847	1,660,487
Honduras.....	812,777	1,309,300	841,867	1,117,056
Nicaragua.....	740,429	593,568	1,046,080	1,232,732
Panama.....	535,406	981,077	5,863,336	7,701,576
Salvador.....	170,845	278,239	860,355	791,570
Mexico.....	29,103,433	30,696,964	32,353,628	36,853,048
West Indies:				
Cuba.....	35,648,715	38,408,640	28,744,433	28,160,343
Haiti.....	732,769	633,886	2,070,808	1,909,094
Santo Domingo.....	926,088	1,280,881	1,151,631	1,572,153

Countries.	Seven months ending January.			
	Imports.		Exports.	
	1906.	1907.	1906.	1907.
South America:				
Argentine Republic.....	\$8,379,778	\$7,782,316	\$19,929,014	\$20,812,881
Bolivia.....			86,564	192,063
Brazil.....	51,034,995	58,021,240	7,665,334	10,088,235
Chile.....	9,780,146	10,977,527	5,179,260	5,849,204
Colombia.....	3,953,035	3,689,334	2,302,189	1,808,955
Ecuador.....	1,340,838	2,012,819	1,179,782	978,474
Paraguay.....	750	1,174	6,781	83,363
Peru.....	1,493,635	2,303,686	2,906,824	3,242,333
Uruguay.....	1,237,416	1,538,963	1,674,219	1,962,969
Venezuela.....	4,527,717	4,208,318	1,812,205	1,886,121

RATIO OF TRADE INCREASE WITH LATIN AMERICA.

The total foreign commerce of the Latin American Republics, including both exports and imports, is now valued at nearly \$2,000,000,000. The annual totals of the sales made by the merchants of the United States to Latin America stand as follows, the figures being for calendar years:

1901.....	\$116,475,877
1904.....	146,849,361
1906.....	218,077,809

The sales to South America alone have increased from \$42,500,000 in 1901 to \$78,800,000 in 1906. Sales to Mexico have increased from \$36,800,000 in 1901 to \$62,300,000 in 1906. Sales to the five Central American States have increased from \$6,500,000 in 1901 to \$10,700,000 in 1906. The exports to Brazil have taken on a new life. The largest sales of earlier years were made in 1895, about \$15,000,000. For the next ten years they show a steady decline to \$10,700,000 in 1904. Last year lifted them to \$16,547,000, a record mark. Argentine purchases from the United States of about \$6,000,000 in 1896 are increased to \$33,271,000 in 1906. Within a decade Chile's purchases have increased from a little more than \$3,000,000 to \$9,390,000, while the trade of Peru during the same time has jumped from \$1,000,000 to a little more than \$5,000,000.

An important feature of this commerce appears in the fact that a large percentage of it consists of manufactured products. Of such wares Latin America bought from the United States last year about the same quantity that the United Kingdom did, and about three-quarters as much as did all the countries of continental Europe. About 86 per cent of the sales of the United States to South America were manufactured wares. The Argentine account shows 98.6 per cent of manufactures. The Mexican account shows 70 per cent, the Brazilian account 83 per cent, and the Chilean account 85.5 per cent. The average for the total American commerce with all nations was 40 per cent. London financial papers have estimated that \$1,000,000,000 of foreign capital will be invested in South America during

the next five years. Already \$150,000,000 of European capital is earning good interest in Argentina.

INTERNAL REVENUE, FEBRUARY, 1907.

The comparative statement of the Government receipts and expenditures of the United States shows that for the month of February, 1907, the receipts were \$53,925,496 and the disbursements \$45,720,315, leaving a surplus for the month of \$8,205,000, against a surplus of \$4,475,000 for the corresponding month last year.

The receipts from customs last month amounted to \$27,553,801, a gain over February, 1906, of nearly \$4,000,000.

Internal revenue, \$20,505,201, a gain of \$2,200,000; miscellaneous, \$5,866,493, a loss of \$267,000. The expenditures were almost exactly \$2,000,000 in excess of those for February, 1906, the increases being in the public works, civil and miscellaneous and pension items. For the eight months of the present fiscal year a surplus is shown of \$40,666,348, as against a surplus one year ago of a little over \$1,000,000.

THE LEATHER INDUSTRY IN 1906.

The leather industry contributed \$150,000,000 to the foreign commerce of the United States in the year 1906, against less than \$55,000,000 a decade earlier. In imports of hides and skins and exports of leather and manufactures from that article the growth of the decade has been extremely rapid. Hides and skins form the largest single item in the record of imports, and leather and manufactures thereof stand third in the list of manufactures exported.

The value of hides and skins imported in the calendar year 1906 was practically \$84,000,000, and in 1896, a decade earlier, was but \$21,000,000, having thus quadrupled in ten years.

Of leather and its manufactures exported the figures for 1906 were over \$45,000,000 and in 1896 were less than \$19,000,000. Add to this \$84,000,000 of hides and skins imported and \$45,000,000 of leather and manufactures thereof exported the \$18,000,000 worth of leather and manufactures thereof imported and the nearly \$2,000,000 worth of hides and skins exported, the grand total which leather and the materials for its manufacture form in the foreign trade of the United States aggregates in the calendar year 1906 about \$150,000,000.

ARMY SUPERVISION OF PANAMA CANAL CONSTRUCTION.

On February 26, 1907, it was announced officially that all the bids offered for the construction of the Panama Canal had been rejected and that the work would be intrusted to the supervision of army engineers.

Maj. GEORGE WASHINGTON GOETHALS, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, was appointed Chief Engineer, assisted by Maj. DAVID DuBos

GAILLARD and Maj. WILLIAM LUTHER SIBERT, both of the Corps of Engineers. Rear-Admiral H. H. ROSSEAU, civil engineer, U. S. N.; Col. WILLIAM C. GORGAS, Army Medical Corps; ex-Senator BLACKBURN, and JACKSON SMITH, who is at present head of the Department of Labor and Quarters on the Isthmus, are the other members of the Canal Commission.

Major GOETHALS, in addition to his duties as Chief Engineer, will be chairman of the Canal Commission.

PHILIPPINE COMMERCE IN 1906.

The commerce of the Philippine Islands for the fiscal year 1906 was \$57,716,400, of which \$25,799,266 was imports and \$31,917,134 was exports. Analyzing the export trade for the calendar year 1905, it appears that out of a total export of \$33,454,744 all except about 3½ per cent was represented by four articles: Hemp, 65 per cent; sugar, 15 per cent; copra, nearly 10 per cent, and tobacco, about 6½ per cent. Hemp, valued at \$21,757,344, represented nearly two-thirds of the total. This product is virtually a monopoly of the islands, and its cultivation might be largely increased. The special need of the industry is a practical mechanical device for extracting the fiber from the plant. This is now done by hand, in crude and wasteful ways, by which about one-third of the fiber is spoiled and an additional and large percentage is reduced to inferior grades.

The islands produced a 350,000 ton sugar crop for the year, and could undoubtedly, all conditions being favorable, produce a good deal more than that. The success of the tobacco industry, so far as the American market is concerned, depends chiefly upon the possible cultivation of a wrapper leaf that would take the place of the Sumatra. The \$4,000,000 trade in copra might be doubled, and probably will be. This is the dried or desiccated "meat" of the common cocoanut. When treated it yields cocoanut oil, extensively used in soap making, and it is now used in Europe as the base of dietetic compounds, particularly an imitation butter, for which a large market has already been created. As a "butter" it is regarded as much superior to margarine or margarine compounds, and it does not melt in the tropics as do dairy butter and the margarine products.

Tea, coffee, cocoa, rubber, raw silk, and spices present their respective but limited possibilities. So do wool, hides, and goatskins.

EXPORTS OF MANUFACTURES, 1906.

The total value of the exports of United States manufactures for the calendar year 1906 was \$719,000,000, as compared with \$571,410,497 for 1905, according to figures issued by the Bureau of Statistics. The total of all exports for the fiscal year ending with June was \$2,403,976,551, of which \$1,717,953,382 was domestic products

and \$686,023,169 manufactures. In the distribution by countries and grand divisions the percentage which manufactures form of the exports varies greatly, their proportion being smallest in the exports to European countries.

The table which follows shows the exports of domestic products to each of the principal countries and the share which manufactures formed thereof in the last fiscal year.

Country.	Exports of domestic products.	Exports of manufactures.	Per cent of manufactures
			<i>Per cent.</i>
United Kingdom.....	\$578,023,505	\$133,459,935	23.09
Germany.....	232,403,778	55,632,220	23.93
Canada.....	146,175,015	90,485,933	61.90
France.....	99,453,755	30,002,357	31.11
Netherlands.....	95,197,392	43,431,231	45.62
Mexico.....	57,418,646	40,406,657	70.38
Belgium.....	49,208,063	15,132,479	30.76
Italy.....	47,362,491	12,723,262	26.87
Cuba.....	46,377,277	25,624,220	55.25
Chinese Empire.....	43,660,764	41,812,222	95.98
Japan.....	37,956,290	21,318,797	56.17
Argentine Republic.....	32,575,959	32,120,383	98.60
British Australasia.....	28,936,236	25,674,635	88.74
Denmark.....	22,902,135	3,372,633	14.72
Spain.....	19,091,070	2,294,236	12.02
Russia.....	18,756,098	9,188,474	49.00
Austria-Hungary.....	14,764,131	6,356,741	43.06
Brazil.....	14,422,089	11,990,315	83.15
Panama.....	12,410,168	10,069,715	81.14
British South Africa.....	11,699,508	8,421,805	71.98
British West Indies.....	9,616,665	3,404,307	35.40
Chile.....	8,637,723	7,905,391	85.53
Sweden.....	7,435,051	3,201,778	43.06
Hongkong.....	7,032,833	2,089,184	29.70
Norway.....	6,012,026	1,324,480	22.03
Philippine Islands.....	5,458,867	3,759,687	68.87
GRAND DIVISIONS.			
Europe.....	1,189,254,885	318,503,047	26.78
North America.....	294,546,176	182,121,776	61.83
Asia.....	104,804,873	78,530,251	74.93
South America.....	74,745,589	64,328,906	86.06
Oceania.....	35,060,348	29,711,707	84.74
Africa.....	19,541,511	12,827,488	65.64
Grand total.....	1,717,933,382	686,023,169	39.93

The exports of manufactures for the calendar year 1906 amounted to 41 per cent of the total exports, as compared with 35.73 per cent in 1905.

CONVENTION FOR THE EQUITABLE DISTRIBUTION OF WATERS OF THE RIO GRANDE.

The President of the United States, on January 16, 1907, promulgated the following convention between the United States and Mexico, providing for the equitable distribution of the waters of the Rio Grande for irrigation purposes. The convention was signed at Washington, May 21, 1906, ratification advised by the Senate June 26, 1906, ratified by President Roosevelt December 26, 1906. It was approved by the Mexican Senate December 3, 1906, and ratified by President DIAZ on January 5, 1907. Ratifications were exchanged in Washington, January 16, 1907, and the convention promulgated by President DIAZ on January 26, 1907.

"The United States of America and the United States of Mexico being desirous to provide for the equitable distribution of the waters of the Rio Grande for irrigation purposes, and to remove all causes of controversy between them in respect thereto, and being moved by considerations of international comity, have resolved to conclude a Convention for these purposes and have named as their Plenipotentiaries:

"The President of the United States of America, ELIHU ROOT, Secretary of State of the United States; and

"The President of the United States of Mexico, His Excellency Señor Don JOAQUÍN D. CASASÚS, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of Mexico at Washington;

"Who, after having exhibited their respective full powers, which were found to be in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:

"ARTICLE I.

"After the completion of the proposed storage dam near Engle, New Mexico, and the distributing system auxiliary thereto, and as soon as water shall be available in said system for the purpose, the United States shall deliver to Mexico a total of 60,000 acre-feet of water annually, in the bed of the Rio Grande at the point where the head works of the Aequia Madre, known as the Old Mexican Canal, now exists above the city of Juarez, Mexico.

"ARTICLE II.

"The delivery of the said amount of water shall be assured by the United States and shall be distributed through the year in the same proportions as the water supply proposed to be furnished from the said irrigation system to lands in the United States in the vicinity of El Paso, Texas, according to the following schedule, as nearly as may be possible:

	Acre-feet per month.	Corresponding cubic feet of water.
January.....	0	0
February.....	1,000	47,480,400
March.....	5,460	237,837,600
April.....	12,000	522,720,000
May.....	12,000	522,720,000
June.....	12,000	522,720,000
July.....	8,180	356,320,800
August.....	4,370	190,357,200
September.....	3,270	142,441,200
October.....	1,000	47,480,400
November.....	540	23,522,400
December.....	0	0
Total for the year.....	60,000 acre-feet	2,613,400,000 cubic feet

"In case, however, of extraordinary drought or serious accident to the irrigation system in the United States, the amount delivered to the Mexican Canal shall be diminished in the same proportion as the water delivered to lands under said irrigation system in the United States.

"ARTICLE III.

"The said delivery shall be made without cost to Mexico, and the United States agrees to pay the whole cost of storing the said quantity of water to be delivered to Mexico, of conveying the same to the international line, of measuring the said water, and of delivering it in the river bed above the head of the Mexican Canal. It is understood that the United States assumes no obligation beyond the delivering of the water in the bed of the river above the head of the Mexican Canal.

"ARTICLE IV.

"The delivery of water as herein provided is not to be construed as a recognition by the United States of any claim on the part of Mexico to the said waters; and it is agreed that in consideration of such delivery of water, Mexico waives any and all claims to the waters of the Rio Grande for any purpose whatever between the head of the present Mexican Canal and Fort Quitman, Texas, and also declares fully settled and disposed of, and hereby waives, all claims heretofore asserted or existing, or that may hereafter arise, or be asserted, against the United States on account of any damages alleged to have been sustained by the owners of land in Mexico, by reason of the diversion by citizens of the United States of waters of the Rio Grande.

"ARTICLE V.

"The United States, in entering into this treaty, does not thereby concede, expressly or by implication, any legal basis for any claims heretofore asserted or which may be hereafter asserted by reason of any losses incurred by the owners of land in Mexico due or alleged to be due to the diversion of the waters of the Rio Grande within the United States; nor does the United States in any way concede the establishment of any general principle or precedent by the concluding of this treaty. The understanding of both parties is that the arrangement contemplated by this treaty extends only to the portion of the Rio Grande which forms the international boundary, from the head of the Mexican Canal down to Fort Quitman, Texas, and in no other case.

"ARTICLE VI.

"The present Convention shall be ratified by both contracting parties in accordance with their constitutional procedure, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington as soon as possible.

"In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the Convention both in the English and Spanish languages and have thereunto affixed their seals.

"Done in duplicate at the City of Washington, this 21st day of May, one thousand nine hundred and six.

"Signed: ELIHU ROOT [SEAL.]

"Signed: JOAQUIN D CASASUS [SEAL.]

URUGUAY.

THE NEW PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC.

On March 1, 1907, Dr. CLAUDIO WILLIMAN was elected President of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay, his inauguration taking place on the same day.

The new President is about 45 years old, and has rendered his country valuable and meritorious services as a statesman and as a soldier as well.

Doctor WILLIMAN, after receiving the degree of LL. D., was appointed, through a competitive examination, to the professorship of physics in the University of Montevideo, which he held for twenty-five years. During the administration of President CUESTAS he was offered a position in the Cabinet, which he refused to accept, and for two years before his election to the Presidency he performed the functions of Minister of the Interior.

CUSTOMS REVENUES, 1906.

The customs revenues of Uruguay for the calendar year 1906 amounted in value to \$12,897,261 gold, as compared with \$11,496,742 in the preceding year, an increase of \$1,400,519.

Previous to 1905 the highest recorded receipts had been for 1895, when \$10,660,515 represented the total revenues from customs.

PROMOTION OF IMMIGRATION.

A bill has recently been presented to the Uruguayan Congress providing for the establishment of an immigrants' hotel and offering free landing, lodging, and board for a fortnight to prospective immigrants into the Republic. Furthermore, facilities for obtaining work and free transport to interior destinations are among the inducements held out to incoming travelers, while consular officers abroad are charged with propaganda in the emigrating centers of Europe.

SEALING REGULATIONS.

A law recently passed by the Uruguayan Congress prohibits unlicensed sealing in territorial waters and is a part of a general purpose to develop the piscatorial resources of the Republic.

ADDITIONAL DUTY ON IMPORTS.

The "*Bulletin Bi-mensuel*" of the Chamber of Commerce of Montevideo publishes a copy of a Uruguayan law, whereby the fee for the certification of invoices as established by the law of May 12, 1906, is suppressed. As a substitute therefor the law creates an additional duty of one-half per cent on the value of articles imported into the Republic, with the exception of live animals, articles destined for consumption on war vessels, goods intended for reshipment, and goods in transit; also articles which are free of duty by virtue of special laws.

The full text of the consular tariff was published in the MONTHLY BULLETIN for November, 1906.

THE CEREAL AND FLAX CROP OF 1905-6.

The Department of Stock Raising and Agriculture of the Uruguayan Republic has published recently the statistics relating to the cereal and flax crop of the agricultural year 1905-6. According to said data the cultivated area was distributed as follows: Wheat, 288,468 hectares; maize, 166,361 hectares; other cereals, 5,353 hectares, and flax, 18,485 hectares.

The area dedicated to wheat increased in more than 27,000 hectares over that of 1904-5, but the space of land cultivated with maize shows a decrease of more than 10,000 hectares as compared with the preceding year, and the area devoted to flax shows also a decrease of 1,600 hectares.

The cereals which, besides wheat and maize, were cultivated—such as barley, oats, canary seed, and rye—cover a small extension of land, but it increased to such an extent that it reached in 1905-6 an importance which it never had. The increase since 1904-5 was 1,600 hectares, most of which is devoted to canary seed.

The total cultivated area in the year under review was 478,667 hectares, 18,000 more than the previous year.

The average production per hectare was as follows: Wheat, 434 kilograms; maize, 492 kilograms; flax, 583 kilograms; oats, 648 kilograms; barley, 675 kilograms; canary seed, 569 kilograms.

VENEZUELA.

COMMERCIAL MOVEMENT OF THE REPUBLIC DURING 1905-6.

The Department of Finance and Public Credit of Venezuela published in the latter part of 1906 the "Mercantile and Maritime Statistics" for the fiscal year 1905-6, the following résumé having been made therefrom:

The total value of the foreign trade of the Republic during 1905-6 amounted to 125,934,987.54 *bolivares*, of which 44,952,867.66 *bolivares* were for imports and 80,982,119.88 *bolivares* for exports, a difference in favor of the latter being thus shown of 36,029,252.22 *bolivares*. The imports consisted of all kinds of merchandise, such as machinery, apparatus, instruments, tools, piece goods, clothing, furniture, beverages, food products, chemical products, drugs, medicines, etc. The greatest portion of exports was of the following national products: Coffee, cacao, cattle, horses, mules, asphalt, timber, india rubber, cinchona bark, mangrove, horns, hides, sugar, fish, mother-of-pearl, tortoise shell, dividivi, sernambi, cotton, tar, balatá, quartz, cocoanut, bananas, maize, heron plumes, pearls, gold, medicines, sarsaparilla, etc. The principal articles of export were: Coffee, 37,104,451.75 *bolivares*; cocoa, 14,655,986.45 *bolivares*; cattle, 8,992,021 *bolivares*; hides and skins, 7,558,648.03 *bolivares*; balata, 3,640,594.25 *bolivares*; gold, 2,987,313.95 *bolivares*.

The various custom-houses of the Republic collected during the year under review a total revenue of 19,480,312.63 *bolivares*.

During the fiscal year in reference 675 steamers, with 1,593,515 tons, and 291 sailing vessels, with 26,503 tons, entered the various ports of the Republic, and 714 steamers, with 1,206,626 tons, and 421 sailing vessels, with 30,935 tons, were cleared therefrom.

The coastwise trade between the different Venezuelan ports during the year amounted to 116,312,961.68 *bolivares*.

The following table shows the countries of origin of the imports during 1905-6, with the respective values:

Countries of origin.	Value.
United States.....	<i>Bolivares.</i> 13,585,469.04
Great Britain.....	13,385,982.76
German Empire.....	8,852,398.37
Netherlands.....	3,094,862.48
France.....	2,738,806.93
Spain.....	2,152,088.98
Italy.....	965,872.50
Belgium.....	112,875.00
Austria-Hungary.....	36,922.29
Cuba.....	29,814.40
Ecuador.....	5,400.00
Panama.....	1,375.00
Total.....	44,952,867.66

Following were the countries of destination of exports:

Countries of destination.	Value.
	<i>Bolivares.</i>
United States.....	25,191,270.22
France.....	20,558,671.10
Netherlands and colonies.....	11,827,211.60
Great Britain and colonies.....	6,551,466.81
Cuba.....	8,971,050.00
German Empire.....	4,310,862.85
Spain.....	2,882,569.60
Italy.....	302,076.90
Brazil.....	145,300.00
Austria-Hungary.....	113,556.00
Belgium.....	79,278.00
Panama.....	41,838.80
Morocco.....	2,259.00
Costa Rica.....	1,789.00
Dominican Republic.....	1,700.00
Colombia.....	680.00
Total.....	80,982,119.88

CACAO PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION.

The raw material forming the principal ingredient of the chocolate and cocoa of commerce is the nut of the cacao tree, indigenous to the tropical climates of Ecuador, Brazil, Venezuela, and other South American countries. The variety of cacao most valued in the preparation of chocolate comes from Caracas; that from Guayaquil, from Trinidad and Ocana most nearly approach the first-named, and are followed by the product of Manaos and Para. Cuba and Ceylon also produce fine grades of cacao, and the rise in the price of chocolate manufactures has stimulated the growing of the plant in other sections of the world.

Figures of production and consumption of cacao during the year 1905 and estimates for 1906, based upon six months' returns, show the following results:

Production of cacao.

Country.	1905.	1906.
	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>
San Thomé (P. W. Africa).....	25,379,320	23,500,000
Ecuador.....	21,127,833	24,900,000
Brazil.....	21,090,088	27,400,000
Trinidad.....	20,018,560	15,900,000
Santo Domingo.....	12,784,660	13,700,000
Venezuela.....	11,700,555	11,000,000
Gold Coast.....	5,063,820	6,100,000
Grenada.....	5,455,600	4,700,000
Ceylon.....	3,542,613	3,800,000
Cuba and Porto Rico.....	3,000,000	3,000,000
Haiti.....	2,343,200	2,500,000
Surinam.....	1,611,851	2,000,000
Dutch East Indies.....	1,491,795	1,700,000
Jamaica.....	1,484,509	2,200,000
French Antilles.....	1,200,000	1,400,000
Kamerun and Samoa.....	1,185,400	1,600,000
Santa Lucia.....	700,000	800,000
Dominica.....	596,700	600,000
Kongo.....	194,638	200,000
Other countries.....	800,000	1,000,000
Total.....	141,373,142	148,000,000

The countries of consumption for the foregoing crops are as follows:

Country.	1905.	1906.
	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>
United States.....	34,958,420	35,600,000
Germany.....	29,663,100	34,200,000
France.....	21,747,600	23,250,000
England.....	21,106,000	21,300,000
Holland.....	19,294,850	21,200,000
Spain.....	6,101,712	6,200,000
Switzerland.....	5,218,400	6,400,000
Belgium.....	3,018,997	3,200,000
Austria-Hungary.....	2,668,500	3,000,000
Russia.....	2,230,400	2,500,000
Denmark.....	1,125,000	1,200,000
Italy.....	971,500	1,100,000
Sweden.....	900,000	1,000,000
Canada.....	700,000	750,000
Australia.....	600,000	650,000
Norway.....	493,813	550,000
Portugal.....	138,000	150,000
Finland.....	60,000	65,000

The average annual exports of Venezuelan cacao amount to 40,000 quintals, the leading markets being France and Spain. From Trinidad, 125,000 quintals are shipped each year to America, France, and Great Britain; and Guayaquil exports from 100,000 to 200,000 quintals annually to Spain and Germany. New York, Hamburg, and Havre are the three great cacao importing markets.

Switzerland is credited with manufacturing more chocolate than all other countries combined and the average annual exports are valued at \$6,000,000. Of this quantity, the yearly exports to the United States are about \$1,000,000 and to England, more than \$2,000,000. Consumption of chocolate within the Swiss Republic is estimated as worth \$2,500,000 annually, a larger per capita ratio being also reported than for any other consuming country.

The nutritive qualities of chocolate as a beverage and as a food product have been widely exploited as have the usage of such by-products of the cacao plant as cocoa butter and other semimedical substances.

When the Spaniards achieved the conquest of Mexico, the natives reported that from time immemorial the beverage known locally as "chocolate" had been made from the cacao bean in that country and its alimentary merits were quickly recognized, first by Spain, then by Italy and France.

WORLD'S COPPER OUTPUT.

A statement published in the London "Financial Times" gives the estimated production of copper of the world in 1906 at 730,000 tons, as against 708,000 tons in 1905 (presumably long tons of 2,240 pounds each).

The output of the United States increased from 391,400 to 413,000 tons, and there was exported 211,100 tons, as against 247,100 tons in 1905. American official figures, however, show that the exports of copper in 1905 were 238,798 long tons and in 1906 203,014 long tons, a decrease in exports of 35,784 tons. The total imports into Europe increased 20,500 tons, of which no less than 12,700 tons came from Japan. Australia sent 8,100 tons and Mexico 1,000 tons more than the previous year. On the other hand, consignments from Chile decreased 2,300 tons, from Peru 2,100 tons, and from Cape Colony 1,000 tons.

The principal countries consuming copper were: United States, 300,300 tons, as against 273,792 tons in 1905; United Kingdom, 80,451 tons, as against 60,491 tons; Germany, 165,107 tons, as against 136,875 tons; and France, 56,328, as against 48,619 tons.

The requirements of England were so heavy during 1906 that there was a material falling off in transshipment business, exports having declined 7,800 tons. Germany increased her exports over 4,000 tons. Throughout the year the average of stocks in England and France was 6,600 tons, as against 10,500 tons in 1905, and the average total visible supply was 11,800 tons, as compared with 16,400 tons. The record of average deliveries was 7,900 tons, as against 7,300 tons. The average price of standard was \$425.42 per ton, as compared with \$338.67 in 1905, and the average price of ingots was \$449.12.

THE WORLD'S WHEAT CROP.

In September, 1906, the Beerbohm "London List" indicated 437,600,000 quarters, or 3,500,800,000 bushels as the total for the world's wheat crop of 1906. The revised exhibit, now presented, recognizing the later evidence as to harvests in Argentina, Australia, etc., while changing some of the details, does not essentially change the aggregate, which is made to appear as 437,480,000 quarters, or 3,499,840,000 bushels. This compares with 3,362,560,000 bushels shown for the preceding year, and an annual average of 3,198,000,000 bushels for five years prior to 1906.

The following compilation, based on Beerbohm statements from time to time, indicates the progress of wheat production for the past thirty-two years, representing bushels:

1875	1,800,000,000	1891	2,376,000,000
1876	1,808,000,000	1892	2,411,000,000
1877	1,960,000,000	1893	2,474,000,000
1878	2,000,000,000	1894	2,562,000,000
1879	1,856,000,000	1895	2,496,000,000
1880	1,960,000,000	1896	2,437,000,000
1881	1,960,000,000	1897	2,281,000,000
1882	2,200,000,000	1898	2,918,000,000
1883	2,040,000,000	1899	2,788,000,000
1884	2,240,000,000	1900	2,610,000,000
1885	2,080,000,000	1901	2,940,000,000
1886	2,160,000,000	1902	3,195,000,000
1887	2,280,000,000	1903	3,292,000,000
1888	2,224,000,000	1904	3,202,000,000
1889	2,144,000,000	1905	3,362,000,000
1890	2,264,000,000	1906	3,500,000,000

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.

The "Boletín de la Sociedad de Fomento Fabril" (Santiago) publishes in its issue for January, 1907, an interesting and instructive paper prepared by EUGENIO AUTRAN concerning the highly valued *Eriomys laniger*, the Chilean rodent which furnishes the chinchilla of commerce. The latter name was presumably applied to the animal by the Spaniards during their early conquests in America, in honor of one of the invading conquerors who was so called. Ranging in length from 28 to 40 centimeters and furnishing a fur of varying values, it has been supposed that there were several varieties of the chinchilla; but there is really but one species, the size and quality of the pelt differing according to season and development. In the Argentine Republic, hunters classify the skins as Chilean, royal, and Bolivian chinchilla. Chilean skins are similarly classed as royal, Bolivian, and coast. In the latter Republic the animal is found from the Department of Illapel to the northern limit of the country and from the coast to the upper ranges of the Cordilleras. The royal chinchilla inhabits an altitude of 300 to 2,000 meters, the Bolivian

an elevation of 5,000 meters, and the east variety between 80 and 1,000 meters. The Argentine finds are made on the upper Andean table-lands in the Provinces of Catamarca, Salta, and Jujuy as far north as the Bolivian frontier. The first skins were sent to Spain in the early years of the nineteenth century, and in 1857 these pelts were valued at from \$5 to \$6 a dozen. At present their value ranges, according to quality, from \$10 to \$50. From the Chilean Department of Combarbalá annual exports of chinchilla skins reach 3,506 dozens, while Vallenar and Elqui furnish a sufficient quantity to bring the yearly shipments up to more than half a million skins. Coquimbo, the principal Chilean port of shipment for these furs, is credited in 1905 with exports of 12,000 dozens, the prices being almost double those of the previous year.

In "*El Florccimiento de México*" (The Prosperity of Mexico), the Columbus Memorial Library has received a valuable compendium of general information regarding the Mexican Republic. Edited by FRANCISCO TRENTINI and published by the authority of the Government, the work is a reference book of unquestioned importance. Parallel columns reproduce the subject-matter in both English and Spanish, and innumerable illustrations, maps, and statistical tables add to the beauty and utility of the volume. The fine letterpress, binding, and photo-engravings are specimens of the best class of Mexican workmanship, even the paper being of native manufacture. Dating the present prosperous condition of his country from the inauguration of President DIAZ's Government, the author makes adequate reference to the public service of the Executive, and finds, in the details of the economic status of the Republic, proof of his exceptional qualifications as a man and a citizen. These details cover the entire field of government and political organization and of geographical information, embraced in Volume I, while Volume II treats of the various States and Federal Territories separately, with reference to their natural resources, their industrial development and capabilities, and the constitutional regulations governing the same.

The "North American Review" for March 1, 1907, publishes a consideration of "Our Trade Relations with South America" by Dr. L. S. ROWE. The writer is professor of political science at the University of Pennsylvania and served as a delegate on the part of the United States to the Third Pan-American Conference at Rio de Janeiro. He finds that in spite of careless trade methods on the part of the United States that country has advanced its relative position in the markets of South America from year to year. It is his opinion, however, that a large increase in trade can not be anticipated unless it is accompanied

by a corresponding investment in the great quasi-public works of Latin America, such as railroad building, street railroads, and electric light plants. One of the reasons for the great shipments of machinery, etc., from European centers to South America lies in the fact that such countries as England and Germany have large capital invested, and naturally the equipment is purchased in the countries controlling the investment. A commercial background is one of the necessary elements to continental solidarity, and Doctor ROWE states that much of the actual achievement of the conference presupposes that the years to come will develop a unity of sentiment based upon closer commercial and industrial relations.

In a paper on "The Cause of Earthquakes" published in the "North American Review" for March 1, 1907, the writer, Prof. RALPH S. TARR, quotes the word of Count DE MONTESSUS DE BALLORE to the effect that outside of two great belts the world is practically immune from earthquakes. One of these two belts, in which have occurred 53 per cent of all recorded shocks, includes the Mediterranean region, Asia Minor, the Caucasus, the Himalayas, the East Indies, Central America, and the West Indies. The other almost encircles the Pacific Ocean. Passing along the Andes, it crosses the other belt in the Central American region; thence extends up the western coast of North America, passes across to Asia along the Aleutian chain; thence down through Kamchatka, the Japanese Islands, and the Philippines, and, crossing the other belt in the East Indies, extends on to New Zealand. Forty-one per cent of all recorded shocks occur in this latter belt.

As its name indicates, Mr. WILLIS FLETCHER JOHNSON'S book, "Four Centuries of the Panama Canal," is designed to cover the history of that projected waterway from the time of BALBOA'S discovery of the Pacific from "a peak in Darien" to the present day. At the same time, the history, both technical and otherwise, is adapted to the needs of the ordinary seeker after information. The voyages of COLUMBUS, the early Spanish conquests, the speedily advanced views of explorers as to the value of a trans-Isthmian route, the various surveys and reports thereon, the diplomatic and political influences affecting the different enterprises suggested, the international treaties and claims, and the final development of the present status of affairs on the Isthmus—all are narrated with a grasp of the situation and a clarity of expression that makes the volume a distinct boon to the lay reader of canal literature. The author has collected his data both at first hand and through authoritative sources in Washington, Panama, New York, Paris, and Bogotá, and official documents and personages are quoted with freedom and discretion.

Señor RICARDO FERNANDEZ GUARDIA has prepared an attractive little volume concerning the discovery and conquest of Costa Rica (*Historia de Costa Rica—El Descubrimiento y la Conquista*), his aim being, as frankly stated in the preface, to increase the general knowledge of the primitive history of his country. Prior to 1883, when the works of Señores Don LEÓN FERNÁNDEZ and Don MANUEL M. DE PERALTA appeared, no historical record of the early conditions of the country was in existence, with the exception of certain pages devoted to Costa Rica in Oviedo's History of the Indies. Since that date, research has been carried on, notably by Bishop THIEL and Señor Don CLETO GONZALEZ VÍQUEZ, the present President of the Republic. From the various sources at his command the author has compiled and rearranged into a small handbook all facts reaching from the discovery of the Atlantic shore by Columbus, through the story of conquest and colonial government, until the final abandonment of the province, in 1573, to the native owners, who had fought valiantly against the yoke of invasion.

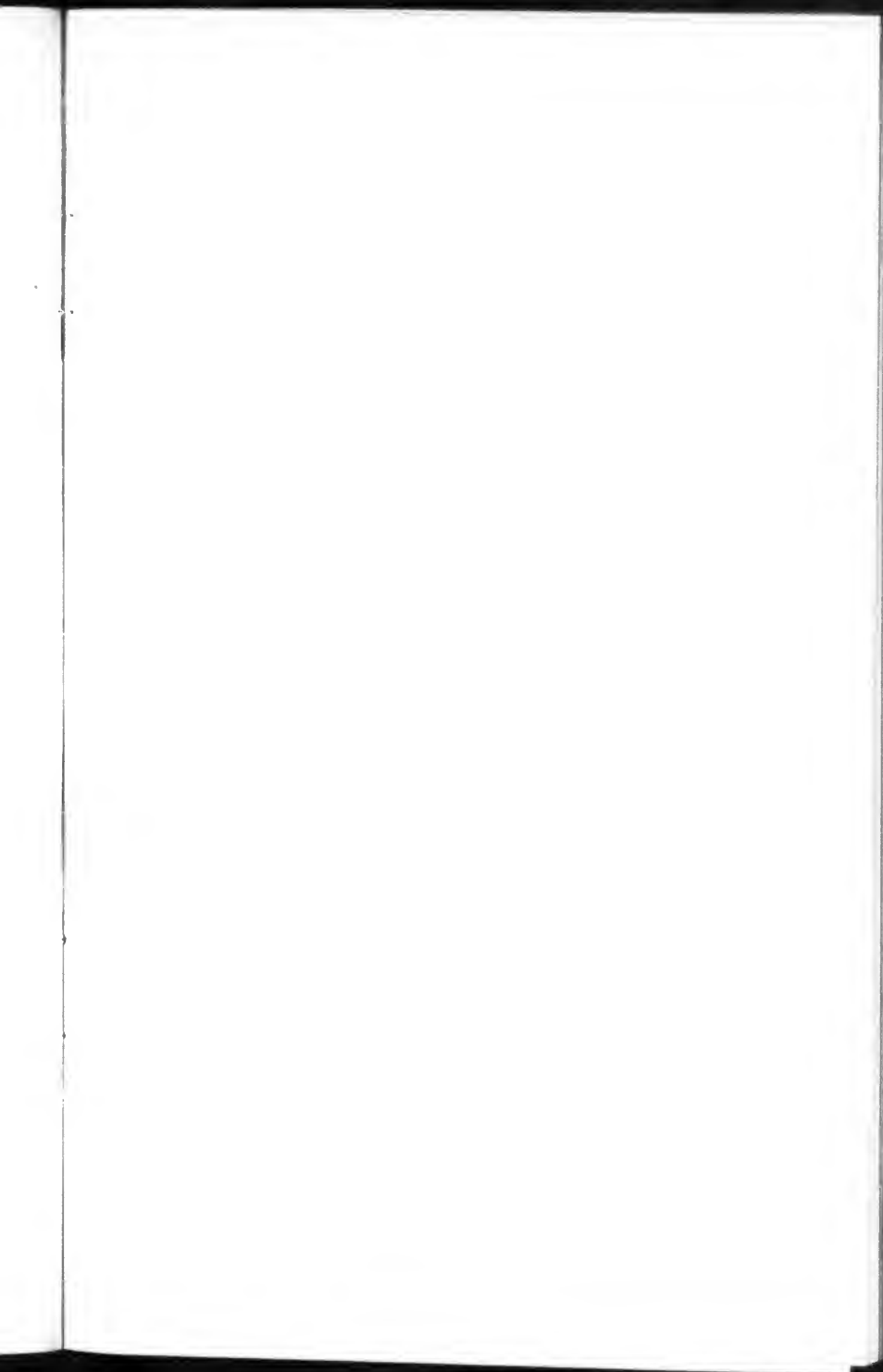
An interesting book, entitled "*Reise nach Panama, Peru, Chile, Argentinien, Paraguay, Uruguay, und Brasilien*," by RICHARD FRIEHHERR VON UND ZU EISENSTEIN, has been received by the Columbus Memorial Library. This is a diary with explanations written for the purpose of encouraging foreign travel and enterprises. Besides the above-mentioned countries, which are treated more extensively, the author also gives a general review of Ecuador and Bolivia. The description of each country comprises a historical sketch, geographical description, area and population, climate, agriculture, minerals, commerce, and miscellaneous information, such as price of transportation, etc. The book contains 310 excellent views, 7 maps, 10 tables of meteorological observations, and one map of the entire voyage.

The bulk of the December, 1906, "*Boletín de la Secretaría de Fomento*" (Mexico), IV, is devoted to a review of the Tehuantepec Railway enterprise from the time HERNANDO CORTÉS reported to his King, CHARLES V, of Spain, the necessity of an interoceanic highway to the successful inception of the line under President DIAZ. The governmental decrees in furtherance of the work under Messrs. S. PEARSON & SOX, the conditions of construction, and the saving in sea travel brought about through the completion of the road are covered, while numerous cuts and plans aid in a thorough comprehension of the subject-matter.

The "*Boletín de Historia y Antiquedades*" (Colombia) for November, 1906, contains a list of the treaties, conventions, and protocols celebrated between the Republic of Colombia and other nations. The compiler, Señor EDUARDO PASADO, states that three previous

collections of such documents have been made, and though he does not claim that the present one is absolutely complete, he quotes the fact that one of the preceding compilations covered 19 treaties, another 40, and another 55, and that the *Anales Diplomaticos* contained but 163, whereas in his list 244 are noted. The period covered extends from 1811 to 1906.

"The Mining World" for February 9, 1907, devotes considerable space to an account of a remarkable placer gold deposit in the Colombian region, of which the Quito, Certigue, Andaguada, and Alto Atrato rivers seem to be the center.





MR. J. N. LÉGER, MINISTER OF HAITI TO THE UNITED STATES, AND VICE-CHAIRMAN OF THE SUPERVISORY COMMITTEE OF THE INTERNATIONAL BUREAU.

BOLETÍN MENSUAL

DE LA

OFICINA INTERNACIONAL DE LAS REPÚBLICAS AMERICANAS,

Unión Internacional de Repúblicas Americanas.

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No. 3.

Con motivo del ensanche que se ha dado á la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas, el Director no duda que podrá contar con la cooperación de todas las personas interesadas, no solamente en el fomento del tráfico entre las Repúblicas Americanas, sino también en el desarrollo de relaciones diplomáticas, intelectuales y sociales más íntimas. Confía en que, tanto la prensa latino-americana como la norte-americana, así como también los habitantes de toda la América, ayudarán en lo que puedan, por medio de la Oficina, al adelanto de la causa del comercio internacional americano, y al fomento de la buena voluntad é inteligencia que deben existir en todo el Hemisferio Occidental. Todas las indicaciones que se sirvan enviar los periodistas, profesores, hombres de ciencia, comerciantes y otras personas distinguidas, tanto en la vida pública como en la privada, de las Repúblicas Americanas, serán recibidas con gusto y estudiadas cuidadosamente. Si en algún caso no se pudieran adoptar las indicaciones, no por ello serán menos respetadas, y pueden inspirar otras más ó menos semejantes y que acarreen frutos benéficos.

NUEVO PROGRAMA CON RECURSOS LIMITADOS.

El nuevo programa de la Oficina, redactado en la última Conferencia Pan-americana de Rio Janeiro, contiene un plan extenso que requerirá para su ejecución completa más tiempo del que se cree. Será necesario que los que se interesan por el progreso y desarrollo de la Oficina tengan paciencia, y que no esperen grandes resultados desde el principio. Apesar de que este programa dispone el ensanche de las funciones de la Oficina y establece una Sección de Estadística, todo lo cual supone aumento de trabajo para el personal actual, hasta ahora no se ha dispuesto adición alguna en los recursos de la Oficina. Además, será imposible aumentar esas rentas con mayores cuotas de las Repúblicas de la Unión, hasta que el Consejo Directivo de la

Oficina y los respectivos Gobiernos y Congresos hayan aprobado el nuevo presupuesto que ha de presentarse. En otras palabras, tendrá que transcurrir otro año hasta que los recursos de la Oficina puedan ser aumentados para hacer frente á sus necesidades, que de día en día se multiplican.

TRABAJOS PRÁCTICOS DE LA OFICINA.

Como prueba de los trabajos prácticos que la Oficina está llevando á cabo, el Director tiene el placer de manifestar que durante los dos últimos meses, es decir, desde que la nueva administración se hizo cargo de sus asuntos, más de doce de los principales fabricantes y exportadores americanos, por indicación de la Oficina, han decidido enviar representantes á la América Latina con el fin de estudiar sus mercados y de hacer preparativos para estrechar las mútuas relaciones mercantiles. Importantes publicaciones comerciales, como "*The American Exporter*," "*The Bankers' Magazine*," y otras, tienen en preparación, con ayuda de la Oficina, una serie de artículos sobre todas las repúblicas americanas, en los que se discutirán las oportunidades que hay para la inversión de capitales norteamericanos y el ensanche de los mercados de las manufacturas de los Estados Unidos. El "*Munsey's Magazine*" publicará dentro de breve tiempo un artículo, preparado por esta Oficina, sobre "La Sud-América Moderna," al par que la "*North American Review*" ha rogado á la Oficina que trate en sus columnas del desarrollo intelectual de la América Latina, apenas apreciado en los Estados Unidos. A propósito de esta materia, se puede decir que, además del Profesor WILLIAM R. SHEPHERD, de la Universidad de Columbia—de cuyo viaje á Sud-América se dió cuenta en el último número del BOLETÍN—se encuentran allá actualmente, con los mismos fines de investigación y estudio, los profesores L. S. ROWE, de la Universidad de Pensilvania, y BERNARD MOSES, de la Universidad de California.

EL EDIFICIO PERMANENTE DE LA OFICINA.

Adelantan rápidamente los trabajos para la construcción del nuevo edificio de la Oficina, ó "Templo de Paz," como lo llama Mr. ANDREW CARNEGIE. Uno de los mejores terrenos de la ciudad de Washington ha sido comprado para este edificio. Es una parcela que tiene una superficie de más de dos hectáreas, sita entre las calles 17, 18, B y C, y la Avenida de Virginia, á unas tres cuadras detrás del edificio de los Departamentos de Estado, Guerra y Marina. Por la calle 17 mira hacia el parque situado detrás de la Casa Blanca, y por la Calle B y la Avenida de Virginia hacia los nuevos parques á lo largo

del Río Potomac. Aún cuando esta sección de la ciudad no ha sido todavía mejorada completamente, dentro de pocos años será una de las más bonitas de la capital. La esquina en donde se levantará el edificio es una de las más importantes en el plano levantado por Mr. BURHAM para el embellecimiento de Washington. Para cuando se termine la construcción, estarán también muy adelantadas las obras del Monumento de LINCOLN y del Puente de GRANT, que estarán próximos á la nueva Oficina. Se espera que el proyecto general del edificio, que se facilitará á los arquitectos para que les sirva de base para el concurso que se va á abrir, estará listo mientras este número está en prensa, aunque nó á tiempo para publicarlo.

CAMBIOS EN EL BOLETÍN.

Aquéllos que estén particularmente interesados en el BOLETÍN MENSUAL, notarán que la Oficina está tratando de dar á su publicación un aspecto más atractivo. Háse efectuado un cambio en la cubierta, y se verá que la de ahora es más á propósito que la que aparecía anteriormente. Publíquense entre sus páginas retratos de hombres notables interesados en el desarrollo pan-americano. Este número contiene algunos comentarios editoriales, escritos con el fin de llamar la atención de sus lectores al trabajo que la Oficina está llevando á cabo. La sección inglesa ha sido colocada antes de la castellana porque la necesidad principal en los momentos actuales es educar ó informar á los habitantes de los Estados Unidos, que hablan el inglés solamente, sobre las riquezas, oportunidades, condiciones y progreso de sus hermanas, las Repúblicas de la América Latina. El conocimiento que el latino-americano tiene de los Estados Unidos es más perfecto que el que un norte-americano tiene de las otras naciones del continente occidental.

ASCENSO DEL MINISTRO DEL ECUADOR.

La Oficina envía su más cordial enhorabuena al Ministro del Ecuador en Washington, Señor DON LUIS FELIPE CARBO, por su merecido ascenso al elevado puesto de Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores en Quito, al mismo tiempo que siente su separación del Consejo Directivo, de cuya Comisión de Vigilancia fué miembro activo. La Oficina felicita también al Honorable WILLIAMS C. FOX, su antiguo Director, con motivo de la toma de posesión de sus nuevas funciones como Ministro de los Estados Unidos en Quito. El Señor CARBO y Mr. FOX salieron de Washington á mediados de marzo, y ya deben haber llegado á su destino.

NUEVOS MIEMBROS DEL CONSEJO DIRECTIVO.

La Oficina tiene el placer de dar la bienvenida, por su llegada á Wáshington y su ingreso en el seno del Consejo Directivo, al nuevo Embajador de México, Señor Don ENRIQUE C. CREEL, y á los Señores Doctores Don LUIS MELIAN LAFINUR y Don LUIS TOLEDO HERRARTE, Ministros del Uruguay y de Guatemala, respectivamente, esperando al propio tiempo que tomarán profundo interés por la prosperidad y desarrollo de la institución. Todos han sido elegidos de entre los estadistas más notables de sus respectivos países.

LA EXHIBICIÓN DE LA OFICINA EN LA EXPOSICIÓN DE JAMESTOWN.

Los preparativos de la exhibición que presentará la Oficina en la Exposición de Jamestown se hallan muy adelantados, gracias á la actividad desplegada por el competentísimo Secretario de la Oficina, Señor Don FRANCISCO JAVIER YÁNES, quien tiene á sus órdenes, como auxiliar, á Mr. CARLTON FOX, Agente Especial.

UNA PALABRA Á LOS MIEMBROS CORRESPONSALES.

El Director aprovecha esta ocasión para regar encarecidamente á los Miembros Corresponsales de la Oficina en las distintas Repúblicas de la Unión que envíen sin demora toda noticia nueva y de interés en sus respectivos países y cuya publicación en el BOLETÍN sea pertinente.

DISCURSO PRONUNCIADO POR EL EMBAJADOR DEL BRAZIL, SEÑOR NABUCO.

El 20 de febrero de 1907, el Señor Don JOAQUIM NABUCO, Embajador del Brazil, pronunció en la ciudad de Buffalo un interesante discurso en inglés sobre el tema "Lecciones y Vaticinios de la Tercera Conferencia Pan-Americana." Entre otras cosas rindió un admirable tributo al Secretario de Estado de los Estados Unidos en las siguientes palabras:

"Como Presidente de la Tercera Conferencia Pan-Americana, puedo decirles que su superficie fué todo lo pesiblemente tranquila, pero vuestro distinguido compatriota, Mr. BUCHANAN, Presidente de la Delegación Americana, quien tan hábil y silenciosamente trabajó durante el receso de las Comisiones, podra decirles, no me cabe duda, que la profundidad fué tan tranquila como la superficie. Á esa quietud nada ha contribuido más eficazmente que la actitud del Secretario de Estado, como Presidente del Consejo Directivo Pan-Americano de Wáshington, cuando se hicieron los preparativos para la reunión, y su visita personal al asiento de la Conferencia y otras

ciudades de la América del Sur. Mr. Root fué, en verdad, el representante ideal á quien este país pudo haber encomendado tal misión. Su sinceridad, su diligencia, su amor por la equidad, su grandeza de espíritu, su prudencia, juntamente con su poderosa inteligencia, y con lo que, en el sentido geográficamente lato de la palabra, podría llamarse su "americanismo" genuino, que consiste en una generosa simpatía por todas las naciones de nuestro continente, han sembrado en ellas una impresión de confianza que según todas las probabilidades ha de ser duradera. Nos visitó animado por el espíritu de un Blaine, empleando al propio tiempo el lenguaje de un Marshall. Sus palabras fueron recibidas en todas partes como oráculos políticos, como lecciones constitucionales sobre la naturaleza y operación de las instituciones que todos hemos copiado de ustedes. Su presencia nos ha demostrado que vuestros Secretarios de Estado salen del mismo molde del tiempo de los Jeffersons, los Monroes, los Websters, y los Clays. Esa circunstancia, sobre todo, ha servido de base principal para el éxito de la Conferencia de Río Janeiro."

DISCURSO PRONUNCIADO POR EL MINISTRO DE BOLIVIA, SEÑOR CALDERÓN, ANTE LA SOCIEDAD GEOGRÁFICA NACIONAL.

En un discurso pronunciado recientemente ante la Sociedad Geográfica Nacional, el Señor Don IGNACIO CALDERÓN, Ministro de Bolivia, hizo antes de terminarlo, declaraciones de tal interés é importancia que se publican íntegros en el BOLETÍN los últimos párrafos del mismo:

"Antes de terminar ésta ya demasiado larga exposición permitidme llamar vuestra atención al hecho de que lo que hoy pasa y se hace en Bolivia, se hace y pasa en la gran mayoría de las Repúblicas de la América y algunas de ellas, como la Argentina, reciben ya los beneficios de una corriente de inmigración europea importante, que les permite desarrollar sus enormes recursos.

"Si algunas de ellas no han logrado aún pasar el período de anarquía, no tardarán en seguir el camino de la paz.

"Lenta, pero irresistiblemente, la marcha del progreso vá aproximando unas á otras las Repúblicas de Sud América. Guiadas por la eterna fuerza de la libertad y por los más nobles sentimientos de comunidad de intereses y de origen, me atrevo á esperar que en un día no lejano, han de juntarse, formando los Estados Unidos de Sud América, entre el Perú, Bolivia, Chile, la Argentina, Paraguay y el Uruguay; Colombia, Venezuela y el Ecuador reunidos, y el Brasil, formarán la trinidad de Repúblicas que, con las hermanas del Norte, serán como el faro luminoso que alumbrará el mundo con la irresistible claridad del derecho, de la paz y el bienestar universal.

“El Asia está poblada ya por muchos cientos de millones de pueblos, cuya civilización y tradiciones no se asimilarán tal vez nunca con las de Europa. El África ha sido repartida entre las potencias de Europa; queda entonces este Nuevo Mundo, donde, rotas las tradiciones políticas del Viejo Mundo, tiene que seguir su triunfal marcha la democracia norte y sur americana.

“Jamás principio alguno ha expresado un programa más grande, más vital é impercedero que la Doctrina Monroe; que en su más pura interpretación es la consagración de toda la América á la vida republicana; es decir, la dignificación del hombre y el imperio de la justicia y el derecho de labrar su propio destino, sin la tutela de castas ni reyes, ni reconocer otra soberanía que la del ciudadano y del sufragio.

“Nosotros agradecemos y rendimos un gran tributo de admiración á la civilización europea; estudiamos las producciones de sus pensadores; gozamos y nos encantan las obras de sus artistas, de sus poetas y de todos los que han elevado tan alto el nivel moral é intelectual del hombre. Deseamos y solicitamos el concurso de sus nobles razas; pero en el orden político, la América entera está llamada á ser el trono de la libertad y del derecho, donde la humanidad ha de alcanzar los más altos ideales de su divina misión en el mundo. Y cuando la barrera que separa este gran pueblo de sus hermanos del Sur desaparezca, mediante la conclusión del Canal de Panamá y los dos grandes océanos del mundo se junten en uno solo, es preciso que los vínculos de unión y de mutuo respeto, de comercio y de provechosas relaciones, estén ya bien cimentados.

“El Canal de Panamá ha de abrir horizontes no soñados al comercio del mundo y podría decirse que será la consagración material de la gran Doctrina Monroe, que excluye la conquista de América, en cuyo suelo está llamada á perpetuarse la fraternidad cristiana á la sombra de la democracia y la justicia.”

REPÚBLICA ARGENTINA.

COMERCIO EXTERIOR DE 1906.

Acaban de publicarse los datos compilados por la Dirección General de Estadística de la República Argentina relativos al intercambio comercial del país durante el de 1906, habiéndose tomado de los mismos las cifras que se dan á continuación:

La importación de mercancías representa un valor oficial de \$269,-970,521 oro, suma que supera en \$64,816,101 oro á la del año 1905. Las exportaciones aparecen acreditadas con un valor de \$292,253,829 oro, suma inferior á la de 1905 en \$30,590,012 oro. Apesar de esta disminución, las exportaciones acusan un superávit sobre las importaciones de \$22,283,308 oro, que en 1905 fué de \$117,689,421 oro.

Resulta de estas comparaciones que la balanza del comercio ha empeorado notablemente durante el año 1906.

La importación de metálico fué de \$14,347,217 oro, menos que en 1905.

Las importaciones han aumentado en todos los renglones, mientras que la exportación ha mermado en los principales productos de la manera siguiente: Animales bovinos, \$3,484,833 oro menos que en 1905; lana, \$5,910,156 oro menos; tasajo, \$3,141,801 oro menos; productos animales, 16,906,547 pesos menos; lino, 317,990 pesos menos; trigo, 19,321,960 pesos menos; harina de trigo, 595,735 pesos menos; y en todos los demás productos de la agricultura, \$12,580,543 oro menos.

En la lista de los países de procedencia de las importaciones, los Estados Unidos ocupan el segundo lugar, siendo el valor de las provenientes de ellos de unos \$30,000,000 próximamente. Entre los países de destino de las exportaciones, los Estados Unidos tienen el séptimo lugar, y el valor de las enviadas á ellos ascendió á unos \$13,000,000 oro. Las importaciones del Reino Unido aumentaron en \$26,000,000 oro, y las de los Estados Unidos en \$10,000,000 oro.

MEDIDAS CONTRA LA TUBERCULOSIS BOVINA.

El Gobierno Argentino acaba de contratar con el célebre bacteriólogo Mr. BEHRING el derecho á aplicar su método curativo de la tuberculosis bovina en Buenos Aires. En virtud de este contrato Mr. BEHRING envía á Buenos Aires á su primer de ayudante, el Doctor PABLO ROEMER, con el fin de aplicar su tratamiento á los animales importados, por el término de un año, terminado el cual el contrato podrá rescindirse si una de las partes contratantes lo deseará.

El Gobierno instalará por su cuenta un hospital especial para animales tuberculosos.

CANAL DE LA PLATA Á BUENOS AIRES.

El Ministerio de Obras Públicas de la República Argentina dice que el informe, los planos, especificaciones y presupuestos para la construcción del canal de La Plata á Buenos Aires han sido presentados por el ingeniero que fué comisionado por el Gobierno para que hiciera los proyectos definitivos de la obra. El costo total de la construcción ha sido presupuesto en la cantidad de \$21,000,000 oro; el servicio total anual se calcula en \$1,688,260 oro y las entradas en \$1,800,000, quedando un superavit probable de \$111,740.

LA ZAFRA AZUCARERA DE 1906.

La zafra azucarera de la República Argentina terminó el 31 de agosto de 1906. La producción total ha resultado algo menor de lo que se calculó en abril del mismo año, pues ella arrojó sólo un total de

114,500 toneladas, mientras que la cifra calculada era de 125,000 toneladas como *mínimum*.

De la cantidad apuntada corresponden á los ingenios de Tucumán unas 91,500 toneladas, y el resto á los de Salta, Jujuy, Chaco y Formosa, que son las zonas azucareras de la República.

Esta cosecha ha sido suficiente para satisfacer las necesidades del consumo del país, que se calcula en unas cien ó 110,000 toneladas.

LA COSECHA DE AZÚCAR DE TUCUMÁN EN 1906.

Según resulta de la estadística oficial últimamente publicada, la caña de azúcar molida en los 28 ingenios con que cuenta la Provincia de Tucumán fué, en la cosecha de 1906 hasta el 31 de diciembre de 1906, superior á la del mismo período de 1905 en 95,791,471 kilogramos. En cambio, el azúcar fabricado en igual período fué en 1906 inferior á 1905 hasta 14,917,151 kilogramos, no obstante la mayor cantidad molida en la cosecha de 1906.

La caña molida en la zafra del año de 1906 alcanzó á 1,671,388,411 kilogramos. La fabricación de azúcar hasta noviembre de 1906 fué de 100,506,206 kilogramos, que unidos á 525,375 kilogramos que fabricaron en el mes de diciembre tan sólo ingenios dan un total de 101,031,681 kilogramos.

La cantidad total de azúcar exportada hasta fines de diciembre asciende á 98,295,076 kilogramos, de los cuales 2,203,103 kilogramos corresponden á las expediciones hechas por 15 ingenios en el mes de diciembre de 1906.

LA INDUSTRIA DE FÓSFOROS.

El Jefe de la Sección de Industria del Departamento de Agricultura de la República Argentina, en una memoria presentada por él recientemente, dice que funcionan actualmente en el país 10 fábricas de fósforos que emplean más de 3,500 obreros, y cuyo capital total es de unos 5,000,000 de pesos. El promedio del impuesto que págan estas fábricas asciende á más de 2,000,000 de pesos anuales, habiéndose recaudado por tal concepto en 1905, 2,512,278 pesos, y en 1906, 2,263,326 pesos.

El apoyo que esta industria presta á otras nacionales queda evidenciado con el hecho de que la fabricación de fósforos en la República requiere más de 700 toneladas de estearina al año, de que se gastan anualmente más de 500,000 en cajas de cartón y trabajos litográficos, y de que se emplea algodón del país para la confección de las cerillas.

Las fábricas pagan por derechos de aduanas el 5 por ciento sobre tejidos y 28 por ciento y más sobre productos químicos, tales como potasa, fósforo anti-tóxico, gomas, etc.

LOS IMPUESTOS INTERNOS EN 1906.

El Administrador General de Impuestos Internos de la República Argentina ha elevado con fecha reciente un resumen de lo recaudado

por aquella administración en concepto de impuestos internos durante 1906. El total general que se eleva á 40,470,574.12 pesos acusa un aumento de 10.8 por ciento sobre el del año anterior, y de 21.51 por ciento sobre lo calculado en la ley de presupuesto. Las siguientes son las cantidades producidas por cada impuesto, en comparación con las de 1905:

Impuestos.	1906.	1905.
	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
Alcoholes.....	16,615,869.84	15,536,123.90
Tabacos.....	16,709,975.20	14,325,981.21
Cervezas.....	3,081,801.20	2,223,328.29
Fósforos.....	2,263,325.98	2,495,655.96
Najpes.....	159,324.93	157,884.56
Bebidas artificiales.....	7,052.85	11,214.77
Vinos.....	69,111.01	66,343.66
Seguros.....	462,127.56	412,627.63
Específicos.....	677,090.25	537,947.55
Multas.....	36,380.87	43,309.67
Intereses.....	332,818.65	436,475.83
Venta de impresos.....	2,119.56	1,386.66
Estingaje.....	34.97	316.13
Almacenaje.....	2,816.24	1,325.60
Caminos.....	3,923.45	7,534.87
Desnaturalización.....	52,401.19	67,806.00
Eventuales.....		82.00

FOMENTO DEL COMERCIO CON EL BRASIL.

Con el fin de celebrar convenios de reciprocidad comercial con el Brasil, y para poder gozar de la nueva cláusula preferente del nuevo arancel brasileño, el Gobierno Argentino tiene en proyecto una disposición por la que se autoriza al Poder Ejecutivo para rebajar ó suprimir los derechos de importación sobre el café, la hierba mate y el tabaco del Brasil. La ley brasileña autoriza al Gobierno para rebajar los derechos de importación sobre artículos que no se produzcan en el Brasil, en la siguiente forma: Reducción del 20 por ciento para los países que no impongan derechos sobre productos brasileños en condiciones semejantes; reducción del 10 por ciento para los países que concedan una rebaja de 50 por ciento en los derechos sobre productos brasileños, y cuando las mercancías se importen en buques con bandera brasileña se les concedera una rebaja adicional de 5 por ciento.

Los tres productos brasileños mencionados no solamente están entre las exportaciones más importantes del Brasil, sino que también constituyen un factor importante en el mercado argentino. Se espera que la pérdida que se ocasione al incluirse dichos artículos en la lista de mercancías de libre importación quedará compensada con el aumento de las ventas al Brasil de trigo, harina y carnes.

Durante el quinquenio que terminó en 1905 los productos argentinos importados en el Brasil pagaron por derechos de aduana la cantidad de 7,863,852 pesos, en tanto que los productos brasileños tomados por la Argentina pagaron por dicho concepto la suma de 6,951,383 pesos.

EL PRESUPUESTO PARA 1907.

La comisión de presupuestos del Congreso Argentino presentó su informe á fines de diciembre de 1906, habiéndose tomado del mismo las cifras que se dan á continuación y que se refieren á los gastos y recursos del Gobierno durante el año 1907.

GASTOS.

	Pesos oro.	Pesos papel.
Congreso.....		3,370,240.00
Interior.....		22,979,210.00
Relaciones exteriores.....	609,581.20	1,467,693.00
Hacienda.....		11,440,276.20
Deuda pública.....	23,256,389.79	19,179,936.75
Justicia é instrucción pública.....		26,713,632.40
Guerra.....		17,892,014.24
Marina.....	17,088.00	14,343,456.00
Agricultura.....		4,914,508.72
Obras públicas.....	500,000.00	20,619,104.00
Pensiones.....		7,000,000.00
Total.....	24,443,058.99	149,620,038.31
En títulos:		
Justicia é instrucción pública.....		2,730,910.00
Obras públicas.....	2,412,950.32	9,000,000.00

RECURSOS.

Derechos de importación:		
Generales.....	44,000,000.00	
Dos por ciento adicional.....	2,700,000.00	
Almaceneaje y eslingaje.....	2,000,000.00	
Faros y balizas.....	320,000.00	
Visitas de sanidad.....	50,000.00	
Puertos, muelles, etc.....	2,000,000.00	
Pescantes hidráulicos.....	450,000.00	
Derechos consulares.....	500,000.00	
Estadística y sellos.....	450,000.00	
Eventuales y multas.....	25,000.00	
Provincia de Buenos Aires, servicio de su deuda.....	986,873.44	
Banco Nacional, servicio, leyes Nos. 3655 y 3750.....	348,232.00	
Alcoholes.....		15,500,000.00
Tabaco.....		15,300,000.00
Fósforos.....		2,500,000.00
Cerveza.....		2,500,000.00
Seguros.....		400,000.00
Salpes.....		140,000.00
Bebidas artificiales.....		5,000.00
Obras de salubridad.....		7,100,000.00
Contribución territorial.....		4,500,000.00
Patentes.....		2,300,000.00
Papel sellado.....		8,800,000.00
Traición.....		700,000.00
Correos.....		6,500,000.00
Telégrafos.....		2,100,000.00
Exploraciones forestales.....		100,000.00
Venta y arrendamiento de tierras.....		2,000,000.00
Eventuales y multas.....		600,000.00
Ferrocarriles.....		9,500,000.00
Impuesto de sanidad.....		600,000.00
Renta de títulos.....		80,000.00
Matrículas, derechos de examen, etc.....		200,000.00
Producto del registro de propiedades, embargos é inhibiciones, y bolones oficial y judicial, etc.....		562,040.00
Transportes nacionales.....		250,000.00
Tasa militar.....		250,000.00
Revolución de ejércitos vencidos.....		250,000.00
Provincia de Entre Ríos, servicio de su deuda.....		100,000.00
Provincia de Santa Fé, servicio de su deuda.....		150,000.00
Provincia de Mendoza, servicio de su deuda.....		50,000.00
Provincia de Córdoba, servicio de su deuda.....		150,000.00
Provincia de Tucumán, servicio de su deuda.....		59,318.75
Total.....	53,830,105.44	83,846,358.75
En títulos:		
Varias leyes.....		11,730,910.00
Ley No. 4964.....	2,412,950.32	

BOLIVIA.

PRESUPUESTO DE INGRESOS FISCALES PARA 1907.

El Cuerpo Legislativo de la República de Bolivia ha aprobado el presupuesto de ingresos fiscales para el año de 1907, el cual asciende á la cantidad de 13,303,333 bolivianos.

EXPORTACIONES MINERALES DE POTOSÍ EN 1906.

La exportación total de estaño efectuada por la aduana de Potosí durante el año de 1906 ascendió á 132,509.43 quintales, por los cuales se cobraron derechos de exportación por valor de 356,276.32 bolivianos. Los derechos recaudados por exportaciones de plata ascendieron á la cantidad de 1,606.03 bolivianos, la cual, sumada á la anterior, hace un total de derechos sobre exportaciones de minerales de 357,882.35 bolivianos.

EXPORTACIONES DE NUEVA YORK Y SAN FRANCISCO, NOVIEMBRE Y DICIEMBRE DE 1906, Y ENERO Y FEBRERO DE 1907.

Las mercaderías exportadas de los puertos de Nueva-York y San Francisco, con destino á Bolivia, en los meses de noviembre y diciembre de 1906, fueron como sigue:

	Noviembre.		Diciembre.	
	Bultos.	Valor.	Bultos.	Valor.
Nueva-York via—				
Molledo.....	10,580	\$61,483.31	12,105	\$76,595.60
Antofagasta.....	2,853	32,431.14	4,272	37,847.22
Pará.....	709	9,124.82	116	1,306.20
Rosario.....	134	5,676.77	115	3,510.00
Arica.....	81	765.13	79	1,004.00
Montevideo.....			49	635.75
Total.....	14,357	106,481.17	16,736	120,799.16
San Francisco via—				
Molledo.....		78,513.26		16,332.73
Antofagasta.....		11,459.13		9,235.55
Arica.....		85.00		
Total.....		90,067.39		25,568.28

Resumen de las exportaciones á Bolivia durante el año de 1906.

Meses.	Nueva-York.		San Francisco.	
	Bultos.	Valor.	Bultos.	Valor.
Enero.....	2,700	\$48,636.50	21,668	\$12,038.23
Febrero.....	2,695	26,610.40	18,312	23,290.29
Marzo.....	2,339	27,789.42	30,225	18,312.07
Abril.....	3,691	48,769.39		30,000.00
Mayo.....	7,009	63,754.68		8,125.00
Junio.....	1,626	27,769.91		9,204.83
Julio.....	4,251	56,540.14		17,228.47
Agosto.....	5,005	57,574.06		11,535.17
Septiembre.....	6,628	87,413.80		67,072.11
Octubre.....	17,329	146,141.27		36,552.17
Noviembre.....	14,357	106,481.17		90,057.39
Diciembre.....	16,736	120,799.16		25,538.38
Total.....	84,346	787,619.90	70,205	348,984.01

La relación siguiente demuestra los valores de las mercancías embarcadas en los puertos de Nueva York y San Francisco, con destino á Bolivia, durante los meses de enero y febrero de 1906, según informaciones recibidas de los cónsules de la República en los mencionados puertos:

Mes.	Por-	Valor.
Enero.....	Puerto de Nueva York:	
	Mollendo.....	\$286,184.40
	Antofagasta.....	29,458.72
	Parí.....	7,001.73
	Rosario.....	5,727.96
	Mamaes.....	1,887.85
	Montevideo.....	569.42
	Total.....	331,364.08
Febrero.....	Puerto de Nueva York:	
	Mollendo.....	209,313.16
	Antofagasta.....	27,411.4
	Rosario.....	4,875.00
	Parí.....	4,158.38
	Arica.....	508.86
	Puerto Suarez.....	522.09
	Montevideo.....	135.36
	Total.....	246,924.25
Enero.....	Puerto de San Francisco:	
	Mollendo.....	53,268.22
	Antofagasta.....	243.86
	Total.....	53,512.08
Febrero.....	Puerto de San Francisco:	
	Mollendo.....	24,310.07
	Antofagasta.....	1,781.75
	Total.....	26,091.82
	Total, Puerto de Nueva York.....	578,288.53
	Total, Puerto de San Francisco.....	79,003.90
	Total general.....	657,292.23

INGRESOS DE ADUANAS EN EL SEGUNDO TRIMESTRE DE 1906.

Estadísticas oficiales publicadas en el mes de diciembre de 1906 demuestran que las aduanas de la República de Bolivia recaudaron durante el segundo trimestre de 1906 una renta total de 1,053,628.39 bolivianos, suma que se distribuye entre las varias aduanas del modo siguiente:

Antofagasta.....	Bolivianos.
Arica.....	582,114.22
La Paz y Pelechuco.....	14,705.65
Tarija.....	395,444.23
Uyuni.....	15,653.05
Puerto Suarez.....	25,866.60
Oruro.....	2,898.73
	16,945.91
Total.....	1,053,628.39

LA IMPORTACIÓN DE PLATA EN PASTA DURANTE 1906.

La Casa Nacional de Moneda de la República de Bolivia acaba de publicar las siguientes cifras relativas á la importación de plata en pasta durante el año de 1906:

	Kilogramos.	Bolivianos.		Kilogramos.	Bolivianos.
Enero.....	763,755	34,487.73	Agosto.....	521,407	23,545.16
Febrero.....	710,648	32,091.44	Septiembre.....	315,627	14,250.04
Marzo.....	751,035	33,900.23	Octubre.....	613,646	28,156.13
Abril.....	385,030	17,376.83	Noviembre.....	407,187	18,755.71
Mayo.....	830,265	37,491.34	Diciembre.....	334,985	15,438.94
Junio.....	427,324	19,304.80	Total.....	6,687,974	303,115.16
Julio.....	627,065	28,307.81			

LA ACUÑACIÓN EN 1906.

Datos recientemente publicados por la Casa Nacional de Moneda de Bolivia fijan la cantidad acuñada en 1906 en 316,003 bolivianos, que se distribuyen, por meses, en la siguiente forma:

	Bolivianos.		Bolivianos.
Enero.....	35,871	Agosto.....	1,087
Febrero.....	32,610	Septiembre.....	35,784
Marzo.....	860	Octubre.....	23,914
Abril.....	16,305	Noviembre.....	27,175
Mayo.....	43,480	Diciembre.....	19,566
Junio.....	30,436	Total.....	316,003
Julio.....	48,915		

FERROCARRIL Á LA CIUDAD DE TARIJA.

Con fecha 28 de noviembre de 1906, el Congreso Nacional de Bolivia aprobó una ley autorizando al Ejecutivo para mandar construir, á la brevedad posible, un ferrocarril á la ciudad de Tarija, que parta del Ferrocarril Central Norte Argentino, ó de la línea del Orán. Para el efecto, el Ejecutivo podrá hacer las combinaciones necesarias y contraer empréstitos con cargo de aprobación legislativa, quedando destinados exclusivamente á ese fin los ingresos de la aduana nacional de Tarija y los recursos nacionales que sean precisos.

BRASIL.

EXPORTACIONES DE CAFÉ EN 1906-7.

Durante los doce meses de enero á diciembre de 1906, el total de café recibido de las plantaciones en los puertos de Rio Janeiro, Santos, Victoria, Bahía, y otros puertos de menor importancia, ascendió á la cantidad de 15,347,660 sacos, de 60 kilogramos cada uno, y las exportaciones de dichos puertos hicieron un total de 13,965,800 sacos,

en comparación con la cantidad de 10,820,604 sacos exportados en el año anterior. El valor de las exportaciones de 1906 fué de 418,399,742 milreis, equivalentes á £27,615,883, en tanto que los valores de 1905 fueron 324,678,601 milreis, ó £21,420,330.

Las cantidades de café recibidas en todos los puertos del Brasil para su exportación, durante el primer semestre de los últimos cinco años económicos, fueron como sigue:

Primer semestre.	Cantidad para exportación.	Cosecha total.
	Sacos.	Sacos.
1901-2.....	10,827,599	16,276,465
1902-3.....	8,532,676	12,993,559
1903-4.....	8,615,590	11,193,565
1904-5.....	8,135,155	10,597,089
1905-6.....	8,258,498	11,055,378
1906-7.....	12,550,837	

El promedio entre las cantidades destinadas á exportación y las cosechas, durante los semestre mencionados, es de 71.8 por ciento; por lo tanto, haciendo un cálculo sobre esta base, la cosecha total de primer semestre de 1906-7 sería de 17,480,274 sacos.

Al comentar las cifras que anteceden la "*Brazilian Review*" dice que las correspondientes á los primeros seis meses de 1906-7 son verdaderamente gigantescas, siendo evidente que la cosecha excederá con mucho á las anteriores.

En el mes de enero de 1907 se exportaron de Santos y Río Janeiro 1,740,203 sacos, en comparación con 421,016 del mismo de 1906.

EXPORTACIONES DE GOMA EN 1906.

Las cifras relativas á las exportaciones de goma para, procedente de Manaos y en tránsito del Perú y Bolivia por el Puerto de Para durante el año de 1906, ascendieron á la suma de 34,767,755 kilogramos, de cuya cantidad 16,192,304 kilogramos se enviaron á los Estados Unidos, y 18,575,451 kilogramos á puertos europeos.

Las exportaciones por el Puerto de Manaos hicieron la suma de 17,150,410 kilogramos, consignados á los puertos siguientes: Nueva York, 7,162,444 kilogramos; Liverpool, 6,118,469, Havre y Hamburgo, 3,869,506.

LAS RENTAS ADUANERAS EN 1906.

Durante el año ordinario de 1906 las aduanas de la República del Brasil recaudaron una renta total de 247,413,386 milreis, de los cuales 84,960,996 milreis fueron en oro, y 162,452,391 milreis en papel. Durante el año de 1905 la renta aduanera fué de 239,689,327 milreis, de los cuales 775,501 milreis fueron en oro y 185,913,826 milreis en papel. El aumento total en 1906 fué, por lo tanto, de 7,724,059 milreis. Las rentas de las exportaciones del Acre fuéron de 9,177,815

milreis, en comparación con 8,177,975 milreis en 1905, un aumento á favor de 1906 de 999,840 milreis.

CREACIÓN DE UNA OFICINA DE GEOLOGÍA Y MINERALOGÍA.

Por decreto ejecutivo de 10 de enero de 1907, se ha creado una Oficina de Geología y Mineralogía, que estará bajo la dirección del Departamento de Industria, Caminos y Obras Públicas, recientemente establecido por el Gobierno Brasileño.

Las funciones principales de la nueva oficina serán las siguientes:

Hacer estudios científicos de las riquezas geológicas y minerales de la República, y especialmente de las aguas superficiales y subterráneas. Los resultados de estos estudios servirán de base para la organización de comunicaciones y otras obras públicas, particularmente de las que se construyan para contrarrestar los efectos de la sequía. Se establecerá también un laboratorio y un museo en relación con la oficina, la cual se encargará también de la preparación de mapas, dibujos y estadísticas, y de su distribución entre las oficinas gubernamentales y personas debidamente autorizadas, y pondrá en práctica todos los medios posibles para hacer la propaganda sistemática de las riquezas minerales del país.

EXPLOTACIÓN DE DEPÓSITOS DE MANGANESO.

La "*Brazilian Review*," en su número correspondiente al 5 de febrero de 1907, da cuenta de la organización en Ougrée, Bélgica, de una compañía belgico-brasileña, cuyo objeto es la extracción y tratamiento de manganeso y hierro, y, en general, el desarrollo de los negocios relativos á la explotación de dichos minerales y sus derivados. El capital de la compañía es de 4,700,000 francos, distribuidos en 4,700 de á 1,000 francos, cada una. De estas acciones, 3,000, juntamente con 200,000 francos, han sido remitidas al Brasil para la compra de concesiones de manganeso.

La compañía, cuya duración será de treinta años, se propone, además, explotar aquellos productos del suelo que se incluyan en las concesiones que le sean otorgadas.

EXPORTACIONES DE CUEROS DE RIO GRANDE DO SUL, 1906.

Durante el año de 1906 se exportaron de Rio Grande do Sul 861,120 cueros salados y secos, tomando los Estados Unidos 28,000 de esta última clase. La cantidad exportada en 1905 fué de 723,235, de cual tomó los Estados Unidos 14,513 cueros secos.

MODIFICACIONES EN EL ARANCEL DE ADUANAS.

La ley de presupuestos aprobada por el Congreso Brasileño, y que entró en vigor el 30 de diciembre de 1906, contiene varias modificaciones del arancel de aduanas. En primer lugar, declara que

continuarán en vigor todas las concesiones preferentes á favor de ciertos artículos de los Estados Unidos, autorizadas por la anterior ley de presupuestos, y promulgadas en decreto presidencial del 30 de junio de 1906. Esas concesiones consisten en la reducción preferente del 20 por ciento en los derechos de importación que se impongan en los siguientes productos de los Estados Unidos: Harina de trigo; leche condensada; artículos de goma comprendidos en el artículo 1033 del Arancel, incluyendo goma y celuloíde, gutapercha, palanganas, embudos, botellas, bastones, látigos, bolsas, muñecas, juguetes, botones, botas, goma para empacar máquinas, peines, regladores, mangos de pluma, abanicos, bragueros, ligas, cintas elásticas, goma para dentistas, tubos y ramos para flores artificiales, láminas de goma, tubos, hilos y alfombras—todos de goma; tintas comprendidas en el artículo 173 del Arancel, excepto las de escribir, pero incluso las de timbrar y dibujar, y otras tintas líquidas y de imprenta en tubos ó cilindros; pinturas y barnices; mecanógrafos; refrigeradoras; pianos; romanas; molinos de viento, y relojes de pared y bolsillo.

El derecho sobre carnero congelado ha sido subido á 200 reis por kilogramo, y el que se impone sobre el ganado importado ha sido aumentado á 60 milreis por cabeza, excepto los animales que se importen para cruzamientos, y los potros y terneros, los cuales son admitidos libres de derechos.

La proporción de derechos, que se pagará en oro de acuerdo con la nueva ley, es la misma que la dispuesta en la anterior, con la diferencia de que el cambio de 50 á 35 por ciento, pagadero en oro en ciertos artículos, se hará cuando el valor del milreis papel esté bajo 14 peniques por treinta días consecutivos, en vez de 15 peniques, como disponía la ley anterior. Esta alteración está de conformidad con la determinación del Gobierno actual de impedir que el cambio suba á más de 15 peniques por su fondo de amortización.

Una de las partes más interesantes de la ley es la disposición que admite libre de derechos, por el período que se juzgue necesario, todas las mercancías que se introduzcan para competir con los artículos fabricados en el Brasil por sindicatos, designados en la ley con la palabra inglesa "trusts." El nuevo Gobierno se compromete en esta ley á revisar los precios de los fletes ferroviarios, á efectuar una reducción de un 30 por ciento, siempre que sea posible, en las líneas del Gobierno, y á obtener, mediante convenios ó de otro modo, una reducción similar en los fletes que cobran las compañías particulares. La necesidad de esta reducción es evidente, por cuanto que en muchos sitios, solamente el flete por el transporte del café de la plantación á la costa es de 12 á 18 por ciento de su valor.

El fin de muchas de las modificaciones del arancel es estimular las industrias nacionales, y es de notarse particularmente el vigoroso esfuerzo que está haciendo el Gobierno para fomentar el desarrollo

del cultivo de la seda en el país; la ley dispone que los huevos de gusano de seda se introduzcan libres de toda clase de derechos, así como también todo género de maquinaria, instrumentos y aparatos que se requieran en las fábricas de seda y en la sericultura. Los experimentos que se están llevando á cabo en el Brasil sobre el cultivo de la seda merecen la atención de todos aquéllos que estén interesados en él. El clima es favorable á la cría y al cuidado del gusano, y no hay razón aparente por la cual no se pueda conseguir alimento con abundancia para este insecto. Algunas partes del país pueden, indiscutiblemente, ser consideradas entre las regiones más favorables del mundo para la sericultura.

En consonancia con su programa de prestar ayuda y protección á las industrias nuevas, el Gobierno favorece especialmente en la nueva ley á la agricultura. Maquinaria agrícola y para las industrias de tal género que estimule la agricultura, como las lecherías, y también la maquinaria para ingenios de azúcar son admitidas mediante el pago del 5 por ciento ad valorem, en vez de todos los demás derechos. Admítense libres de derechos los instrumentos y maquinaria de sistema moderno para el cultivo de café, cacao, tabaco, algodón y casi todos los productos agrícolas. Las locomotoras y casi todas las maquinarias industriales están comprendidas en la clase del 5 por ciento.

La nueva ley pone una barrera á la adulteración del café, disponiendo la imposición de una multa de 3,000\$000 á todo aquél que omita el marcar el café artificial como tal.

En tanto que la harina puede considerarse razonablemente como característica del valor de las concesiones arancelarias, al menos por el presente, es de dudarse el hecho de que todas las concesiones otorgadas han sido aprovechadas con éxito. Las importaciones de harina en el Brasil durante los primeros nueve meses del año 1906, comparadas con el mismo período de los cuatro años anteriores, fueron como se indica en el siguiente cuadro:

Año.	República Argentina.	Estados Unidos.	Austria-Hungría.	Otros países.	Total.
	<i>Toneladas.</i>	<i>Toneladas.</i>	<i>Toneladas.</i>	<i>Toneladas.</i>	<i>Toneladas.</i>
1906.....	83,803	15,449	4,489	632	104,374
1905.....	76,908	13,513	4,462	4,149	98,334
1904.....	64,718	24,737	7,776	4,522	101,752
1903.....	51,210	31,088	5,813	1,949	90,061
1902.....	25,968	35,024	5,754	9,950	76,675

Se notará, pues, de lo expuesto en el cuadro anterior, que las importaciones totales de los primeros nueve meses de 1906 indican un aumento de un poco más del 6 por ciento sobre las del mismo período del año anterior. El aumento de las importaciones procedentes de Austria-Hungría fué de seis décimos de 1 por ciento, el de las de la República Argentina de un 9 por ciento, aproximadamente, en tanto que el de los Estados Unidos fué de 14.3 por ciento. Sin embargo,

examinando las cifras se verá que el aumento de los Estados Unidos ha sido á costa de otros países y nó de la Argentina. Los nueve meses de 1906 incluyen solamente los tres primeros de la vigencia de la cláusula preferente á favor de la harina americana.

CUBA.

LA INDUSTRIA TABACALERA EN 1906.

Durante el año 1906, desde el 1° de enero al 31 diciembre, se exportaron para los Estados Unidos, Alemania, Canadá Argentina, Francia, Austria, España, Inglaterra, Chile, Holanda, Uruguay y Australia 277,426 tercios de tabaco en rama, con un peso de 12,636,836 kilos, contra 317,087 tercios, con peso de 14,776,139 kilos exportados en 1905, resultando de menos en la exportación del último año transcurrido 89,661 tercios con 2,139,303 kilos.

Los países que dejaron de importar rama cubana en 1906 fueron los siguientes: Miquelón, Honduras, Gibraltar, Canarias, Antillas Holandesas, Antillas Inglesas, Dinamarca y Africa Francesa, que en junto compararon en 1905 á Cuba 706 tercios con 35,385 kilos, habiendo adquirido en cambio de aquellos los mercados de Santo Domingo, China y Brasil, que en junto importaron in 1906 111 tercios con 4,775 kilos.

El número de tabacos torcidos exportados durante 1906 para Inglaterra, Estados Unidos, Alemania, Francia, España, Canadá, Australia, Chile, Bélgica, Africa Inglesa, Hungría é Italia fué de 256,738,029, contra 227,028,521 en 1905, obteniéndose un aumento en 1906 de 29,709,508 tabacos.

Los países que dejaron de importar tabaco torcido cubano en 1906 fueron las Bermudas, las Azores, Aden, Oceanía Francesa, Corea y Africa Portuguesa, que tomaron en 1905 107,871 tabacos. En cambio empezaron á importar en 1906 tabaco elaborado cubano, Turquía Europea, Suecia, Islas de la Trinidad, Colombia Inglesa, varios países de Asia, China Rusa, Hongkong, India Holandesa, Oceanía, Turquía Asiática, Africa Alemana, Noruega, Guayaquil y Africa Española, que compraron 329,930 tabacos.

La exportación de cigarrillos cubanos para Colombia, México, Chile, Antillas Holandesas, Canarias, Venezuela, Antillas Inglesas, Estados Unidos, Perú, Inglaterra, Costa Rica, Panamá, y Gibraltar ha tenido una notable alza en 1906, habiendo contribuido á ella no sólo el haberse modificado los derechos arancelarios en Colombia que es el principal mercado consumidor de cigarrillos cubanos, sino el aumento considerable que ha tenido la exportación para algunos países, los que han triplicado su consumo. Cuba ha exportado la cifra de 15,643,275 cajetillas contra 11,829,076 en 1905, dando un aumento de 3,814,199 cajetillas en favor de 1906.

Han dejado de importar cigarrillos en 1906 Holanda, Auckland, Rumanía, Africa Inglesa, Italia, Puerto Rico, Africa Portuguesa y Dinamarca, que en 1905 compraron á Cuba 50,822 cajetillas. En cambio han empezado á importar las Islas Trinidad, Egipto, varios países de Asia, Australia, Japón, Indias Inglesas, y Guayaquil, que importaron 36,360 cajetillas.

La picadura en paquetes exportada en 1906 por Cuba para los Estados Unidos, Colombia, Francia, Inglaterra, Chile, y Africa Francesa alcanzó á 169,260 kilos, contra 119,337 en 1905, resultando un aumento para 1906 de 49,923 kilos. En 1906 empezaron á importar picadura, Bolivia, Panamá, varios países de Africa, Dinamarca, Africa Inglesa. México, Salvador y Ecuador, que compraron 3,070 kilos.

La producción de tabaco de todas las regiones tabacaleras de la Isla ha sido de 286.288 tercios en 1906, contra 473,617 tercios en 1905, resultando en la cosecha de 1906 una baja de 187,239 tercios. A Vuelta Abajo le pertenecen en esta baja 130,315 tercios, á Semi Vuelta 13,818, y á Remedios ó Villas 32,147 tercios.

La rama de Partidos también ha tenido una disminución en 1906 de 15,016 tercios.

La rama de Santiago de Cuba ha tenido un aumento en 1906 de 2,755 tercios; Puerto Príncipe y Matanzas también han tenido un aumento de 961 el primero y 251 el último.

El valor del tabaco exportado por Cuba durante 1906 fué como sigue:

Rama, 277.426 tercios, á \$70 cada uno.....	\$19,419,820.00
Tabacos, 256,738,029, á \$65 el millar	16,688,571.88
Cigarrillos, 15,613,275 cajetillas, á \$25 el millar	391,081.87
Picadura, 169,260 kilos, á \$1.20 cada uno	203,112.00
Total.....	36,702,585.75

El valor de lo exportado por Cuba en 1905, con relación á los productos que se mencionan, ascendió á \$29,415,961.16, cifra que comparada con la de 1906 arroja una diferencia de \$7,286,624.59 en favor de este último año.

Respecto de lo que ha satisfecho esa producción por el impuesto del empréstito, en las seis provincias de la Isla, se tiene que los sellos vendidos para el impuesto del tabaco elaborado dieron en 1906 la suma de \$12,334,154.72 como valor del tabaco consumido. Esta suma, unida al valor del tabaco exportado, arroja la cifra de \$49,036,740.47, que comparada con el importe del valor de la exportación y consumo de tabaco en 1905, ascendente á \$42,275,113.42, arroja un aumento de \$6,761,627.05 en favor de 1906.

Si á los \$49,036,740.47 se añade el valor del tabaco, cigarrillos y picadura que se fuma y se regala en las fábricas, el de las pacotillas

pue se llevan la mayor parte de los pasajeros que salen del país, y el que se fuma en las vegas por los cosecheros y sus familiares, el cual puede calcularse en \$2,500,000, la producción, industria y comercio de tabaco en la República tendría un valor de más de \$51,000,000.

COMISIÓN PARA LA REVISIÓN DE LEYES.

El Gobierno de la República de Cuba expidió el 24 de diciembre de 1906 un decreto disponiendo la creación de una comisión para la revisión de ciertas leyes del país, cuyo texto es el siguiente:

“ARTÍCULO I. Se crea una Comisión Consultiva de doce miembros, uno de los cuales será Secretario de la misma, cuyas funciones serán estudiar, formular y proponer al Gobernador Provisional, proyectos de leyes sobre las materias siguientes:

“1. Ley electoral.

“2. Leyes provincial y municipal.

“3. Organización y funciones del poder judicial.

“4. Ley de empleados.

“ART. II. Además de las materias enumeradas en el artículo anterior, la Comisión estudiará y formulará proyectos de leyes, reglamentos, ó resoluciones relativas á otras materias de interés general que le sean encomendadas por el Gobernador Provisional.

“ART. III. Será Presidente de la Comisión el miembro de la misma que designe el Gobernador Provisional, y desempeñará la presidencia por sustitución reglamentaria, en casos de ausencia ó enfermedad del Presidente, el vocal de mayor edad entre los que estuvieren presentes en la respectiva sesión.

* * * * *

“ART. V. Los miembros de la Comisión que se crea por el siguiente decreto percibirán como remuneración cuatrocientos pesos, moneda americana, mensuales; debiendo entenderse sin embargo que aquellos que desempeñen cargos públicos á los que estén asignados iguales ó superiores sueldos continuarán percibiendo los haberes de sus respectivos cargos sin remuneración extra por sus servicios como miembro de la comisión; y que aquellos que desempeñen cargos públicos con sueldos menores recibirán por tales servicios una remuneración mensual igual á la diferencia entre el sueldo de sus respectivos destinos y dicha suma de cuatrocientos pesos; y debiendo entenderse además que los miembros de la Comisión que son ciudadanos de los Estados Unidos al servicio del Gobernador Provisional, no recibirán ninguna remuneración extra por sus servicios como tales miembros.

“Cualquiera persona que actualmente desempeñe algún cargo público en la República de Cuba, se declara por el presente elegible para ser miembro de dicha Comisión y podrá aceptar dicho nombramiento y servir de acuerdo con el mismo, sin perjuicio de su derecho y título á otro cargo de que fuere propietaria al tiempo de ser nombrada.

"ART. VI. La Comisión celebrará sus sesiones en el edificio del Senado y será auxiliada en la forma que acuerde por los empleados del Senado y de la Cámara de Representantes. Los demás empleados que necesite deberán ser autorizados y nombrados por el Gobernador Provisional.

"ART. VII. La Comisión celebrará su primera sesión el día 3 de enero de 1907; y las sucesivas, siempre que las convoque su Presidente."

INGRESOS DE ADUANAS DURANTE 1906.

Una relación publicada recientemente por el Departamento de Hacienda de la República de Cuba demuestra que las aduanas recaudaron durante el año de 1906 una renta total de \$25,090,084.05, en comparación con \$25,258,005.44 de 1905, de la que resulta una disminución de \$69,910.19. El siguiente cuadro indica las cantidades correspondientes á cada mes del año que se revisa:

Enero.....	\$2,395,296.25
Febrero.....	2,240,081.70
Marzo.....	2,462,204.54
Abril.....	2,006,211.58
Mayo.....	2,419,977.97
Junio.....	1,951,724.31
Julio.....	2,126,155.87
Agosto.....	2,159,197.54
Septiembre.....	1,501,388.95
Octubre.....	1,720,145.71
Noviembre.....	2,009,085.76
Diciembre.....	2,098,613.87
Total.....	25,090,084.05

CHILE.

LAS RENTAS DE ADUANAS EN EL AÑO 1906.

Las rentas de aduanas recaudadas en los varios puertos de Chile durante el año de 1906 ascendieron á la suma de 103,507,555.71 pesos, en comparación con 91,321,900.98 pesos percibidos en el año anterior; el aumento á favor de 1906 es, por lo tanto, de 12,185,654.73 pesos.

De la cantidad total de 1906 corresponden á derechos de exportación 60,153,596.41 pesos contra 57,127,954 pesos en 1905; á derechos de importación 41,443,545.48 pesos, contra 32,265,679.72 pesos; á otros ramos 1,910,413.82, contra 1,928,226.76 en 1905.

Las cantidades recaudadas en cada uno de los meses de los dos años comparados son las siguientes:

Meses.	1905.	1906.	Meses.	1905.	1906.
Enero.....	58,004,194.00	53,191,333.00	Julio.....	87,717,045.77	88,928,493.70
Febrero.....	7,200,850.00	6,136,180.00	Agosto.....	6,714,596.00	6,758,133.05
Marzo.....	7,060,441.61	8,018,323.59	Septiembre.....	8,153,669.71	7,077,541.81
Abril.....	5,969,326.14	7,018,808.22	Octubre.....	10,426,198.50	11,960,011.67
Mayo.....	5,577,200.47	7,668,383.48	Noviembre.....	9,193,431.50	10,764,975.30
Junio.....	6,030,051.13	7,022,879.33	Diciembre.....	9,023,311.17	12,069,455.32

La cantidad recaudada en Valparaiso, el puerto principal de entrada, durante el mes de diciembre de 1906, fué de 3,008,039.33 pesos, comparada con la de 1,712,997.36 pesos en 1905, en tanto que el puerto de Antofagasta, por donde sale la mayor parte de las exportaciones, percibió la suma de 1,004,740.96 pesos en el mismo mes de 1906, comparada con la de 454,340.24 pesos del de 1905.

LAS COSECHAS DE TRIGO Y CEBADA EN 1906.

Según datos suministrados por la Oficina de Estadística Agrícola, la cosecha de trigo y cebada en 1906 fué como se expresa en el siguiente cuadro, en comparación con las de los años de 1904 y 1905:

	Quinales métricos.		
	1904.	1905.	1906.
Trigo.....	5,454,361.70	4,002,393.15	4,263,497.99
Cebada.....	1,134,048.41	1,030,541.64	978,664.32

MOVIMIENTO MARÍTIMO DE VALPARAISO, 1906.

Durante el año de 1906, ha habido el siguiente movimiento marítimo en la Bahía de Valparaiso, según los últimos datos oficiales:

Entradas: Vapores, 1,030, con 1,728,381 toneladas; veleros, 181, con 251,482 toneladas. Total de buques, 1,231, con 1,979,863 toneladas.

Salidas: Vapores, 1,048, con 1,706,681 toneladas; veleros, 172, con 259,488 toneladas. Total de buques salidos, 1,220, con 1,966,169 toneladas.

FERROCARRIL DE OSORNO Á PUERTO MONTT.

El 12 de diciembre de 1906, el Ejecutivo de la República de Chile promulgó una ley del Congreso que autoriza al Presidente de la República para contratar, previa licitación pública y por el precio de 12,000,000 de pesos, moneda nacional de oro de 18 peniques, la construcción del Ferrocarril de Osorno á Puerto Montt. La propuesta para la licitación se pedirá dentro del plazo de dos meses á contar desde la publicación de la ley en el "Diario Oficial."

REPÚBLICA DOMINICANA.

EL ESTADO ECONÓMICO EN 1906.

En su mensaje anual para el año 1907, presentado al Congreso Nacional, el Presidente de la República dice:

“Los ingresos hasta el 31 de diciembre del año último han ascendido á más de \$3,800,000.

“La suma depositada en el Banco Nacional de la ciudad de Nueva York, en virtud del decreto del 31 de marzo de 1905 montaba, con sus intereses á la misma fecha, á \$2,317,607.40.

“Las sumas en caja en la contaduría, en las Administraciones de Hacienda y en otras oficinas públicas se elevaban á un montante de más de \$280,000.

“Es la primera vez que el balance anual del Tesoro Público de la Nación se cierra con una suma igual á la expresada en la memoria del Ministro de Hacienda, garantía segura de lo incommovible de la paz y del crédito que hemos de alcanzar como base de la futura redención económica de la República, encontrando en ellos los medios de libertarse de su deuda y de emprender todas las mejoras que han de impulsar su capacidad productiva de que depende el seguro adelanto de su prosperidad material y de su estabilidad política.

“Las exportaciones en el año representan un valor de \$6,543,872 y las importaciones un valor de \$4,281,337.”

LA RENTA ADUANERA EN EL AÑO 1906.

La relación que sigue, relativa á la administración de los asuntos aduaneros de la República Dominicana durante el año 1906, ha sido recibida en la Oficina de Asuntos Insulares del Departamento de Guerra de los Estados Unidos. Como la presente administración de las aduanas de la República Dominicana no comenzó sino desde el 1º de abril de 1905, es imposible hacer una comparación con los años anteriores, pero sí es posible hacerla con el año terminado el 31 de marzo de 1906 y los nueve meses terminados el 31 de diciembre de 1906. Esta comparación dá los siguientes resultados:

Rentas aduaneras recaudadas:

Durante el año 1906.....	\$3,192,000.00
En nueve meses terminados el 31 de diciembre de 1905.....	1,650,655.62
En doce meses terminados el 31 de marzo de 1906.....	2,502,154.31

Pagado al Gobierno Dominicano:

En el año 1906.....	1,310,000.00
En nueve meses terminados el 31 de diciembre de 1906.....	770,641.38
En doce meses terminados en 31 de marzo de 1906.....	1,056,368.53

El valor de las importaciones hechas durante 1906 fué de \$4,281,000, una tercera parte más que en cualquier otro año. Este aumento fué debido principalmente al tráfico con los Estados Unidos. Las exportaciones tuvieron también un incremento de importancia.

ECUADOR.

ASPECTO FÍSICO Y CONDICIONES COMERCIALES.

El siguiente trabajo fué leído por el Honorable JOSEPH W. J. LEE, Ministro que fué de los Estados Unidos en el Ecuador, ante la Sociedad Geográfica Nacional, el 30 de noviembre de 1906, y se publica en el BOLETÍN á ruego del Señor DON LUÍS FELIPE CARBO, Ministro del Ecuador en Washington.

“La República del Ecuador se halla situada en el rincón noroeste del continente Sud-americano, entre Colombia y el Perú.

“Como su mismo nombre lo indica, está sobre el Ecuador.

“El territorio de la República abarca un área de 429,000 millas cuadradas, casi el doble de la de Francia, y tan grande como las de los Estados de Texas, Nueva York, y Pensilvania unidas. El número de sus habitantes asciende á 1,500,000. Por más que el país se halla comprendido entre 1 grado, latitud norte, y 4 grados, latitud sur, se experimentan en él todas las variaciones de clima, desde las regiones tórridas de la costa hasta las frías llanuras, situadas á una altura de 12,000 pies en la falda de los niveos picos de los Andes.

“Tanto la cordillera oriental de los Andes como la occidental, atraviesan la República; hállanse entre estas cordilleras extensos valles, en los cuales se obtienen los productos de la zona templada. Al oeste de la cordillera extiéndense las bajas regiones tropicales del Pacífico, y hacia el este el país descendiendo gradualmente hasta el valle del Amazonas y las fronteras del Brasil.

“Guayaquil, el principal puerto de mar de la República, se halla situado á unas 60 millas de la desembocadura del Río Guayas, la vía fluvial más importante de todas las de la América del Sur que desaguan en el Pacífico. Tiene una población de 50,000 habitantes, y es el emporio del Ecuador. Todas las importaciones y exportaciones pasan por Guayaquil. Las casas son de madera, á causa de la falta de otros materiales, y su construcción es por el estilo de las del Sur de los Estados Unidos, con balcones que resalen sobre las aceras y descansan en pilares de madera, formando así pórticos que dan protección contra el sol y la lluvia. Como en estas circunstancias el peligro de incendios es grande, Guayaquil tiene, probablemente, un servicio de incendios más extenso que el de cualquier otra ciudad de su tamaño, y amplios depósitos de agua en una meseta que se halla detrás de la ciudad. No es probable que Guayaquil vuelva á presenciar incendios tan desastrosos como los de antaño.

“Los hospitales de la ciudad tienen un equipo tan completo como cualquier otro de la América del Sur. El grande y nuevo Hospital General, con sus modernos enseres, puede ser muy favorablemente comparado con el Hospital Ancon de Panamá. Apesar de que la

catedral, las iglesias, los grandes edificios municipales y los teatros están contruidos de madera, su arquitectura es imponente y se hallan decorados con gusto exquisito. El Club Unión de Guayaquil es, con excepción del Hong-kong Club, el mejor que he visto en los trópicos. A la luz de la luna, estos edificios parecen estar contruidos de costosos mármoles. Las plazas públicas se hallan espléndidamente conservadas y contienen raros ejemplares de la exuberante vegetación del Ecuador.

“La Bahía está siempre llena de embarcaciones. Semanalmente, dos vapores salen para Panamá y otros dos llegan con procedencia del Istmo. Flotillas de remolcadores, gabarras, canoas y balsas cubren el agua. Canoas cargadas de frutas y otros productos del país bajan por el río movidas por la rápida corriente, y vuelven con la subida de la marea, siendo casi innecesario el movimiento de los remos. Las balsas se usan en sumo grado; fueron inventadas por los antiguos peruanos, y consisten de 5, 7, ó 9 troncos de un árbol excesivamente liviano que se llama “balsa.” Balsas de gran tamaño pueden viajar por mar hasta Paita, en el Perú. Los troncos son unidos por medio de bejucos, y lo son tan firmemente que pueden navegar en cualquier mar; esta embarcación se adapta perfectamente á las olas, y el agua no penetra entre los troncos. Generalmente se construyen casas sobre dichas balsas, que constituyen los hogares de una “población flotante” en el sentido literal de la palabra.

“La estación de secas dura desde junio hasta diciembre. El clima es muy agradable, y las noches y mañanas son con frecuencia frescas. La temperatura media de Guayaquil es de unos 78 grados F.

“En los días claros de verano puede verse el Chimborazo, que está á una elevación de 21,000 pies, en la larga cadena de la cordillera, cubierto de hielo y nieve cuya deslumbrante blancura se ve cruzada por líneas negras forinadas por los afilados cantos de imponentes rocas sobre las cuales no pueden acumularse los copos blancos del vapor helado en la atmósfera.

“Una tercera parte de la producción total de cacao en el mundo es procedente de Guayaquil; lo cultivan á lo largo del Río Guayas y sus tributarios, y es el principal producto de Guayaquil. El marfil vegetal, del cual se fabrican botones, se exporta en cantidades enormes. Los sombreros de Panamá, llamados así porque se envían á los Estados Unidos y Europa por el Istmo de Panamá, son fabricados en la Provincia de Manabí. Las tierras bajas de la costa producen también quina, arroz, tabaco, azúcar, goma elástica, goma copal, vainilla, zarzaparrilla, sal, petróleo y algodón. Es de interés hacer constar el hecho de que durante la guerra civil de los Estados Unidos, Inglaterra se surtía de algodón en el Ecuador. Innecesario es decir que también se produce toda clase de frutas tropicales, y excelente madera para construcción de casas y embarcaciones.

“Los periódicos diarios de Guayaquil, tales como ‘La Nación,’ ‘El Telégrafo,’ ‘El Grito del Pueblo,’ ‘El Tiempo,’ tienen grande circulación, están bien redactados, y ejercen mucha influencia. Esta prensa mantiene un buen servicio telegráfico diario con el resto del mundo. Es de lamentarse el hecho de que los periódicos de los Estados Unidos no dediquen á los sucesos de la América del Sur, un espacio equivalente en sus columnas.

“Frente á Guayaquil, al otro lado del río, está la ciudad de Durán, estación terminal del ferrocarril de Guayaquil y Quito, perteneciente á una compañía organizada de acuerdo con las leyes del Estado de New Jersey. Esta línea, construida por ingenieros americanos, está completada hasta una distancia de 140 millas, y se eleva á una altura de 12,000 pies bajo la sombra del Chimborazo. Los cimientos de la vía están al nivel de la ciudad de Quito, á 260 millas de la costa, y en la actualidad se prosigue la extensión de la línea á razón de 1 milla por día.

“Saliendo de Durán á las siete de la mañana, el tren atraviesa una campiña, que se eleva gradualmente hasta las faldas de los Andes. En esa campiña están las grandes plantaciones de azúcar que se extienden por millas y millas á ambos lados de la vía, y que se ven cruzadas por pequeñas líneas ferroviarias para el transporte de la caña; por todas partes de esta campiña se ven grandes ingenios de azúcar. Saliendo de la campiña, el ascenso es gradual á través de espesos bosques tropicales con abundancia de agua que suministran los arroyos y cascadas sinnúmero, los cuales podrían muy bien utilizarse para fuerza motriz.

“A una elevación de 4,000 ó 5,000 mil pies se alza una masa de colinas colosales, desnudas y cilíndricas, que casi intercepta la luz del sol y hace aparecer imposible que el ferrocarril pueda seguir más adelante. Las montañas tienen el aspecto de una muralla infranqueable, de 9,000 ó 10,000 pies de alto. Pero los ingenieros americanos han descubierto un modo de hacerla accesible y han solucionado uno de los problemas más difíciles de la ingeniería ferroviaria. Un pie de forma semicónica se eleva frente á la muralla de colinas. Cortada en la escarpada superficie del granito, en forma de zigzag, una vía de cuatro niveles ha resuelto el problema de elevar el tren á una altura de 9,000 pies. Desde esta altitud el ferrocarril avanza sobre terrenos volcánicos, entrecortados por barrancos y rodeados de colinas cubiertas de azufre, hasta que llega á otro obstáculo semejante, el cual es, á su vez, salvado por medio de un camino en forma de herradura de un grado de 7 por ciento, después de pasado el cual se llega al Paso de Palmira, situado á una altitud de 12,000 pies. Desperdicios de arena movediza cubren la vía. La única vegetación que se ve son hierbas rígidas, como los juncos que crecen en las playas. Encuéntrase allí conchas fósiles, y el aspecto general de la región es el de una costa

marítima. En este sitio empieza un descenso gradual hasta llegar al término actual de la línea en Cajamba, á 11,000 pies sobre el nivel del mar y en la falda del poderoso Chimborazo. En este punto están las pocas ruinas que quedan de los edificios que construyeron los antiguos Incas.

Son grandes masas de piedra, unidas entre sí con cemento: la piedra puede romperse, pero es imposible dejar huella alguna sobre el cemento. Extraña coincidencia, allí encontré á un americano que fué "rough rider" y que conoció en Cuba; se dedica al comercio de pieles para exportarlas á Nueva York. Es necesario pasar la noche en Cajamba y salir en la madrugada siguiente para Quito, en automovil ó en diligencia. Á mí me ha resultado siempre más satisfactorio el viajar en esta última; de esta manera el viajero puede llevar consigo el equipaje, y evitarse así una larga espera al final de la jornada. Los vehículos van tirados por cinco ó seis mulas, requiriéndose, con los cambios, sesenta mulas para llegar hasta Quito. Dos cocheros ocupan el pescante; uno de ellos provisto de una larga fusta, para las mulas delanteras, y el otro de un corto látigo para las de varas. Incitan á las acémilas por medio de incesantes silbidos y gritos. Es el medio de locomoción más emocionante, exitante y espeluznante que conozeo. Las mulas marchan á galope tendido al bajar las largas cuestas de los Andes, y con frecuencia es todo lo deprisa que pueden correr para evitar que el vehienlo se les eche encima. Sin embargo, nunca he oído hablar de accidentes. Los aurigas son hombres de larga experiencia en el oficio, y no conocen el miedo.

"Antiguamente, antes de que se construyeran las carreteras y los ferrocarriles, se hacía el viaje en mula, empleándose diez días de Guayaquil á Quito. Ahora se hace la jornada en tres días por ferrocarril y diligencia. Yo la he hecho en veinte horas, por medio de automóvil y tren.

"El país tiene un aspecto colosal; parece ser una tierra hecha para gigantes. En los picos de las redondas colinas hay campos cultivados, y al pie de aquéllas se extienden hermosos valles verdes. El agua existe con abundancia y los sitios secos se conservan bien regados. Á lo largo de ambos lados del camino hay acueductos con aberturas en forma de arcos á determinadas distancias. Los ponchos de algodón, de color escarlata, que visten los indios hace posible el divisarlos á grandes distancias en las colinas y en los valles.

"Es necesario pasar la noche en la ciudad de Ambato, que está á 8,000 pies de altura y sita en un profundo valle. Su clima es delicioso; allí se producen manzanas, ciruelas y melocotones, así como también los cereales y legumbres de la zona templada. Ambato tiene varias fábricas de tejidos de algodón, en las que manufacura el algodón blanco y basto que usan los indios para hacer camisas y anielos pantalones. La fuerza hidráulica es abundante y las fábricas hacen

un buen negocio. Ambato es también el centro para el tráfico del Oriente, ó de los terrenos bajos del Este que se extienden hacia el valle del Amazonas. Se han hecho ya los estudios para una línea ferroviaria, cuya construcción comenzará pronto, para abrir este distrito rico en goma y oro.

“Saliendo de Ambato por la madrugada se puede presenciar una de las escenas más grandiosas del mundo: la salida del sol en el Chimborazo. El majestuoso gigante se destaca en la aurora, con su manto de nieve teñido de carmesí y oro. El camino serpentea sobre gigantescas colinas y alrededor de precipicios, y baja por escarpados declives, hasta llegar á la gran llanura de Latacunga que se extiende en la falda del imponente Cotopaxi. Los campos, así como los anchos caminos que cruzan los extensos valles, están rodeados de paredes de adobe sobre las cuales asoman las anchas hojas del Aloe Americano, conocido también con el nombre de Planta del Siglo. Es una de las más útiles ó importantes que crecen en el país; es errónea la creencia de que florece solamente una vez cada cien años. Los indios utilizan las hojas de este árbol para techar sus chozas; haciendo incisiones en esas hojas se obtiene cierto jarabe, y también se utilizan como jabón, y las espinas como alfileres. De la fibra de esta planta se hacen sacos y fuertes sandalias que usa la gente de la clase inferior. Los largos pedúnculos se usan para varas ó escaleras, y las flores, hervidas y remojadas en vinagre, resultan un manjar agradable. La cochinilla se encuentra con abundancia en las hojas del exuberante cacto; se le ha dado ese nombre por la supuesta semejanza que tiene con el cochinillo. Los indios la usan para teñir ponchos y mantones.

“A medida que nos aproximamos á la ciudad de Latacunga, los campos van siendo más estériles. La llanura se ve cubierta de arena volcánica y piedra pómez, indicios de la proximidad del Cotopaxi. Las casas y las iglesias están construídas con piedra pómez arrojada por el volcán, que en el pasado causó tanto daño en esta parte del país. Existe la leyenda de que el gran terremoto del año 1698 fué pronosticado por un fraile siete años antes de que tuviera lugar; las monjas carmelitas de Latacunga creyeron en tal vaticinio, y desde entonces habitaron por espacio de siete años en tiendas de campaña levantadas en el jardín del convento; éste se derrumbó, pero las monjas se salvaron. Latacunga es la escena de la leyenda de oro más romántica que hay en el Ecuador. Se supone que el tesoro perdido de los Incas se halla escondido en las colinas vecinas. Un español llamado Valverde se enteró del secreto por medio de su amante, una doncella inca, y enriquecióse de la noche á la mañana; dejó una descripción y guía del escondite, documento que fué conservado en los archivos de la ciudad hasta ser robado. Muchas expediciones se han llevado á cabo en busca del tesoro perdido, pero sin éxito alguno.

“Desde Latacunga se hace la jornada por un terreno quebrado, hasta la falda del Cotopaxi (18,890 pies). El volcán presenta un aspecto hermoso, envuelto en su manto de nieve; su forma es la de un cono truncado; la actividad del cráter es ininterrumpida, despidiendo continuamente grandes columnas de humo blanco y gris. Generalmente el humo toma la forma de un gigantesco árbol, hasta que una corriente de aire lo dispersa y trasforma en nube. Por la noche el humo toma el aspecto de una columna de fuego. Cerca de la línea de nieve hay una enorme masa de roca, llamada “la Cabeza del Inca.” Según la leyenda, esa roca era la cúspide original del volcán, que se cayó á causa de una erupción que ocurrió en el mismo día en que fué ejecutado el Inca Atahualpa por el Virrey del Perú.

“Después de cruzar el elevado Paso del Chásqui, sobre las nubes, el camino se extiende á través de fértiles praderas y campos. Las verdes dehesas del hermoso valle de Máchachi se presentaban ante nuestra vista salpicadas por innumerables vacas y caballos. Lindas casas rodeadas de jardines y grupos de árboles se abrigan en las faldas de las grandes colinas. A medida que nos aproximamos á Quito, la capital, las casas se agrupan más. Numerosos indios é indias, unos llevando cargas y otros guiando mulas cargadas, forman una procesión sin fin. En toda la extensión de la gran carretera ecuatoriana se ven continuamente seres humanos.

“Los indios llevan su carga en las espaldas, sujetándola por medio de una correa que pasa alrededor de la frente. Su fuerza se concentra en los músculos del cuello y no en los de sus brazos. Su marcha viene á ser una especie de trote perruno, que pueden conservar durante todo el día. Son muy corteses y humildes.

“La capital está situada en un valle, cuya forma es la de una taza, en la falda del Monte Pichincha, y á una altura de 9,600 pies sobre el nivel del mar. El monte se eleva en el fondo á una altura de 16,000 pies. La vista que se goza desde su cima es una de las más grandiosas é imponentes que puede concebir el cerebro humano; élvanse ante el espectador veinte picos cubiertos de nieve, y cuyas alturas varían entre 15,000 y 22,000 pies. En verdad, podría calificarse este espectáculo ‘el Concejo de los Patriarcas de los Andes.’

“Las entradas á la ciudad son tres, dos por el sur, y una por el norte. Nosotros entramos por el sur, atravesando un pintoresco puente sobre el Machangara.

“Los rayos directos del sol ecuatoriano son blancos como la luz de calcio, y la primera impresión que se recibe al ver Quito es la de una ciudad blanca como la nieve, cuyas casas, con sus tejados encarnados, la hacen resaltar. En las calles y plazas se ven millares de personas en continuo movimiento, cuya mayoría la forman indios con ponchos de color escaflata ó amarillo, anchos pantalones blancos de algodón y

sombreros de fieltro blanco y ala ancha. Entre estos indios los hay de cien pueblos diferentes, caracterizados por el corte del pelo, la forma del poncho, ó el modo de llevar el sombrero. Desde la mañana hasta la noche, las calles están atestadas de mulas, caballos, bueyes y llamas, con cargamentos de todas clases.

“Las señoras hacen sus compras en elegantes victorias, tiradas por caballos chilenos ó del país, y las tiendas están siempre repletas de artículos procedentes de París, Nueva-York, Londres, Viena y Berlín. Esbeltos oficiales con vistosos uniformes pasean por las calles. Por todas partes se ven caballeros de levita y chistera.

“Dos profundas barrancas dividen la ciudad de este á oeste, por las cuales envía el Pichincha sus torrentes de nieve derretida. La superficie sobre la que está construída la ciudad tiene la forma del interior de un tazón ovalado, en cuyo fondo está situada la Plaza Mayor. El curso de las calles es generalmente regular, con dirección de este á oeste y de norte á sur; están empedradas con guijarros. El estilo de casi todas las casas de piedra y ladrillo es el hispano-árabe con patios interiores. Los tejados se destacan sobre las aceras, sirviendo así de protección contra la lluvia. Todas las ventanas tienen balcones salientes. La planta baja no tiene comunicación con el resto de la casa, y es generalmente ocupada por tiendas. La puerta de la calle es siempre lo suficientemente alta para permitir la entrada de un hombre montado á caballo. Alrededor de los patios hay galerías soportadas con arcos ó pilares. Las habitaciones se comunican con estas galerías. Los criados son baratos y fieles. Quito cuenta con varios hoteles: El Palacio Real, el Hotel de París, el Hotel Americano, y la Casa Azul. La gente de Quito es encantadora, cortés y hospitalaria. No conozco otra ciudad de su tamaño que tenga igual número de personas inteligentes y educadas. Su hospitalidad es proverbial. Continuamente me enviaban regalos consistentes en dulces, mantequilla, bizcochos, y pescado, artículo este último que no se encuentra en la capital ni cerea de ella; es preciso traerlo de Guayaquil congelado en pedazos de hielo, empleándose en el transporte seis días. Estaré siempre agradecido á mis cultos amigos de Quito por las constantes atenciones con que me han honrado.

“La población de Quito está compuesta de unos 70,000 habitantes. Como es la capital de República todos los edificios del Gobierno están situados en ella, así como el Palacio Presidencial. Los magníficos edificios gubernamentales y municipales, el Palacio Arzobispal y la Catedral rodean la Plaza Mayor. Existen además hermosas iglesias y conventos. La iglesia de los Jesuítas es magnífica, con un interior de escarlata y oro verdadero; cantores traídos de Europa forman parte de su coro. Quito tiene uno de los teatros más lindos de la América del Sur. ‘El Comercio’ y ‘El Tiempo,’ los periódicos principales,

son progresistas, están bien redactados, y la influencia que ejercen es grande.

“La temperatura media de la capital es de unos 60° F. Rara vez sube el termómetro á más de 70° F. ni desciende más abajo de los 50° F. Las mañanas y las noches son frescas, pero el mediodía caluroso. El clima es delicioso—ni muy caluroso ni muy frío; una perpetua primavera incipiente. La tisis y otras enfermedades pulmonares son virtualmente desconocidas. Háñse realizado muchas curas admirables de casos desahuciados de tuberculosis. Muchas personas pagarían cualquier cantidad de dinero por ser libradas de la terrible peste blanca. Quito es el remedio contra ella. Los días y las noches son de doce horas de duración en todo el año. La diferencia entre el sol y la sombra es de 10° F. Esta diferencia se nota en cuanto uno pasa del sol á la sombra ó vice-versa.

“Una jornada de cuatro horas desde la capital lleva al viajero á la región de los hielos perpetuos, ó en el espacio de medio día puede uno descender á los profundos y tórridos valles que separan las poderosas cadenas de los Andes. Esta diversidad de temperaturas motivada por las diferentes altitudes y que se manifiesta entre estrechos límites, proporciona diariamente un surtido variado de comestibles vegetales, desde el plátano, la piña y otros productos tropicales, hasta el trigo, maíz, patatas, repollo, lechugas, manzanas, peras, uvas, y fresas. Las gallinas aovan con tal frecuencia que es preciso medicinarlas para salvarlas la vida. Como la temperatura es fresca y las casas no tienen calefacción, es de absoluta necesidad el hacer ejercicio á pie ó á caballo. Al salir de la ciudad es difícil resguardarse del sol porque los árboles son escasos, pero los casos de insolación son rarísimos. Los mosquitos, culebras, escorpiones, tarántulas y ratas son muy raros. No hay chinches ni escarabajos.

“La flora de Quito es preciosa é inextinguible. Los rosales florecen durante todo el año; flores silvestres crecen con exuberancia alrededor de los patios y ruínas; en invierno, lo mismo que en verano se ven tulipanes, orquídeas, claveles, y lilas; los geranios trepan por las paredes y los tejados.

“LAS CONDICIONES COMERCIALES.

“El sistema monetario del Ecuador es de base sólida, y el Gobierno nunca ha emitido papel moneda. Como los ecuatorianos han demostrado siempre su buen juicio en esta materia, no es probable que la moneda actual, que es del patrón oro, sufra depreciaciones en lo futuro.

“El Ecuador no tiene deuda exterior. La única que fué contraída ya ha sido amortizada, y fué el empréstito hecho durante la guerra de la independencia. La única obligación que actualmente tiene el Gobierno son los bonos emitidos para la construcción del Ferrocarril

de Guayaquil y Quito, de gran beneficio para el país, pues las líneas ferroviarias son precursoras del progreso.

“El Ecuador es el principal productor de cacao y marfil vegetal. En la costa se produce con abundancia café, guta-percha, plátanos, caña-dulce, arroz, algodón, y tabaco; en las llanuras de las regiones altas se cultiva trigo, maíz, avena, frijoles, patatas, y todos los cereales principales de la zona templada. En esta sección se crían también vacas, caballos, ovejas, y cerdos, para los cuales hay pasto con abundancia durante todo el año. El Ecuador es un país agrícola por excelencia.

“Se favorece el establecimiento de industrias; los ríos de la costa y los torrentes de las montañas proporcionan amplia y económica fuerza hidráulica. Las siguientes industrias darían buenos resultados: El cultivo del plátano en la costa, en donde las tierras y los braceros son baratos, teniendo la cosecha un mercado dispuesto para comprarla; la fabricación de manteca, inmensas cantidades de la cual se importan por Panamá y el Cabo de Hornos para abastecer á Ecuador, Perú y Chile; fábricas de tejidos de algodón y lana, para los mismos mercados; fábricas de cemento, para las obras públicas y la construcción de ferrocarriles; fábricas de muebles, de porcelana y vidrio, y de conservas, y destilerías. Para todas estas industrias existen los elementos necesarios, materias primas de la mejor calidad, y obreros baratos. Para la fabricación de cemento, porcelana y vidrio, se encuentran en el país todas las materias primas; para la zapatería hay excelentes cueros; para la fabricación de muebles gran variedad de maderas útiles y valiosas. Hay bastantes terrenos en la costa que podrían abastecer el mercado de plátano del mundo. Las pesquerías de las Islas Galápagos, que pertenecen al Ecuador, tienen un buen surtido de tortugas y bacalao. El clima es agradable, el mar tranquilo, y hay abundancia de sal. En la Provincia de Azuay existen grandes depósitos de carbón, y de oro y plata en las Provincias de Lója, El Oro, y Esmeraldas. Las riquezas del Ecuador están sin explotar, y hay muchas oportunidades para el capital y la energía de los extranjeros.

“La Republica tiene buena moneda, obreros baratos, potencia hidráulica abundante, materias primas de calidad superior, muchos ríos para el transporte, y un ferrocarril que comunica la costa con el interior.

“Pero las puertas del tráfico no pueden abrirse hasta que los comerciantes y capitalistas de los Estados Unidos acepten la invitación y entren en aquellos mercados en los cuales se tiene reservado un puesto de preferencia, y tracen las líneas de las mútuas relaciones comerciales que redundarán en beneficio de los países interesados.

“Esta iniciativa debe originarse aquí, y, con seguridad, los intereses comerciales de este país y de los capitalistas americanos serán la hoz que segaré los campos sembrados por nuestro eminente Secretario de Estado, el Honorable ELIHU ROOT, los cuales están empezando á fructificar.

“Alemania, la Gran Bretaña y Francia ocupar el lugar principal en el comercio exterior del Ecuador. La segunda tiene un tráfico mayor que el nuestro. El éxito del comerciante europeo es debido al estudio que hace de las necesidades del pueblo, el cual tiene sus predilecciones especiales, y el único medio de averiguar cuales son, es un minucioso estudio de las necesidades y el modo de vivir de sus habitantes.

“La América del Norte tiene al mundo entero como su mercado, pero por su propio interés debe fomentar, estimular y desarrollar el comercio con la América del Sur.”

ESTADOS UNIDOS.

COMERCIO CON LA AMÉRICA LATINA.

IMPORTACIONES Y EXPORTACIONES.

En la página 649 aparece la última relación del comercio entre los Estados Unidos y la América Latina, tomada de la compilación hecha por la Oficina de Estadística del Departamento de Comercio y Trabajo de los Estados Unidos. Estos datos se refieren al valor del comercio arriba mencionado. La estadística corresponde al mes de enero de 1907, comparada con la del mes correspondiente del año anterior, y también comprende los datos referentes á los siete meses que terminaron en enero de 1907, comparados con igual período de 1906. Debe explicarse que las estadísticas de las importaciones y exportaciones de las diversas aduanas referentes á un mes cualquiera no se reciben en el Departamento de Comercio y Trabajo hasta el 20 del mes siguiente, necesitándose algún tiempo para su compilación é impresión. De suerte que los datos estadísticos correspondientes al mes de enero, por ejemplo, no se publican hasta marzo.

COMERCIO EXTERIOR EN ENERO DE 1907.

Las cifras publicadas recientemente por la Oficina de Estadística de los Estados Unidos, correspondientes al mes de enero de 1907 y á los siete primeros meses del año económico de 1906-7, indican un aumento considerable, tanto en las importaciones como en las exportaciones, en comparación con el mismo mes y período del ejercicio anterior. El valor total de las importaciones durante los siete primeros meses de 1906-7 ascendió á \$809,740,176, contra \$695,724,641 del período anterior; las exportaciones del período que se examina hicieron un valor

total de \$1,129,709,062, en comparación con \$1,056,624,825 en 1905-6. Las importaciones hechas durante enero de 1907 fueron por valor de \$126,586,934, contra \$106,521,526 del mismo mes de 1906, y las exportaciones \$189,306,356, contra \$170,603,053 en 1906.

En la página 655 se encontrará un cuadro demostrativo de los países de origen y destino de las mercancías importadas y exportadas por los Estados Unidos durante los períodos que se revisan.

LA INDUSTRIA DE CUEROS EN 1906.

La industria de cueros contribuyó con \$150,000,000 al comercio exterior de los Estados Unidos en 1906, en comparación con una cantidad inferior á \$55,000,000 de diez años antes.

Ha sido considerable el incremento que durante los diez últimos años han tomado las importaciones de pieles y cueros y las exportaciones de las manufacturas de dichos artículos. En la lista de importaciones ocupa el primer lugar la partida de "pieles y cueros," y en la de exportaciones de productos manufacturados tiene el tercer lugar "cuero y sus manufacturas."

El valor de los cueros y pieles importados en 1906 fué de \$84,000,000 próximamente, mientras que en 1896 fué solamente de \$21,000,000, habiendo así cuadruplicado en el espacio de diez años.

Las exportaciones de cuero y sus manufacturas figuran en las estadísticas de 1906 con más de \$45,000,000, en tanto que diez años antes apenas alcanzaron á \$19,000,000.

Añadiéndose á las cifras apuntadas por el valor de cueros y pieles importados, y por el de cuero y sus manufacturas exportados durante el año 1906, la cantidad de \$18,000,000 á que ascendieron las importaciones de cuero y sus manufacturas, y la de \$2,000,000 por las exportaciones de pieles y cueros, resulta que el total general con que la industria de cueros figura en el comercio exterior de los Estados Unidos es de \$150,000,000, como ya se ha dicho.

PROMEDIO DEL AUMENTO DEL COMERCIO CON LA AMÉRICA LATINA.

El valor del comercio exterior de las Repúblicas latino-americanas, que incluye tanto las importaciones como las exportaciones, ha sido fijado actualmente en unos dos mil millones de dollars. Los totales anuales de las ventas de los Estados Unidos á la América Latina, fueron como sigue en los años ordinarios que se expresan:

1901	\$116, 475, 877
1904	146, 849, 361
1906	218, 077, 809

Solamente las ventas á la América del Sur han aumentado de \$42,500,000 en 1901 á \$78,800,000 en 1906. Las ventas á Mexico han aumentado de \$36,800,000 en 1901 á \$62,300,000 en 1906. Las

ventas á las cinco Repúblicas centro-americanas han aumentado de \$6,500,000 en 1901 á \$10,700,000 en 1906. Las exportaciones al Brasil han tomado un nuevo rumbo; las mayores ventas de los primeros años fueron hechas en 1895, ascendiendo próximamente á unos \$15,000,000, observándose después, durante los diez años siguientes, una baja gradual hasta disminuirse á \$10,700,000 en 1904. El año de 1906 las elevó á \$16,547,000. En 1896 las compras de la Argentina á los Estados Unidos ascendieron á \$6,000,000, las cuales han ido aumentando hasta alcanzar en 1906 la cifra de \$33,271,000. En el espacio de un decenio, las compras de Chile han aumentado de \$3,000,000 á \$9,390,000, en tanto que las del Perú, durante el mismo período, ha dado un salto de \$1,000,000 á un poco más de \$5,000,000.

Uno de los puntos importantes de este comercio consiste en el hecho de que un tanto por ciento considerable del mismo lo componen los productos manufacturados, de los cuales la América Latina compró á los Estados Unidos la misma cantidad que el Reino Unido tomó de los mismos, ó una cantidad equivalente á las tres cuartas partes de las compras hechas por todos los países del continente europeo. Un 86 por ciento de todas las exportaciones de los Estados Unidos á la América del Sur consistió en productos manufacturados. Las cifras de la Argentina indican un 98.6 por ciento de artículos fabricados, las de México un 70 por ciento, las del Brasil 83 por ciento, y las de Chile 85.5 por ciento. El promedio del comercio total americano con todas las naciones fué de 40 por ciento.

Las revistas mercantiles de Londres calculan que unos mil millones de dólares de capital extranjero serán invertidos en la América del Sur durante los cinco años siguientes. Actualmente, \$150,000,000 de capital europeo en la Argentina están produciendo buen interés.

EL COMERCIO DE LAS ISLAS FILIPINAS EN 1905-6.

El comercio de las Islas Filipinas en el año económico de 1905-6 fué de \$57,716,400, de los cuales \$25,799,266 fueron por importaciones y \$31,917,134 por exportaciones. Al analizar el tráfico de exportación, el informe de donde han sido tomadas estas cifras, cita las correspondientes al año de 1905, de las cuales resulta que el total de \$33,454,744 de exportaciones estuvo representado por cuatro artículos solamente, excepto el 3 y $\frac{1}{2}$ por ciento, á saber: Abacá, 65 por ciento; azúcar, 15 por ciento; copra, 10 por ciento próximamente, y tabaco, 6 y $\frac{1}{2}$ por ciento. El abacá, cuyas exportaciones fueron por valor de \$21,757,344, representó casi las dos terceras partes del total; este producto es virtualmente un monopolio de las islas, y su cultivo podría ser aumentado considerablemente. La necesidad principal de la industria es una máquina práctica para la extracción de la fibra, operación que en la actualidad se ejecuta á mano y mediante métodos primitivos, con los cuales una tercera

parte de la fibra queda desperdiciada, y una proporción grande reducida á grados inferiores.

Las islas produjeron en el año una cosecha de azúcar de 350,000 toneladas, la cual, bajo condiciones favorables, podría ser mucho mayor. El éxito de la industria tabacalera, por lo que respecta al mercado americano, depende principalmente del posible cultivo de una hoja para envolver que sustituya la de Sumatra. Los \$4,000,000 de las exportaciones de copra podrían ser aumentadas, y es probable que lo sean; la copra es la carne seca ó disecada del coco, y produce aceite, el cual es usado en grande escala para la confección de jabones, y en la actualidad lo emplean en Europa como base de compuestos dietéticos, especialmente en la fabricación de cierta imitación de mantequilla, para la cual tiene ya un extenso mercado. Esta imitación es considerada superior á la margarina ó sus compuestos, y no se derrite en climas tropicales, como sucede con la mantequilla de leche, ó los productos de margarina.

Hay posibilidades, aunque limitadas para el cultivo del té, café, cacao, caucho, seda y especias, y también para la producción de lana y cueros.

INGRESOS Y EGRESOS DURANTE FEBRERO DE 1907.

Las estadísticas comparativas de los ingresos y gastos del Gobierno de los Estados Unidos demuestran que durante el mes de febrero de 1907 los ingresos ascendieron á la suma de \$53,925,496, y los egresos á \$45,720,315, las cuales arrojan un superavit á favor de los primeros de \$8,205,000, en comparación con la cifra de \$4,475,000 que importó el superavit del mismo mes del año anterior.

Las rentas aduaneras del mes que se examina hicieron un total de \$27,553,801, un aumento de \$4,000,000 próximamente en comparación con igual mes de 1906. Las rentas internas ascendieron á la cantidad de \$20,505,201, un aumento de \$2,200,000. Los ingresos de varias clases importaron \$5,866,493, que comparados con los del mismo mes del año anterior demuestran una disminución de \$267,000. Los gastos excedieron en unos \$2,000,000 á los de febrero de 1906, observándose los aumentos en obras públicas, pensiones, gastos civiles, y varios.

El superavit de ingresos acreditado á los ocho meses transcurridos del presente año económico, hace la suma de \$40,666,348, contra el del mismo período del año anterior que le excede en un poco más de \$1,000,000.

EXPORTACIÓN DE PRODUCTOS MANUFACTURADOS, 1906.

Según los datos publicados por la Oficina de Estadística de los Estados Unidos, el valor total de las exportaciones de productos manufacturados en el año 1906, ascendió á la cantidad de \$719,000,000.

en comparación con \$571,410,497 de 1905. El total de todas las exportaciones durante el año económico de 1905-6, fué de \$2,403,976,551, de cuya suma, \$1,717,953,382 correspondieron á las exportaciones de productos del suelo, y \$686,023,169 á las de productos manufacturados. El tanto por ciento en la distribución de las exportaciones de productos manufacturados, en cada país, varía considerablemente, siendo las proporciones menores de los países europeos.

El siguiente cuadro demuestra las exportaciones de productos del suelo y manufacturados, y la proporción que correspondió á estos últimos en el año económico de 1905-6:

Países.	Exportaciones de productos del suelo.	Exportaciones de productos manufacturados.	Tanto por ciento de productos manufacturados.
			<i>Por ciento.</i>
Reino Unido.....	\$578,023,505	\$133,459,935	23.09
Alemania.....	252,403,778	55,632,220	22.03
Canadá.....	146,175,015	90,485,523	61.90
Francia.....	96,453,755	30,002,357	31.11
Holanda.....	95,197,292	43,431,231	45.62
México.....	57,418,646	40,406,657	70.38
Bélgica.....	49,208,063	15,152,479	30.76
Italia.....	47,362,491	12,723,262	26.87
Cuba.....	46,377,277	25,624,220	55.25
China.....	43,060,764	41,812,222	95.98
Japón.....	37,950,250	21,318,797	56.17
República Argentina.....	32,575,959	32,120,382	98.60
Australia Británica.....	28,936,256	25,674,635	88.74
Dinamarca.....	22,502,155	3,372,633	14.72
España.....	19,091,070	2,294,256	12.02
Rusia.....	18,756,098	9,188,474	49.60
Austria-Hungría.....	14,764,131	6,356,741	43.06
Brasil.....	14,422,089	11,590,315	83.15
Panamá.....	12,430,168	10,069,715	81.14
África Británica del Sur.....	11,699,508	8,421,805	71.98
Antillas Británicas.....	9,676,665	3,404,307	35.40
Chile.....	8,657,723	7,605,391	85.53
Suecia.....	7,435,051	3,201,778	43.06
Hongkong.....	7,032,833	2,089,184	29.70
Noruega.....	6,012,026	1,324,400	22.03
Islas Filipinas.....	5,458,867	3,750,688	68.87
GRANDES DIVISIONES.			
Europa.....	1,189,254,885	318,503,047	26.78
Norte América.....	294,546,176	182,121,776	61.83
Asia.....	104,804,873	78,550,251	74.93
Sur América.....	74,745,589	64,328,006	86.06
Oceania.....	35,060,348	29,711,707	84.74
África.....	19,541,511	12,827,488	65.64
Total general.....	1,717,953,382	686,023,169	39.93

Las exportaciones de productos manufacturados en 1906 ascendió al 41 por ciento del total de las exportaciones, en comparación con el 35.73 por ciento que alcanzó en 1905.

INSPECCIÓN MILITAR DE LA CONSTRUCCIÓN DEL CANAL DE PANAMÁ.

El 26 de febrero de 1907 se anunció oficialmente que todas las licitaciones para la construcción por contrato del Canal de Panamá habían sido rechazadas, y que la obra sería encomendada á la dirección de los ingenieros del Ejército.

El Comandante GEORGE WASHINGTON GOETHALS, fué nombrado Ingeniero Jefe, y para auxiliarle, los Comandantes DAVID DU BOS GAILLARD y WILLIAM LUTHER SIBERT, todos del Cuerpo de Ingenieros del Ejército de los Estados Unidos.

El Comandante GOETHALS, además de sus deberes como Ingeniero Jefe, desempeñará las funciones de Presidente de la Comisión del Canal y los Comandantes GAILLARD y SIBERT serán miembros de la misma. Forman parte de dicha Comisión, además de los ex-presados, los siguientes señores: Contra-almirante H. H. ROSSEAU, Ingeniero civil, armada de los Estados Unidos; Coronel WILLIAM C. GORGAS, del Cuerpo Médico del Ejército; ex-Senador BLACKBURN, y Mr. JACKSON SMITH, que actualmente es el jefe del Departamento de Trabajo y Alofamiento de la Zona del Canal.

EXPORTACIONES DE ALGODÓN Y PETRÓLEO, 1903-1906.

La Oficina de Estadística de los Estados Unidos acaba de publicar las siguientes cifras relativas á las exportaciones de algodón y petróleo durante los años 1903 á 1906:

Meses.	Algodón.			Petróleo.	
	Fardos.	Libras.	Dollars.	Galones.	Dollars.
1903.					
Enero.....	892,525	453,681,982	39,407,922	58,143,049	4,497,647
Febrero.....	781,435	401,594,799	37,423,317	68,866,613	4,958,132
Marzo.....	733,626	373,279,364	36,501,601	62,132,628	4,670,910
Abril.....	315,035	160,292,144	15,944,917	77,324,694	6,036,878
Mayo.....	236,850	119,913,829	12,871,604	75,552,756	5,780,415
Junio.....	117,040	58,553,626	7,150,173	72,022,095	5,388,684
Julio.....	72,978	36,473,845	5,037,068	85,037,703	6,192,968
Agosto.....	31,151	15,579,348	1,983,096	77,088,035	5,747,281
Septiembre.....	379,859	193,505,694	21,179,900	85,325,511	6,379,476
Octubre.....	1,161,654	594,387,272	60,265,902	80,948,629	6,755,878
Noviembre.....	1,224,509	627,343,986	67,082,284	79,403,867	6,482,024
Diciembre.....	1,138,776	582,922,302	72,375,921	85,652,621	6,454,601
Total, 12 meses.....	7,085,438	3,619,548,191	378,323,105	908,297,571	70,344,894
1904.					
Enero.....	668,348	336,796,190	46,394,855	70,566,073	5,908,432
Febrero.....	413,471	209,434,145	30,565,022	70,654,509	6,143,004
Marzo.....	305,973	156,211,574	23,263,438	67,004,189	5,812,472
Abril.....	309,290	156,776,509	22,706,511	97,241,371	7,432,319
Mayo.....	144,240	72,330,657	9,856,142	69,418,367	5,469,420
Junio.....	154,326	77,082,238	8,915,444	86,946,610	7,041,341
Julio.....	99,457	49,903,234	5,455,022	96,888,252	7,074,094
Agosto.....	109,832	55,726,918	6,136,334	84,519,152	6,560,890
Septiembre.....	777,702	410,940,894	43,742,325	88,505,020	7,250,505
Octubre.....	1,201,440	621,935,663	62,922,658	91,496,137	7,273,966
Noviembre.....	1,181,800	607,035,081	59,740,704	88,702,330	6,564,067
Diciembre.....	1,190,993	611,231,981	48,856,545	73,187,947	5,656,657
Total, 12 meses.....	6,556,962	3,365,405,084	368,535,000	985,729,957	78,217,167
1905.					
Enero.....	812,149	419,836,795	50,469,421	81,183,722	5,599,848
Febrero.....	501,030	258,753,563	19,630,909	65,922,993	4,459,431
Marzo.....	685,890	339,791,002	28,476,974	106,342,469	7,528,178
Abril.....	565,664	307,620,571	23,628,704	102,724,003	6,764,749
Mayo.....	432,713	326,105,296	26,473,056	95,390,157	5,927,120
Junio.....	533,573	273,866,288	23,910,712	101,808,202	6,382,891
Julio.....	320,851	164,575,350	17,455,875	104,744,103	6,399,762
Agosto.....	322,761	164,547,012	17,244,084	104,266,155	6,833,287
Septiembre.....	603,525	314,248,245	32,680,656	116,227,366	7,397,468
Octubre.....	889,305	461,029,966	47,146,208	103,674,763	6,902,421
Noviembre.....	968,939	516,653,838	57,773,502	102,264,377	5,770,591
Diciembre.....	1,094,503	595,540,847	67,004,367	81,009,447	6,732,500
Total, 12 meses.....	8,002,393	4,133,588,773	392,224,458	1,165,557,757	76,698,516

Meses.	Algodón.			Petróleo.	
	Fardos.	Libras.	Dollars.	Galones.	Dollars.
1903.					
Enero.....	647,321	335,241,116	38,991,818	100,585,268	6,908,771
Febrero.....	512,845	263,180,662	28,782,905	80,503,657	5,715,775
Marzo.....	478,892	244,986,152	26,832,841	114,371,037	7,917,995
Abril.....	530,461	282,116,953	31,779,455	97,234,688	6,791,705
Mayo.....	235,420	149,809,557	16,530,958	90,818,260	6,217,053
Junio.....	325,845	166,023,412	18,174,368	93,968,021	6,833,792
Julio.....	176,433	89,356,629	9,580,748	87,978,328	6,048,405
Agosto.....	180,061	93,592,170	9,292,992	111,054,960	7,376,250
Septiembre.....	503,481	265,105,827	25,264,325	98,130,562	6,648,013
Octubre.....	1,176,727	612,572,102	65,871,540	105,929,600	7,254,723
Noviembre.....	1,266,069	654,543,232	68,393,082	102,439,915	6,739,334
Diciembre.....	1,328,727	689,567,387	73,151,302	98,499,745	6,540,578
Total, 12 meses.....	7,442,282	3,846,065,199	412,646,361	1,181,514,101	81,013,004

HONDURAS.

MENSAJE DEL PRESIDENTE BONILLA.

Los párrafos que se publican á continuación han sido extractados del mensaje que el Presidente BONILLA presentó al Congreso de Honduras el 1º de enero de 1907:

“El Gobierno ha mantenido sus relaciones exteriores con todos los demás países con el mejor espíritu de cordialidad, empenándose en el cumplimiento de sus deberes internacionales, y ha procurado que los vínculos que unen á Honduras con los demás Estados de Centro-América sean cada vez más estrechos, como cumple á países hermanos á quienes reserva el porvenir un común destino.

“Me es grato anunciaros que nuestro asunto de límites con la hermana República de Nicaragua ha sido concluido con el laudo pronunciado por Su Majestad el Rey de España el 24 del mes recién pasado. En aquella resolución el soberano árbitro ha trazado la línea divisoria así: Del Portillo de Teotecacinte hasta el encuentro del Río Guinco con el Poteca, este río y el Segovia hasta su desembocadura en el Atlántico, brazo junto á Cabo Gracias á Dios.

“Así queda terminada aquella cuestión, dejando clara para Nicaragua y para Honduras su línea divisoria.

“Quiero consignar aquí, sinceramente complacido, que al recibir el Gobierno de Nicaragua la noticia de la resolución dictada por Su Majestad el Rey de España, el Señor Presidente General Don JOSÉ SANTOS ZELAYA se apresuró á felicitar me, dando así una prueba más de su cultura y de sus sentimientos de confraternidad centroamericana.

“Durante el mes de mayo anterior tuvo verificativo en Roma la reunión del Sexto Congreso Postal Universal, donde el representante de Honduras, Don JUAN GORDANO, Duque de Oratino, suscribió el texto de la nueva convención para los países que figuran en la Unión Postal, la que en breve será sometida á vuestras deliberaciones.

“Igualmente, nuestro delegado á la Conferencia de Ginebra, celebrada del 11 de junio al 26 de julio para la revisión de la convención de 1864 relativa al mejoramiento y asistencia de los militares heridos y enfermos en los ejércitos en campaña, firmó, en representación del Gobierno, la nueva convención que entrará en vigor, cuyo texto tendréis oportunidad de conocer á su debido tiempo.

* * * * *

“El día 23 de julio último se instaló solemnemente la Tercera Conferencia Internacional Americana en la ciudad de Río de Janeiro, Estados Unidos del Brasil. Nuestro representante, Dr. Don FAUSTO DÁVILA, cumpliendo instrucciones, suscribió varios documentos, en forma de convenciones, resoluciones y recomendaciones, que juzgó de conveniencia para el país, los que serán sometidos á vuestra resolución. Es de desearse que los trabajos de la expresada conferencia merezcan la aprobación de todos los Gobiernos representados en ella, para alcanzar, aunque de manera lenta, la verdadera solidaridad americana.

“Muy digno de apreciarse es el discurso pronunciado por el Excelentísimo Señor Secretario de Estado de los Estados Unidos de América, Mr. ELIOT ROOT, en aquella asamblea de delegados, explicando con claridad la política de su Gobierno respecto á las demás naciones de América. Las declaraciones contenidas en ese notable documento, tan elevadas y justas como significativas, serán siempre una de las páginas más brillantes de la Tercera Conferencia Internacional Americana.

* * * * *

“La paz y el orden se han conservado en la República, y, á su abrigo, se verificaron las elecciones de autoridades locales de conformidad con la nueva ley.

“El pueblo hondureño ha estado consagrado al trabajo y se encuentra tranquilo y lleno de confianza en el porvenir. El Gobierno descansa confiado en la opinión pública y continúa en la obra de progreso en que tiene empeñados sus esfuerzos.

“Desde el 1º de marzo anterior empezó á regir la Constitución Política decretada el 2 de septiembre de 1904 por la Asamblea Nacional Constituyente; y, en cumplimiento del Decreto No. 76 de este Alto Cuerpo emitido el 19 de enero del año último, se promulgaron los Códigos y Leyes determinados en el Decreto No. 65 de la misma augusta corporación.

“Tanto las disposiciones del Código Fundamental como de las demás leyes secundarias no han encontrado obstáculo alguno en su aplicación, siendo recibidas, generalmente, con entero beneplácito, lo que demuestra que los principios que contienen están más en armonía con nuestra naturaleza social y con nuestra educación política que los de anteriores y tal vez erradas legislaciones.

“El Hospital General, establecido bajo la inmediata dependencia del Gobierno, ha alcanzado notables mejoras, tanto en su local como en el servicio, con la atinada dirección del Dr. don GUSTAVO A. WALTER, actual jefe del establecimiento. Con el objeto de aumentar su personal con facultativos competentes, el Gobierno contrató en Europa un profesor médico, el Dr. don CARLOS KOPP, quien ha empezado ya á prestar sus servicios con dedicación y pericia.

También se han atendido convenientemente varios otros establecimientos de beneficencia del resto del país, concediéndoles subvenciones para su sostenimiento y conservación, de manera que puedan servir al fin á que están destinados.

“La Tipografía Nacional, que ha obtenido considerables adelantos, ha seguido prestando útiles servicios, editando gran número de obras nacionales y dando cumplimiento á las exigencias de los trabajos oficiales. En dicho establecimiento se publicaron la Constitución y demás leyes de la República, en número de 17 libros, con un total de 67,200 ejemplares, habiendo costado sólo la suma \$9,830, cantidad relativamente exigua, si se toma en cuenta el valor de los trabajos anteriores de igual índole.

“Por la Oficina Central de Estadística se mandó levantar el censo nacional, que se llevó á la práctica el 30 de diciembre de 1905. El resultado obtenido fué de 500,114 habitantes; comparada esta suma con la alcanzada en los censos anteriores de 1881 y 1897, puede notarse un considerable aumento de población.

“Consecuente la actual Administración, con su propósito de no omitir medios que tiendan al desarrollo general del país, ha erogado la suma de \$155,301.44 en favor de algunos municipios para la construcción de cabildos, casas de escuela, y otras obras de utilidad, que sus escasos recursos no han permitido á aquéllas realizar con sus propios fondos, como también para la construcción y reparación de varios edificios nacionales.

“Durante el último año económico se invirtió la suma de \$32,429.25, en la desinfección y saneamiento de Puerto Cortés y San Pedro Sula, poblaciones azotadas el año anterior por la fiebre amarilla, que no reapareció posteriormente, gracias á las medidas higiénicas y á las enérgicas disposiciones dictadas por el Gobierno.

* * * * *

“Me es satisfactorio informaros que se han terminado ya gran número de obras públicas emprendidas por el Gobierno, ó bajo su inmediata protección, y que otras nuevas, de verdadera utilidad para el país, se encuentran iniciadas y en vías de terminación.

“La carretera del sur, que une á la capital con el puerto de San Lorenzo en el Pacífico, ha sido abierta definitivamente al servicio público, habiendo sido objeto de reparaciones y reformas para el

tránsito de automóviles, medio de transporte que empieza á desarrollarse activamente entre nosotros, y para lo cual el Gobierno ha otorgado algunas concesiones á la The New York Honduras Rosario Mining Company, Santos Soto & Co. y J. Rossner & Co. En esta vía y en la que se construye para el Norte se han invertido durante los tres años últimos de mi Administración \$930,275.25 $\frac{1}{2}$, correspondiéndole al último año económico la cantidad de \$315,433.39, fuera de otras sumas invertidas en caminos de herradura y subsidios para la conservación de varias rutas vecinales.

“El Ferrocarril del Norte, desde que se encuentra en poder del Gobierno, se sostiene y conserva con sus propios rendimientos, alcanzando cada día nuevas mejoras obtenidas con sus fondos. En el último año adquirió una locomotora y 20 carros de plataformas, junto con otros accesorios comprados con las utilidades reuidas, quedando todavía un saldo á favor de la empresa. La locomotora y carros, pedidos á la casa Motty Green & Co., de New York, importaron la suma de \$41,679.50.

“Actualmente se está haciendo la reglamentación de esta empresa, y se ordenó la revisión de cuentas durante el tiempo administrado por el Gobierno.

“Además de los servicios de agua potable establecidos ya en Choluteca Cedros, La Venta, Trujillo, Trinidad de Santa Bárbara y San Pedro Sula, para los que el Gobierno obsequió las correspondientes tuberías, auxiliando á la última con la suma de \$10,000, se han hecho pedidos para los que se establecerán próximamente en Comayagua, Nacaome y San Marcos de Colón, encontrándose ya en esta capital el de la primera de estas poblaciones, con un costo actual de \$46,178.27.

“Para el desarrollo del país, el Gobierno ha otorgado varias concesiones en favor de los señores A. D. Baird, Desiderio Alvarez, Eduardo Ordoñez Portal, Río Montagua Development Company, Diego Robles, Mariano Ortez, Carlos C. Bolet, J. J. Fernandez, Luicci y Ferracuti, Vacaro Bross & Co., Virgil C. Reynolds y Federico Girbal, las que serán sometidas á vuestra consideración por el Ministro respectivo.

“Además de las concesiones expresadas, y tomando en cuenta que la ciudad de Puerto Cortés, por sus condiciones higiénicas en la actualidad, sufre constantemente los efectos consiguientes á la epidemia de la fiebre amarilla, que por varias veces se ha desarrollado en ella, causando muchas víctimas y paralizando el comercio por la alarma que produce en los Estados Unidos, uno de sus principales mercados, el Gobierno ha otorgado otras á los señores ARMANDO GAVORIT y Capitán J. W. GRACE para la introducción de agua potable y para desecar los pantanos de Puerto Cortés, respectivamente. El cumplimiento de estas dos concesiones, para las cuales ha llegado y está llegando el material necesario, será de positiva utilidad para

toda la costa atlántica; y Puerto Cortés, principalmente, alcanzará el desarrollo á que está llamado por sus condiciones naturales.

“Con fecha 21 de agosto del año anterior se celebró un contrato con la sociedad Planters Steamship Company, para la construcción de un muelle en la bahía de Tela y de un ferrocarril que, partiendo de aquel puerto y pasando por El Progreso, en el departamento de Yoro, termine en el Río de Comayagua del mismo departamento. A efectuarse este contrato, una gran parte de terrenos incultos serán abiertos á la agricultura y al comercio, beneficiando considerablemente aquella región en general.

“El servicio telegráfico ha mejorado notablemente, abriéndose nuevas oficinas en Oropolí, departamento de El Paraíso; en Victoria, departamento de Yoro; en Orica y Guayape, departamento de Tegucigalpa y Olancho, respectivamente; en San Francisco de Yojoa, departamento de Cortés; y en La Labor, departamento de Ocotepeque, con un total de 102 millas construidas en el año económico último. El número de oficinas en toda la República alcanza á 181 con 3.363 millas de red telegráfica.

* * * * *

“No obstante los perjuicios ocasionados al comercio y agricultura por la epidemia de los últimos años en la Costa Norte, por la escasez de granos de primera necesidad y por la alarma consiguiente al conflicto internacional de julio último, que redujeron nuestras fuentes de producción, es un hecho que nuestras rentas públicas, manejadas con honradez y economía, si bien exiguas en relación con las de otros países, bastan para promover el progreso nacional de manera segura y perceptible.

“La producción de las rentas en el último año económico ascendió á \$4,004,497.28. Deducidos los gastos de las rentas, con valor de \$469,414.13, queda un producto líquido de \$3,535,078.15, causando un excedente sobre lo presupuesto de \$491,578.15.

“Los gastos, con inclusión del crédito público fueron de \$3,294,747.40; y si bien hubo un exceso de \$251,147.40, sobre lo consignado en el presupuesto, tomando en cuenta el aumento de \$491,578.15, habido en los ingresos, queda siempre un superavit de \$240,430.75.

“Comparando la producción del último año con la de 1904 á 1905, hay un saldo de \$230,715.89 á favor del primero; y, en los gastos ocurridos, existe una disminución de \$46,845.40, á favor de 1905 á 1906, diferencia de más en 1904 á 1905.

“Durante el mismo tiempo se ha amortizado la suma de \$345,362.71, correspondiente á la deuda interior, habiéndose incorporado á la misma cuenta, de conformidad con el decreto de la Asamblea Nacional sobre la materia, la cantidad reconocida de \$643,634.73; de manera que habiendo quedado el 31 de julio de 1905 un saldo de \$2,827,720.74, la deuda actual asciende á \$3,125,992.76.

* * * * *

“La Instrucción Pública ha merecido de mi parte preferente atención. En mi mensaje anterior manifesté á la Asamblea Nacional Constituyente que tenía el propósito de abrir una Escuela Normal para varones, el 1° de mayo último; y hoy tengo la satisfacción de participaros, con legítima complacencia, que aquel propósito ha sido convertido en realidad. En el edificio en que se encuentra establecida ha invertido mi Administración la suma de \$81,134.37 para ponerlo en condiciones de servir como se debe al fin indicado, con todas las comodidades prescritas por la ciencia. En materiales de enseñanza, mobiliario y demás útiles para la misma, se ha gastado la cantidad de \$42,816.81.

“La Escuela Normal abrió sus clases en la fecha anunciada, sosteniendo en ella el Gobierno 154 bequistas y alcanzando á 201 el número de alumnos que reciben instrucción en dicho plantel. Abrigo la esperanza de que tanto este establecimiento, como el Normal de Señoritas, donde se imparten instrucción y educación á 236 alumnas, sirvan de firme base para el porvenir intelectual de nuestra juventud.

“En el exterior mantiene el Gobierno un considerable número de bequistas, estudiando profesiones prácticas de útil aplicación en el país. En este servicio se ha gastado durante el año económico la suma de \$24,103.51.

“La instrucción primaria se imparte de conformidad con las reformas alcanzadas en el nuevo Código, subvencionando siempre el Gobierno á los Municipios para lograr la difusión de la enseñanza, como medio eficaz para nuestro mejoramiento futuro.”

MÉXICO.

COMERCIO EXTERIOR EN EL MES DE NOVIEMBRE DE 1906.

La Secretaría de Hacienda de México acaba de publicar los datos relativos al comercio exterior de la República en el mes de noviembre de 1906 y en los cinco primeros meses de 1906-7, comparados con los correspondientes á los de igual período de 1905-6.

Mercancías extranjeras, con un valor de \$88,853,411.16 moneda mexicana, fueron importadas, las cuales comparadas con \$67,840,094.49 importadas durante el igual período del año fiscal precedente muestran un aumento de \$21,013,316.67 en favor del corriente año fiscal.

Las exportaciones durante los cinco meses del año fiscal de 1906-7 fueron \$96,141,669.80 plata, una diferencia en contra del corriente año fiscal de \$3,654,668.15 plata.

El siguiente cuadro muestra el comercio de importaciones en detalle:

IMPORTACIÓN.

[Valor de factura en moneda mexicana.]

Clasificación según la tarifa de importación.	Noviembre.		Cinco primeros meses del año fiscal—	
	1906.	1905.	1906-7.	1905-6.
	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
Materias animales.....	1,876,202.52	1,373,191.29	8,256,721.09	6,554,438.64
Materias vegetales.....	2,655,763.68	2,810,478.66	11,204,842.98	11,080,252.32
Materias minerales.....	5,744,502.15	4,530,715.41	29,183,647.90	19,055,916.45
Tejidos y sus manufacturas.....	2,035,375.95	1,759,604.47	11,410,705.08	9,365,386.01
Productos químicos y farmacéuticos..	791,819.04	505,132.92	3,492,963.15	2,900,279.26
Bebidas espirituosas, fermentadas y naturales.....	669,087.28	529,676.50	2,752,262.21	2,887,890.65
Papel y sus aplicaciones.....	574,098.72	463,570.54	2,332,793.35	2,254,097.33
Máquinas y aparatos.....	3,280,760.44	1,477,331.41	11,438,811.62	7,549,819.43
Vehículos.....	910,321.35	272,354.80	3,380,715.16	1,351,327.71
Armas y explosivos.....	380,363.87	397,116.14	1,630,538.20	1,720,211.54
Diversos.....	742,268.40	706,465.43	3,769,410.42	3,140,475.15
Total importación.....	19,657,593.40	14,825,667.57	88,853,411.16	67,840,094.49

EXPORTACIÓN.

[Valor de factura en moneda mexicana.]

Metalas preciosos.....	12,380,813.52	13,151,310.50	50,010,594.08	54,197,393.52
Demás artículos.....	10,991,864.37	7,518,802.25	46,131,075.72	45,598,944.42
Total exportación.....	23,372,677.89	20,670,112.75	96,141,669.80	99,796,337.95

Las exportaciones en detalle fueron como sigue:

[Valor declarado en moneda mexicana.]

Clasificación según la nomenclatura de exportación.	Noviembre.		Cinco primeros meses del año fiscal—	
	1906.	1905.	1906-7.	1905-6.
	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
Productos minerales:				
Oro acuñado mexicano.....			29,990.00	
Oro acuñado extranjero.....			6,269.00	4,588.98
Oro en pasta.....	1,620,787.95	2,807,813.50	8,235,520.76	13,994,593.07
Oro en otras especies.....	550,126.63	104,976.40	2,194,383.85	709,248.32
Total oro.....	2,170,914.58	2,912,789.90	10,466,163.61	14,708,430.57
Plata acuñada mexicana.....	3,523,521.00	5,567,906.00	9,129,137.00	7,890,957.00
Plata acuñada extranjera.....	19,833.00	6,636.00	58,187.00	47,508.02
Plata en pasta.....	5,609,978.36	4,310,727.44	25,830,416.65	28,504,287.43
Plata en otras especies.....	1,036,566.58	353,251.16	4,526,689.82	3,046,210.10
Total plata.....	10,209,898.94	10,238,520.60	39,544,430.47	39,488,963.15
Total oro y plata.....	12,380,813.52	13,151,310.50	50,010,594.08	54,197,393.52
Antimonio.....	114,593.00	58,546.00	577,124.00	449,254.96
Cobre.....	2,821,164.00	1,750,613.74	11,685,615.00	11,965,902.60
Mármol en bruto.....	15,020.00		20,550.00	73,098.00
Plombagina.....	18,220.00	8,204.00	37,420.00	12,204.00
Plomo.....	395,254.00	211,190.00	1,615,528.56	2,288,816.67
Zinc.....	45,770.00	16,960.00	569,303.12	93,032.09
Demás productos minerales.....	13,162.00	22,386.00	1,049,999.38	171,362.11
Total.....	15,803,976.52	15,219,210.24	65,566,134.14	69,251,064.85
Productos vegetales:				
Café.....	209,080.00	385,554.00	1,153,074.00	2,363,912.50
Cascútle, y cortezas y raíces para curtir.....	1,234.00		7,824.00	20,147.00
Caucho.....	464,788.00	79,256.84	1,674,229.00	378,160.52
Chicle.....	168,127.60	101,717.06	420,018.00	329,240.56

718 OFICINA INTERNACIONAL DE LAS REPÚBLICAS AMERICANAS.

Clasificación según la nomenclatura de exportación.	Noviembre.		Cinco primeros meses del año fiscal—	
	1906.	1905.	1906-7.	1905-6.
Productos vegetales—Continúa.	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
Frijol.....	92,485.00	70,353.00	323,259.00	331,563.82
Frutas frescas.....	64,373.20	54,108.50	135,563.43	162,596.90
Garbanzo.....	244,468.00	137,938.00	2,455,050.00	1,636,106.00
Guayule.....	4,640.00	3,886.00	5,460.00	18,272.00
Haba.....	.....	216.00	2,300.00	104,540.00
Henequén en rama.....	4,007,838.86	2,438,774.00	12,849,803.77	12,587,436.00
Ixtle en rama.....	379,497.00	331,592.00	1,773,232.00	1,639,182.88
Maderas.....	196,765.40	198,116.19	776,142.50	757,660.56
Maíz.....	48.60	3,885.00	2,887.80	14,694.00
Palo de moral.....	5,030.00	4,302.00	31,894.00	21,801.00
Palo de tinte.....	40,868.12	35,930.76	193,210.12	181,887.61
Raíz de zacatón.....	108,045.00	159,484.00	717,170.00	865,462.00
Tabaco en rama.....	112,887.35	108,396.00	711,926.35	493,058.74
Vainilla.....	44,210.00	138,900.00	889,695.00	2,221,870.99
Demás productos vegetales.....	228,747.55	168,944.75	779,257.20	576,367.81
Total.....	6,373,139.68	4,421,354.01	24,901,996.17	24,703,960.89
Productos animales:				
Ganados.....	109,128.00	322,745.00	705,576.00	1,614,357.50
Pieles sin curtir.....	700,171.50	439,490.60	3,301,102.03	2,673,954.68
Demás productos animales.....	74,067.34	32,553.40	214,669.50	193,959.19
Total.....	883,366.84	794,789.00	4,221,377.62	4,482,271.37
Productos manufacturados:				
Azúcar.....	.....	200.00	155,049.00	259,926.00
Henequén en jarcia.....	.....	.....	457.00	.....
Harina y pasta de semilla de algodón, y harinolina.....	98,553.60	52,009.00	278,526.00	167,973.00
Pieles curtidas.....	571.00	18,675.00	30,569.00	96,385.00
Sombreros de palma.....	72,497.80	39,095.00	284,145.80	186,692.79
Tabaco labrado.....	40,010.60	31,954.00	210,408.60	144,237.75
Demás productos manufacturados.....	44,517.80	29,579.00	181,436.82	207,390.10
Total.....	256,150.20	171,512.00	1,140,592.22	1,062,514.64
Diversos.....	56,044.65	63,247.50	311,569.65	296,526.20

Los países de procedencia fueron como sigue:

Países.	Noviembre.		Cinco primeros meses del año fiscal—	
	1906.	1905.	1906-7.	1905-6.
Europa.....	6,733,630.24	5,634,701.32	32,665,984.58	28,905,532.57
Asia.....	214,343.26	104,636.51	627,028.35	581,092.27
África.....	33,080.00	2,290.20	86,696.48	13,335.38
América del Norte.....	12,641,796.38	9,039,593.14	55,293,191.45	38,048,429.94
América Central.....	1,798.14	10,951.74	11,080.84	17,550.81
América del Sur.....	11,281.85	14,273.09	70,774.06	126,004.47
Antillas.....	21,663.53	19,221.57	79,684.40	103,189.43
Oceanía.....	.....	.....	18,971.00	44,959.62
Total.....	19,657,593.40	14,825,667.57	88,853,411.16	67,840,094.49

Los países de destino de las mercancías exportadas fueron como sigue:

Países.	Noviembre.		Cinco primeros meses del año fiscal—	
	1906.	1905.	1906-7.	1905-6.
Europa.....	6,575,790.58	3,754,423.73	27,701,118.89	23,960,668.35
Asia.....	796.00	.....	796.00	.....
América del Norte.....	16,446,197.40	16,405,830.10	66,855,643.40	73,208,341.04
América Central.....	38,303.91	119,051.62	437,941.51	568,150.56
América del Sur.....	15,150.00	3,035.00	62,115.00	34,309.00
Antillas.....	246,440.00	387,712.00	1,084,055.00	2,024,869.00
Total.....	23,372,677.89	20,670,112.75	96,141,669.80	99,796,337.95

BASE DE LOS IMPUESTOS DE TIMBRE Y ADUANAS, MARZO DE 1907.

La circular mensual publicada por el Departamento del Tesoro del Gobierno mexicano anuncia que el precio legal por kilogramo de plata pura durante el mes de marzo de 1907, será \$44.66 con arreglo á los cálculos prescritos en el decreto de 25 de marzo de 1906. Este precio servirá de base para el pago del impuesto de timbre y los derechos de aduanas en toda la República cuando se use la moneda de plata mexicana.

CUOTA SOBRE EL TRIGO IMPORTADO.

El día 9 de febrero de 1906, el Presidente de la República Mexicana dictó un decreto imponiendo una cuota sobre el trigo importado, la parte dispositiva del cual es la siguiente:

“**ARTÍCULO ÚNICO.** El trigo que se importe por las Aduanas de la República desde el día 15 del presente mes hasta el 30 de junio próximo venidero inclusive, causará la cuota de un peso cincuenta centavos por cada cien kilogramos de peso bruto.”

INFORMES CONSULARES.

El Cónsul mexicano en Filadelfia anuncia que los embarques de mercancías de dicho puerto con destino á los puertos mexicanos de Tampico y Veracruz durante el mes de enero de 1907 se valuaron en \$141,381.11 y consistieron de carbón, petróleo y pólvora facturados en \$74,706.35, \$61,874.76 y \$4,800, respectivamente.

El Cónsul General de México en Nueva York, anuncia que durante el mes de enero de 1907, 11 buques procedentes de puertos mexicanos entraron en el puerto de la ciudad de Nueva York, conduciendo á bordo 71,656 bultos de mercancías. Durante el mismo mes, los buques que salieron del puerto de Nueva York ascendieron á 15, que conducían 167,089 bultos de mercancías consignadas á puertos mexicanos. Las importaciones detalladas de México á Nueva York en el mes de enero de 1907 fueron las siguientes:

Artículos.	Cantidad.	Artículos.	Cantidad.
Henequén.....tercios..	9,692	Fustete.....trozos..	9,163
Café.....sacos..	1,853	Pelo.....pacas..	32
Cueros.....tercios..	8,554	Barras de plomo.....núm..	16,737
Cueros.....sultos..	3,704	Metales.....cajas..	612
Ixile.....pacas..	3,298	Zarzaparilla.....tercios..	127
Pieles de cabra.....tercios..	1,944	Vainilla.....cajas..	50
Pieles de venado.....id....	130	Pieles de cocodrilo.....núm..	22
Hule.....id....	2,667	Miel de abeja.....barriles..	304
Tabaco en rama.....id....	418	Cedro.....trozos..	310
Puros.....cajas..	25	Caoba.....id....	371
Azúcar.....sacos..	5,000	Cobre.....barras..	2,620
Zacatón.....tercios..	310	Chile.....sacos..	420
Chicle.....id....	3,130	Pesos mexicanos.....cajas..	133

El Cónsul Mexicano en Nogales, Ariz., anuncia que la exportación de mercancías procedentes del Estado de Sonora, México, por el puerto de Nogales é introducidas por la aduana americana de Nogales, Ariz., en el mes de enero de 1907, fué la siguiente:

Aves de corral.....	\$26	Maíz.....	\$81
Azúcar de caña.....	16	Naranjas.....	853
Aguardiente mezeal.....	80	Pasta alimenticias.....	275
Cemento Portland.....	161	Pescado fresco.....	43
Cueros de res al pelo.....	9,574	Piedra mineral de plomo.....	587
Carne fresca.....	86	Ropa hecha de tela de algodón..	10
Desperdicios de hierro y acero...	395	Sal comun.....	6
Encajas de algodón.....	2	Trigo.....	2
Frutas en conserva.....	9	Tabaco sin labrar.....	250
Frutas en su jugo.....	49	Oro en pasta y en polvo.....	82,613
Frijol.....	3	Plata en pasta.....	85,222
Ganado vacuno.....	6,549		
Loza de barro.....	9	Total.....	186,906
Limonos.....	5		

La importación de mercancías extranjeras por la aduana de Nogales, México, al Estado de Sonora, en enero de 1907, fué como sigue:

Materias animales.....	\$65,148.64	Máquinas y aparatos.....	\$82,971.80
Materias vegetales.....	63,531.20	Vehículos.....	10,285.17
Materias minerales.....	449,973.64	Armas y explosivos.....	5,935.53
Tejidos y sus manufacturas.....	37,179.46	Diversos.....	22,143.18
Productos químicos.....	27,779.93		
Bebidas espirituosas.....	3,170.76	Total.....	775,049.12
Papel y sus aplicaciones.....	6,929.81		

Países de donde proceden las mercancías:

Estados Unidos de América.....	\$730,151.07	España.....	\$44.22
Alemania.....	6,426.09	Austria.....	679.38
Francia.....	9,293.28		
Inglaterra.....	27,876.20	Total.....	775,049.12
Italia.....	578.88		

Derechos arancelarios recaudados en el mes, \$130,967.46.

CONVENCIÓN PARA LA DISTRIBUCIÓN EQUITATIVA DE LAS AGUAS DEL RÍO GRANDE.

El día 26 de enero de 1906, el Presidente de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos promulgó el tratado siguiente, celebrado entre México y los Estados Unidos para la equitativa distribución de las aguas del Río Grande.

Esta convención fué firmada en Wáshington el 21 de mayo de 1906, aprobada por el Senado de los Estados Unidos de América el 26 de junio de 1906, y por la Cámara de Senadores de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos el 3 de diciembre del mismo año; fué ratificada por el Presidente ROOSEVELT el día 26 del mismo mes y año, y por el Presidente DÍAZ el 5 de enero de 1907. El canje de las ratificaciones tuvo

lugar en Wáshington el 16 de enero de 1907, siendo promulgada en la misma fecha por el Presidente ROOSEVELT.

“Los Estados Unidos de América y los Estados Unidos Mexicanos, deseosos de ponerse de acuerdo en la equitativa distribución de las aguas del Río Grande para fines de irrigación, y de alejar todas las causas de discusión entre ellos á ese respecto, y obrando por consideraciones de cortesía internacional, han resuelto celebrar una Convención con este propósito y han nombrado sus Plenipotenciarios, á saber:

“El Presidente de los Estados Unidos de América, al Señor ELIHU ROOR, Secretario de Estado de los Estados Unidos; y

“El Presidente de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos, á Su Excelencia el Señor Don JOAQUÍN D. CASASÚS, Embajador Extraordinario y Plenipotenciario de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos en Washington; quienes, después de presentar sus plenos poderes respectivos, que se encuentran en buena y debida forma, han convenido en los artículos siguientes:

“ARTÍCULO I.

“Una vez que se hayan terminado la proyectada presa cerca de Engle, Nuevo México, y el sistema auxiliar de distribución al efecto, y tan luego como haya agua disponible para el objeto en dicho sistema, los Estados Unidos entregarán á México un total de 60,000 acres pies de agua anualmente, en el lecho del Río Grande y en el punto en donde se encuentran ahora las obras principales de la Acequia Madre, conocida con el nombre de viejo canal mexicano, arriba de Ciudad Juarez, México.

“ARTÍCULO II.

“Los Estados Unidos asegurarán la entrega de dicha cantidad de agua y la distribuirán durante el año en las mismas proporciones que la cantidad de agua que se proyecta proporcionar del expresado sistema de irrigación á los terrenos de los Estados Unidos en las cercanías de El Paso, Tex., de conformidad, y tan aproximadamente como sea posible, con la siguiente lista:

	Acres pies por mes.	Pies cúbicos de agua correspondientes.
	<i>Acres pies.</i>	<i>Pies cúbicos.</i>
Enero.....	1,000	47,480,400
Febrero.....	5,400	237,837,600
Marzo.....	12,000	522,720,000
Abril.....	12,000	522,720,000
Mayo.....	12,000	522,720,000
Junio.....	8,180	356,320,800
Julio.....	4,570	190,357,200
Agosto.....	3,270	142,441,200
Setiembre.....	1,000	47,480,400
Octubre.....	540	23,522,400
Noviembre.....		
Diciembre.....		
Total en el año.....	60,000	2,613,600,000

“En caso, sin embargo, de extraordinaria sequía ó de serio accidente en el sistema de irrigación en los Estados Unidos, se disminuirá la cantidad de agua que deba entregarse al canal mexicano, en la misma proporción que la que se entregue á las tierras sujetas á dicho sistema de irrigación en los Estados Unidos.

“ARTÍCULO III.

“La expresada entrega se hará sin gasto alguna para México, y los Estados Unidos convienen en pagar el total costo del depósito de la mencionada cantidad de agua que debe darse á México, de la conducción de la misma hasta la línea internacional, de la medición de dicha agua y de su entrega en el lecho del río, arriba de la boca del Canal Mexicano. Queda entendido que los Estados Unidos no asumen otra obligación que la de entregar el agua en el lecho del río, arriba de la boca del Canal Mexicano.

“ARTÍCULO IV.

“La entrega del agua, como aquí se establece, no se considerará como un reconocimiento por los Estados Unidos de ningún derecho por parte de México á dichas aguas; y se conviene que, en consideración á dicho abastecimiento de agua, México retira cualquiera y todas las reclamaciones, sea cual fuere su objeto, á las aguas del Río Grande entre la boca del actual Canal Mexicano y Fort Quitman, Texas, y declara también completamente arregladas y extinguidas todas las reclamaciones hasta hoy presentadas, existentes ó que puedan después suscitarse ó presentarse contra los Estados Unidos á causa de cualesquiera daños que los propietarios de tierras en México aleguen haber sufrido con motivo de la desviación de aguas del Río Grande efectuada por ciudadanos de los Estados Unidos.

“ARTÍCULO V.

“Los Estados Unidos, al celebrar este tratado, no otorgan con él, explícita ni implícitamente, ningún fundamento legal para reclamaciones que en lo futuro se aleguen, ó puedan alegarse, procedentes de cualesquiera pérdidas sufridas por los propietarios de tierras en México, ora se deba ó se alegue deberse, á la desviación de las aguas del Río Grande dentro de los Estados Unidos; ni convienen los Estados Unidos de ninguna manera en el establecimiento de ningún principio general ó precedente á causa de la celebración de este tratado. Quedan entendidas las dos Altas Partes Contratantes que el arreglo que se proyecta con este tratado sólo se extiende á la porción del Río Grande que forma el límite internacional, desde la boca del Canal Mexicano hasta Fort Quitman, Texas, y á ningún otro caso.

"ARTÍCULO VI.

"La presente Convención será ratificada por Ambas Partes Contratantes de acuerdo con las formalidades constitucionales de cada una de ellas, y se canjearán las ratificaciones en Wáshington tan luego como fuere posible.

"En fe de lo cual, los respectivos Plenipotenciarios han firmado la presente Convención, tanto en inglés como en castellano, y han puesto en ella sus sellos.

"Hecho en dos originales en la ciudad de Wáshington, el 21 de mayo, de mil novecientos seis.

"(L. s.) Firmado: JOAQUÍN D. CASASÚS.
 "(L. s.) Firmado: ELIHU ROOT."

AUMENTO Y DISMINUCIÓN EN LAS EXPORTACIONES DE PRODUCTOS AGRÍCOLAS EN 1905-6.

Comparando las cifras de la exportación de productos agrícolas en 1905-6 con las de 1904-5, se observa que habido el aumento y la disminución que se apuntan á continuación:

Productos agrícolas cuya exportación ha aumentado en 1805-6.

Artículo.	Cantidad del aumento.	Artículo.	Cantidad del aumento.
	<i>Pesos.</i>		<i>Pesos.</i>
Café.....	31,841.65	Ixtle.....	172,175.33
Caucho.....	1,671,321.00	Vainilla.....	1,871,721.98
Chicle.....	73,056.92	Varios.....	479,221.19
Frijoles.....	91,152.72	Ganado.....	122,517.00
Fruitas frescas.....	72,539.58	Cueros sin curtir.....	1,143,555.09
Garbanzos.....	707,314.25	Harina y pasta de semilla de algodón.....	2,892.00
Guayule.....	117,026.00	Sombretos de palma.....	233,478.29
Henequén.....	48,190.38	Diversos.....	155,769.91

Productos agrícolas cuya exportación ha disminuido en 1905-6.

Artículo.	Cantidad de la disminución.	Artículo.	Cantidad de la disminución.
	<i>Pesos.</i>		<i>Pesos.</i>
Cascalote, y cortezas para curtir.....	38,179.00	Raiz de zacatón.....	139,494.00
Habas.....	107,774.00	Tabaco en rama.....	509,097.94
Maderas.....	315,853.75	Varios productos animales.....	47,465.97
Maiz.....	217,986.50	Azúcar.....	5,043,210.76
Palo de moral.....	2,219.13	Jarcia de henequén.....	41,770.00
Palo de tinte.....	156,128.71	Tabaco elaborado.....	42,115.75

En resumen, el comercio de exportación de productos agrícolas ha dado en los dos ejercicios comparados, los siguientes resultados: 1905-6, 78,429,623.33 pesos; 1904-5, 78,216,473.34 pesos.

LAS MINAS DE COBRE DE LA REPÚBLICA.

El mineral más importante de México, después de la plata, es el cobre, máxime si se tiene en consideración los últimos descubrimientos. México contribuye con el 11 por ciento en la producción mundial, y sólo los Estados Unidos le aventajan en ella.

Según las estadísticas de la Secretaría de Fomento, la importancia gradual de los Estados como productores de cobre, es la siguiente:

	Minas.		Minas.
Jalisco.....	302	Tamaulipas.....	11
Sonora.....	234	Coahuila.....	5
Michoacan.....	95	Oaxaca.....	5
Baja California.....	65	Puebla.....	5
Chihuahua.....	53	Hidalgo.....	5
Durango.....	51	Guanajuato.....	4
Aguascalientes.....	49	México.....	3
Guerrero.....	44	Nuevo León.....	3
Sinaloa.....	25	Tepic.....	2
Zacatecas.....	14	Total.....	796
San Luis Potosí.....	14		
Colima.....	12		

FERROCARRIL EN EL ESTADO DE SONORA.

El Señor A. S. MACKENZIE, ha sido autorizado por el Gobierno Mexicano, en contrato celebrado el 9 de agosto de 1906, para construir y explotar una línea de ferrocarril en el Estado de Sonora, que partiendo de la Estación Carbó del Ferrocarril de Sonora, termine en el mineral de Copete. Todo el camino deberá quedar terminado dentro de cinco años. El concesionario ha hecho un depósito de 3,000 pesos en bonos de la deuda pública consolidada para garantizar el cumplimiento de las obligaciones, del contrato.

FERROCARRIL EN LOS ESTADOS DE GUANAJUATO Y MICHOACAN.

En virtud de un contrato celebrado con el Gobierno Mexicano el 24 de septiembre de 1906, los Seres. BERMEJILLO y Compañía y el Señor ZALDIVAR y FLOREZ han sido autorizados para construir un ferrocarril en el Estado de Guanajuato, que partiendo de Salvatierra termine en Yuririapúndaro, línea que podrán prolongar hasta Morelón, en el mencionado Estado, ó hasta Puruándiro, en el Estado de Michoacán. Todo el camino deberá quedar concluído dentro de cinco años, y si los concesionarios optan por construir las prolongaciones autorizadas, la Secretaría de Comunicaciones y Obras Públicas, de acuerdo con ellos, fijará los plazos para la construcción. La cantidad del depósito constituido por los concesionarios como garantía es de 15,000 pesos, en bonos de la deuda pública consolidada.

FERROCARRIL EN EL ESTADO DE VERACRUZ.

El 16 de agosto de 1906 el Gobierno Mexicano celebró un contrato con los Señores S. PEARSON & SON, Limited, por el que se autoriza á estos para que construyan y exploten un ferrocarril en el Estado de Veracruz, que partiendo de la ciudad de Minatitlán termine en un punto del Ferrocarril Nacional de Tehuantepec, entre los kilómetros

25 y 35. Los concesionarios deberán terminar cinco kilómetros, por lo menos, dentro del primer año, otros cinco en el segundo, y todo el resto en el tercero.

La garantía constituida por los concesionarios es de tres mil pesos, en bonos de la Deuda Pública Consolidada.

EL AZOGUE EN LA REPÚBLICA.

En el Estado de Jalisco está situado el depósito de azogue que, según se alega, es el mayor del mundo. En 1905, los señores LAWSON y PAGE adquirieron la propiedad de esta mina, habiéndose ya instalado grandes hornos y retortas para el tratamiento del mercurio.

Haciendo comentarios sobre el desarrollo de la minería, "El Economista Mexicano" del 2 de febrero de 1907, dice que la económica explotación del azogue es uno de los factores más importantes del desarrollo de las minas de oro y plata de la República.

Los propietarios de la mina han construido en su hacienda de San Jerónimo una grande instalación para la explotación del mineral, y han pedido más maquinaria y aparatos.

CONCESIONES DE FERROCARRILES.

El "Diario Oficial" de la República Mexicana, del 7 y 14 de diciembre de 1906 y del 11 de enero de 1907, contiene, respectivamente, las concesiones ferroviarias que á continuación se mencionan.

Contrato celebrado entre el Gobierno y la Compañía del Ferrocarril Nacional de México para la construcción y explotación de un ferrocarril en el Estado de Nuevo León, que partiendo del pueblo de Colombia termine en la estación de Jarita de dicho ferrocarril. Toda la línea deberá quedar terminada dentro del término de dos años; su longitud se calcula en 30 kilómetros. La empresa ha constituido un depósito de 5,000 pesos para garantizar el cumplimiento de las obligaciones de la concesión.

Contrato celebrado con la Compañía del Ferrocarril de Nacozari para la construcción y explotación de las siguientes líneas de ferrocarril en el Estado de Sonora: (1) Una que partiendo del puerto de Guaymas, y siguiendo una dirección general noreste y pasando por el pueblo de Alamos, del distrito de Ures, termine en San Pedro Batuc á orillas del Río Moctezuma, en el mismo distrito de Ures; (2) una que partiendo de un punto conveniente de la línea á que se refiere el párrafo anterior, termine en la ciudad de Hermosillo ó á inmediaciones de la misma y que conecte con el Ferrocarril de Sonora; (3) una que partiendo también de un punto conveniente de la mencionada en el párrafo I, termine en la ciudad de Ures ó en las inmediaciones de la misma. La primera línea deberá quedar concluida para el 31 de diciembre de 1914; terminada que sea ésta, la empresa procederá á la construcción de las líneas mencionadas en los párrafos II y III á razón de

40 kilómetros cada año, quedando el concesionario en libertad de construir dichos 40 kilómetros anuales en cualquiera de las dos citadas líneas, ó en ambas á la vez. La longitud total de estas tres líneas ha sido calculada en 360 kilómetros. El depósito hecho por el concesionario, para garantía, es de 42,000 pesos.

Contrato con la Compañía Cuprífera Consolidada de la Cananea para que construya y explote una línea de ferrocarril entre los Estados de Chihuahua y Sonora, que partiendo del punto llamado Madera, estación terminal del ramal del Ferrocarril de Nallurachic, al arroyo de San Pedro, Estado de Chihuahua, termine en Bacerac ú otro punto inmediato sobre el Río de Babispe, en el Estado de Sonora. Esta línea deberá quedar terminada al cabo de seis años; su longitud ha sido calculada en 180 kilómetros.

El término de estas tres concesiones es el usual de noventa y nueve años, de conformidad con la ley sobre ferrocarriles, de 29 de abril de 1899.

FERROCARRIL EN LA MUNICIPALIDAD DE MÉXICO.

En contrato celebrado el 14 de agosto de 1906, el Gobierno de la República Mexicana ha otorgado una concesión á la Compañía del Ferrocarril Nacional de México para la construcción y explotación de una línea de ferrocarril en la municipalidad de México, que partiendo de un punto del Ferrocarril Interoceánico, inmediato á la estación de San Lázaro, siga hacia el sur por terrenos al oriente de las calzadas de Balbuena y de la Coyuya, hasta conectar con la línea del Ferrocarril de San Rafael y Atlixco. La compañía podrá construir además dos ramales, uno que partiendo de un punto de la línea anterior, siga al oeste hacia la ribera este del Canal de la Viga, con escapes hasta las fábricas de "La Unión" y "La Victoria," y otro, que partiendo también de la misma línea, llegue á la fábrica "El Salvador."

La construcción de la línea principal estará terminada dentro de un año contado desde la fecha de la concesión.

NICARAGUA.

LAUDO ARBITRAL EN LA CUESTIÓN DE LÍMITES ENTRE LAS REPÚBLICAS DE HONDURAS Y NICARAGUA.

Don Alfonso XIII, por la gracia de Dios y la Constitución Rey de España;

Por cuanto hallándose sometida á mi fallo la cuestión de límites pendiente entre las Repúblicas de Honduras y Nicaragua, en virtud de los artículos 3, 4, y 5 del Tratado de Tegucigalpa de 7 de octubre de 1894, y á tenor de las notas dirigidas por mi Ministro de Estado

con fecha 11 de noviembre de 1904 á los Ministros de Relaciones Exteriores de dichas Potencias.

Inspirado en el deseo de corresponder á la confianza que por igual han otorgado á la antigua Madre Patria las dos mencionados Repúblicas, sometiendo á mi decisión asunto de tanta importancia.

Resultando que al efecto, y por real decreto de 17 de abril de 1905, se nombró una comisión de examen de la susodicha cuestión de límites, á fin de que esclareciera los puntos de litigio y emitiese un informe preparatorio del laudo arbitral.

Resultando que las altas partes interesadas presentaron en tiempo debido sus respectivos alegatos y réplicas, con los documentos correspondientes, en apoyo de lo que cada una estimaba su derecho.

Resultando que los límites entre las Repúblicas de Honduras y de Nicaragua están ya definitivamente fijados por ambas partes y de mutuo acuerdo desde la costa del Mar Pacífico hasta el Portillo de Teotecacinte.

Resultando que, según las actas de Amapala de 14 de septiembre de 1902 y 29 de agosto de 1904, hubo de procurarse por la comisión mixta hondureño-nicaragüense la elección de un punto limítrofe común en la costa del Mar Atlántico para llevar desde allí la demarcación de la frontera hasta el referido Portillo de Teotecacinte, lo cual no pudo efectuarse por no haberse puesto de acuerdo.

Resultando que los territorios en litigio comprenden una extensa zona, que está incluida:

Por el norte, á partir del Portillo de Teotecacinte, continuando por la cima de la cordillera y siguiendo la línea ó arista que divide las aguas pluviales á uno y otro lado hasta terminar en el Portillo, donde nace la fuente que forma el Río Frío, siguiendo luego el cauce de dicha fuente y dicho río hasta donde se junta con el Guayambre, y después por el cauce del Guayambre hasta donde éste se junta con el Guayape, y desde aquí hasta donde el Guayape y el Guayambre toman el nombre común de río Patuca, siguiendo por la vaguada de este río hasta encontrar el meridiano que pasa por el Cabo Camarón, y tomando por este meridiano hasta la costa.

Y por el sur, desde el Portillo de Teotecacinte, desde las cabeceras del río Limón, aguas abajo, por el cauce de este río y luego por el cauce del Poteca, hasta su confluencia con el río Segovia, continuando con la vaguada de este último río hasta llegar á un punto situado á 20 leguas geográficas de distancia recta y perpendicular de la costa Atlántica, tirando en este punto hacia el sur sobre un meridiano astronómico hasta interceptar el paralelo de latitud geográfico que pasa por la desembocadura del río de Arena y de la laguna de Sandy Bay, sobre el cual paralelo se prosigue hacia el oriente desde la indicada intersección hasta el Océano Atlántico. Resultando que la cuestión, que es objeto de este arbitraje, consiste, pues, en determinar

la línea divisoria de ambas Repúblicas, comprendida entre un punto de la costa del Atlántico y el mencionado Portillo de Teotecacinte.

Considerando que, según lo convenido por ambas partes en la regla 3 del artículo 2 del Tratado de Tegucigalpa ó Gámez-Bonilla de 1894, por el cual se rige este arbitraje, debe entenderse que cada una de las Repúblicas de Honduras y Nicaragua es dueña del territorio que á la fecha de su independencia constituía, respectivamente, las Provincias de Honduras y Nicaragua, pertenecientes á España.

Considerando que las provincias españolas de Honduras y de Nicaragua fueron formándose por evolución histórica, hasta ser constituidas en dos distintas intendencias de la capitanía general de Guatemala, por virtud de lo dispuesto en la real ordenanza de intendentes de provincia de Nueva España de 1786, aplicada á Guatemala, y bajo cuyo régimen de provincias intendencias se hallaban al emanciparse de España en 1821.

Considerando que por real cédula de 24 de julio de 1791, á petición del gobernador intendente de Comayagua y de conformidad con lo acordado por la junta superior de Guatemala, en virtud de lo dispuesto en los artículos 8º y 9º de la real ordenanza de intendentes de Nueva España, se aprobó la incorporación de la alcaldía mayor de Tegucigalpa á la intendencia y gobernación de Comayagua (Honduras), con todo el territorio de su obispado, en razón de ser dicha alcaldía mayor provincia aneja á la de Honduras y de estar enlazada con ésta, así en lo eclesiástico como en el cobro de tributos.

Considerando que, por virtud de esta real cédula, quedó formada la provincia de Honduras en 1791 con todos los territorios de la primitiva de Comayagua, los de su aneja Tegucigalpa y los demás del obispado de Comayagua, componiendo así una región que confinaba por el sur con Nicaragua, por el sudoeste y oeste con el Mar Pacífico, San Salvador y Guatemala, y por el norte, nordeste y este con el Mar Atlántico, salvo la porción de costa á la sazón ocupada por indios Mosquitos, Zambos, Payas, etc.

Considerando que como precedente de lo dispuesto en dicha real cédula de 1791, debe estimarse la demarcación hecha por otras dos reales cédulas de 23 de agosto de 1745, nombrando en la una gobernador y comandante general de la Provincia de Honduras á Don Juan de Vera para el mando de esta provincia y de las demás comprendidas en todo el obispado de Comayagua y distrito de la alcaldía mayor de Tegucigalpa y de todos los territorios y costas que se comprenden desde donde termina la jurisdicción de la Provincia de Yucatán hasta el Cabo de Gracias á Dios; y en la otra, á Don Alonso Fernández de Heredia, gobernador de la Provincia de Nicaragua y comandante general de ella, de Costa Rica, corregimiento de Realejo, alcaldías mayores de Sutiaba, Nicoya y demás territorios comprendidos desde el Cabo de Gracias á Dios hasta el Río Chagre exclusive; en cuyos

documentos se señala, pues, el Cabo de Gracias á Dios como punto limítrofe de las jurisdicciones concedidas á los referidos gobernadores de Honduras y de Nicaragua con el carácter con que fueron nombrados.

Considerando que es también antecedente digno de tenerse en cuenta la comunicación del capitán general de Guatemala, Don Pedro de Rivera, dirigida al Rey en 23 de noviembre de 1742 sobre los indios Mosquitos, en la que afirma que el Cabo de Gracias á Dios está en la costa de la Provincia de Comayagua (Honduras).

Considerando que cuando, por virtud del tratado con Inglaterra de 1786, evacuaron los ingleses el país de los Mosquitos, al propio tiempo que se reglamentaba nuevamente el puerto de Trujillo se mandaba crear cuatro poblaciones españolas en la Costa Mosquita, en Río Tinto, Cabo de Gracias á Dios, Bluefields y embocadura del Río San Juan, si bien quedaron estos establecimientos sujetos directamente á la autoridad militar de la capitania general de Guatemala, ambas partes han convenido en reconocer que esto no alteró en nada los territorios de las provincias de Nicaragua y Honduras, habiendo demostrado esta República con numerosos certificados de expedientes y de cuentas que antes y después de 1791 la gobernación intendencia de Comayagua intervenía en todo lo que era de su competencia en Trujillo, Río Tinto y Cabo de Gracias á Dios.

Considerando que la ley 7^o del título 2^o del libro 2^o de la Recopilación de Indias, al determinar el modo como había de hacerse la división de los territorios descubiertos, dispuso que se verificase de manera que la división para lo temporal se fuese conformando con lo espiritual, correspondiendo los arzobispados con los distritos de las audiencias, los obispados con las gobernaciones y alcaldías mayores, y las parroquias y curatos con los corregimientos y alcaldías ordinarias.

Considerando que el obispado de Comayagua ó de Honduras, que antes ya de 1791 había ejercido actos de jurisdicción en tierras hoy disputadas, los ejerció de un modo indubitado desde esta fecha en la demarcación de la gobernación, intendencia del mismo nombre, habiéndose probado que dispuso sobre recaudación de diezmos, tramitó expedientes matrimoniales, proveyó curatos y atendió reclamaciones de eclesiásticos en Trujillo, Río Tinto y Cabo de Gracias á Dios.

Considerando que el establecimiento ó población del Cabo de Gracias á Dios, sito algo al sur del cabo del mismo nombre y de la orilla meridional de la boca más importante del río hoy llamado Coco ó Segovia, estaba desde antes de 1791 incluido en la jurisdicción eclesiástica del obispado de Comayagua, y seguía dependiendo de esta jurisdicción al constituirse en Estado independiente la antigua provincia española de Honduras.

Considerando que la Constitución del Estado de Honduras de 1825, dictada en el tiempo en que estuvo unido al de Nicaragua, formando con otros la República Federal de Centro-América, establece que "su territorio comprende todo lo que corresponde y ha correspondido siempre al obispado de Honduras."

Considerando que la demarcación fijada á la provincia ó Intendencia de Comayagua ó de Honduras por la citada Real Cédula de 24 de julio de 1791 seguía sin variar en el momento de alcanzar su independencia las provincias de Honduras y Nicaragua; pues aun cuando por real decreto de 24 de enero de 1818 el Rey aprobó el restablecimiento de la Alcaldía Mayor de Tegucigalpa, con cierta autonomía en lo económico, dicha Alcaldía Mayor continuó formando un partido de la provincia de Comayagua ú Honduras, dependiente del Jefe político de la provincia; y como tal partido concurrió á la elección, en 5 de noviembre de 1820, de un diputado á las cortes españolas y un diputado suplente por la provincia de Comayagua, y asimismo concurrió con los demás partidos de Gracias, Choluteca, Olanchito, Yoro con Olanchito y Trujillo, Tenoco y Comayagua á la elección de la diputación provincial de Honduras, elección que se verificó el 6 de noviembre del mismo año de 1820.

Considerando que al organizar la Gobernación é Intendencia de Nicaragua con arreglo á la Real Ordenanza de Intendentes de 1786, quedó formada por los cinco partidos de León, Matagalpa, El Realejo, Subtiaga y Nicoya, no comprendiéndose en esta división ni en la que propuso en 1788 el Gobernador Intendente don Juan de Ayssa territorios de los que ahora reclaman la República de Nicaragua al Norte y Poniente del Cabo de Gracias á Dios, ni constando tampoco que la jurisdicción del Obispado de Nicaragua llegase hasta este cabo, y siendo de notar que el último Gobernador Intendente de Nicaragua, Don Miguel González Seravia, al describir la provincia que fué de su mando en su libro *Bosquejo político estadístico de Nicaragua*, publicado en 1824, decía que la línea divisoria de dicha provincia por el Norte corre desde el Golfo de Fonseca, en el Pacífico, al Río Perlas, en el mar del Norte (Atlántico).

Considerando que la Comisión de examen no ha encontrado que la acción expansiva de Nicaragua se haya extendido al Norte del Cabo de Gracias á Dios, ni llegado, por lo tanto, al Cabo Camarón; que en ningún mapa, descripción geográfica ni documento de los estudiados por dicha Comisión se menciona que Nicaragua hubiese llegado al dicho Cabo Camarón, y que, por lo tanto, no cabe elegir dicho cabo como límite fronterizo con Honduras sobre la costa del Atlántico, según pretende Nicaragua.

Considerando que aún cuando en alguna época se haya creído que la jurisdicción de Honduras se extendía al sur del Cabo de Gracias á

Dios, la Comisión de examen ha hallado que tal extensión de dominio nunca estuvo bien determinada, y en todo caso fué efímera más abajo de la población y puerto del Cabo de Gracias á Dios, y, en cambio, la acción de Nicaragua se ha ido extendiendo y ejerciendo de un modo positivo y permanente hacia el repetido Cabo de Gracias á Dios, y, por consiguiente, no procede que el límite común en el litoral Atlántico sea Sandy Bay, como pretende Honduras.

Considerando que, tanto para llegar á la designación del Cabo Camarón como para la de Sandy Bay, habría que recurrir á líneas divisorias artificiales, que no corresponden de ninguna manera á límites naturales bien marcados, como recomienda el Tratado Gámez-Bonilla.

Considerando que todos los mapas (españoles y extranjeros) que la Comisión nombrada por el real decreto de 17 de abril de 1905 ha examinado referentes á los territorios de Honduras y Nicaragua, anteriores á la fecha de la independencia, indican la separación entre ambos territorios en el Cabo de Gracias á Dios, ó al sur de este cabo, y que, en época posterior á la independencia, mapas como los de Squier (Nueva York, 1854); Baily (Londres, 1856); Dussieux (hecho á la vista de Stieler, Riepert, Petermann y Berghaus-París, 1868); Dunn (Nueva Orleans, 1884); Colton, Ohunan y Compañía (Nueva York, 1890); Armour's (Chicago, 1901), marcan el límite en el mismo Cabo de Gracias á Dios.

Considerando que de los mapas examinados relativos á la cuestión, sólo cinco presentan el límite entre Honduras y Nicaragua, por la parte del Atlántico, al norte del Cabo de Gracias á Dios, y estos cinco mapas todos son posteriores á la fecha de la independencia y aun á la época en que comenzó el litigio entre los dos Estados referidos; que de estos cinco mapas, tres son nicaragüenses, y los otros dos (uno alemán y otro norteamericano), si bien ponen el límite al norte del Cabo de Gracias á Dios, le marcan en un punto muy próximo á este cabo, ó sea en el extremo septentrional del delta del Río Segovia.

Considerando que autoridades geográficas como López de Velasco (1571-1574), Tomás López (1758), González Saravia (Gobernador de Nicaragua, 1823), Squier (1856), Reclus (1870), Sonnenstern (1874), Bancroft (1890), han señalado como límite común entre Honduras y Nicaragua en la costa del Atlántico la desembocadura del Río Segovia, ó el Cabo de Gracias á Dios, ó un punto al sur de este cabo.

Considerando que el Cabo de Gracias á Dios ha sido reconocido como límite común entre Honduras y Nicaragua en varios documentos diplomáticos procedentes de esta República, como son las circulares dirigidas á los gobiernos extranjeros por Don FRANCISCO CASTELLÓN, Ministro Plenipotenciario de Nicaragua y Honduras (1844); Don SEBASTIÁN SALINAS, Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores de Nicaragua

(1848), y Don JOSÉ GUERRERO, Supremo Director del Estado de Nicaragua (1848), y las instrucciones conferidas por el Gobierno de Nicaragua á su Enviado Extraordinario en España, Don JOSÉ DE MARCOLETA, para el reconocimiento de la independencia de dicha República (1850).

Considerando que, según se deduce de todo lo expuesto, el punto que mejor responde á razones de derecho histórico, de equidad y de carácter geográfico para servir de límite común entre ambos Estados litigantes sobre la costa del Atlántico es el Cabo de Gracias á Dios, y que este cabo marca lo que prácticamente ha sido el término de la expansión ó conquista de Nicaragua hacia el norte y de Honduras hacia el sur.

Considerando que, una vez adoptado el Cabo de Gracias á Dios como límite común de los dos Estados litigantes en el litoral Atlántico, procede el determinar la línea fronteriza entre este punto y el Portillo de Teotecacinte, que fué hasta donde llegó la Comisión mixta hondureño-nicaragüense.

Considerando que junto al Cabo de Gracias á Dios en el Atlántico no arranca ninguna gran cordillera que por su naturaleza y dirección pudiera tomarse como frontera entre ambos Estados á partir de dicho punto, y que, en cambio, se ofrece allí mismo, como divisoria perfectamente marcada, la desembocadura y cauce de un río tan importante y caudaloso como el llamado Coco, Segovia ó Wanks.

Considerando que después el curso de este río, por lo menos en una buena parte del mismo, presenta por su dirección y las circunstancias de su cauce el límite más natural y más preciso que pudiera apetecerse.

Considerando que este mismo Río Coco, Segovia ó Wanks, en una gran parte de su curso, ha figurado y figura en muchos mapas, documentos públicos y descripciones geográficas como frontera entre Honduras y Nicaragua.

Considerando que en los tomos del Libro Azul correspondientes á los años de 1856 y 1860, presentados por el Gobierno de S. M. Británica al Parlamento, y que figuran entre los documentos aportados por Nicaragua, consta: Que según la nota del Representante de Inglaterra en los Estados Unidos que intervenía en las negociaciones para resolver la cuestión del Territorio Mosquito (1852), Honduras y Nicaragua habían reconocido mutuamente como frontera el Río Wanks ó Segovia; que en el artículo 2º del convenio entre la Gran Bretaña y Honduras de 27 de agosto de 1859 S. M. Británica reconoció el medio del Río Wanks ó Segovia, que desemboca en el Cabo de Gracias á Dios, como límite entre la República de Honduras y el territorio de los Indios Mosquitos, y que en el artículo 4º del tratado con la Gran Bretaña y los Estados Unidos de América de 17 de octubre del mismo año de 1856 se declaró que todo el territorio al sur del Río

Wanks ó Segovia no incluido en la porción reservada á los Indios Mosquitos, y sin prejuzgar los derechos de Honduras, se consideraría dentro de los límites y soberanía de la República de Nicaragua.

Considerando que es preciso fijar un punto en que debe abandonarse el curso de este Río Coco, Segovia ó Wanks, antes de que, dirigiéndose hacia el sudoeste, se interne en territorio reconocidamente nicaragüense.

Considerando que el punto que mejor reúne las condiciones requeridas para el caso es el lugar por donde el referido Río Coco ó Segovia recibe, por su margen izquierda, las aguas de su afluente Poteca ó Bodega.

Considerando que este punto de la confluencia del Río Poteca con el Río Segovia ha sido adoptado también por varias autoridades, y singularmente por el ingeniero de Nicaragua Don MAXIMILIANO V. SONNENSTERN en su "Geografía de Nicaragua para uso de las Escuelas Primarias de la República" (Managua 1874).

Considerando que al continuar por el cauce del Río Poteca arriba hasta llegar al encuentro del Río Guineo ó Namasli, se toca el sur del sitio de Teotecacinte, á que se refiere el documento presentado por Nicaragua y fechado en 26 de agosto de 1720, según el cual pertenecía dicho sitio á la jurisdicción de la ciudad de la Nueva Segovia (Nicaragua).

Considerando que desde el punto en que el Río Guineo entra á formar parte del Río Poteca se puede tomar como línea fronteriza la que corresponda al deslinde del dicho sitio de Teotecacinte hasta enlazar con el Portillo del mismo nombre, pero de modo que el repetido sitio quede dentro de la jurisdicción de Nicaragua.

Considerando que si la elección de la confluencia del Poteca con el Coco ó Segovia como punto en que haya de abandonarse el cauce de este último río para buscar el Portillo de Teotecacinte en la forma dicha pudiera ser motivo de duda y controversia, por suponerse que venía á resultar favorecida Honduras en la estrecha región de la parte septentrional de la cuenca del Segovia que así queda dentro de sus fronteras, en cambio, y como compensación por haber adoptado la desembocadura del Segovia en la forma antes expresada, quedan dentro de los dominios de Nicaragua la bahía y población de Gracias á Dios, que, según antecedentes probados, corresponderían á Honduras con mejor derecho; y

Considerando, por último, que si bien la regla 4ª del artículo 2 del Tratado de Gámez-Bonilla ó Tegucigalpa dispone que para fijar los límites entre ambas Repúblicas se atendera al dominio del territorio plenamente probado, sin reconocer valor jurídico á la posesión de hecho por una y otra parte se alegare, la regla 6ª del mismo artículo previene que, de ser conveniente, podrán hacerse compensaciones y

aun fijar indemnizaciones para procurar establecer, en lo posible, límites naturales bien marcados,

De conformidad con la solución propuesta por la comisión de examen, y de acuerdo con el Consejo de Estado en pleno y con mi Consejo de Ministros,

Vengo en declarar que la línea divisoria entre las Repúblicas de Honduras y Nicaragua desde el Atlántico hasta el Portillo de Teotecacinte, donde la dejó la comisión mixta de límites en 1901, por no haber podido ponerse de acuerdo sobre su continuación en sus reuniones posteriores, queda determinada en la forma siguiente.

El punto extremo limítrofe común en la costa del Atlántico será la desembocadura del río Coco, Segovia ó Wanks en el Mar, junto al cabo de Gracias á Dios, considerando como boca del río la de su brazo principal entre Hara y la isla de San Pío, en donde se halla el mencionado cabo, quedando para Honduras las isletas ó cayos existentes dentro de dicho brazo principal antes de llegar á la barra, y conservando para Nicaragua la orilla sur de la riberada boca principal con la mencionada isla de San Pío, más la bahía y población del Cabo de Gracias á Dios y el brazo entero llamado Gracias, que va á la bahía de Gracias á Dios, entre el continente y la repetida isla de San Pío.

A partir de la desembocadura del Segovia ó Coco, la línea fronteriza seguirá por la vaguada ó *talweg* de este río aguas arriba sin interrupción hasta llegar al sitio de su confluencia con el Poteca ó Bodega, y desde este punto la dicha línea fronteriza abandonará el río Segovia, continuando por la vaguada del mencionado afluente Poteca ó Bodega, y siguiendo aguas arriba hasta su encuentro con el río Guineo ó Namasli.

Desde este encuentro la divisoria tomará la dirección que corresponde á la demarcación del sitio de Teotecacinte, con arreglo al deslinde practicado en 1720, para concluir en el Portillo de Teotecacinte, de modo que dicho sitio quede íntegro dentro de la jurisdicción de Nicaragua.

Dado en el Real Palacio de Madrid por duplicado á veintitrés de diciembre de mil novecientos seis.

ALFONSO.

El Ministro de Estado,
JUAN PEREZ CABALLERO.

SUBIDA DE LOS PRECIOS DE TERRENOS PÚBLICOS.

Con fecha 14 de diciembre de 1906, el Presidente de Nicaragua expidió un decreto por el cual se eleva el precio de los terrenos del Estado en un cincuenta por ciento sobre el fijado en el anterior decreto que reglamenta las ventas de dichos terrenos, de fecha 28 de julio de 1903.

Los nuevos precios empezaron á regir desde el 1° de enero de 1907, y el pago deberá efectuarse de esta manera: Dos terceras partes en moneda corriente, y la restante en documentos de crédito público.

Una modificación de la Ley Agraria vigente en la República, dispone un aumento en los precios anteriormente establecidos para los terrenos vendidos para la cría de ganado, fines agrícolas, ó que puedan ser regados fácilmente. Los terrenos forestales que contengan maderas que puedan utilizarse en la ebanistería ó tintorería, ó de los cuales pueda extraerse goma ó sustancias resinosas, se venderán con el aumento de un peso por hectárea sobre el precio anterior.

PANAMÁ.

EL COMERCIO CON LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS.

El incremento del tráfico entre Panamá y los Estados Unidos queda demostrado con el hecho de que las exportaciones de la primera enviadas á estos en el primer año de su existencia, 1904, fueron por la cantidad de \$812,947, en 1905 subieron á \$879,145, y en 1906 alcanzaron la importante suma de \$1,448,686; las importaciones procedentes de los Estados Unidos fueron: En 1904, \$2,683,801; en 1905, \$7,831,564, y en 1906, \$14,239,471.

Esta última cifra de nuestra, pues, que el promedio mensual de las importaciones que recibe Panamá de los Estados Unidos se eleva á más de \$1,000,000, y todos los indicios parecen augurar que el total de las importaciones de los Estados Unidos durante el año económico que termina el 30 de junio de 1907 se elevará á \$16,000,000.

Las estadísticas correspondientes á los primeros siete meses del año económico de 1906-7 fijan el valor de las exportaciones de Panamá á los Estados Unidos en \$1,000,000 de pesos próximamente, de los cuales la mayor parte corresponde á las exportaciones de plátanos, que aparecen acreditadas con la suma de \$741,870, contra \$338,217 del mismo período de 1905-6; las exportaciones de caucho, cuya demanda en los Estados Unidos aumenta constantemente, ascendieron á la cantidad de \$91,720, comparada con la de \$55,028 que sumaron las de los siete meses del ejercicio anterior. La cantidad de marfil vegetal exportada durante los siete meses de referencia fué de 2,000,000 de libras próximamente contra un poco más de 1,000,000 de libras exportadas en igual período del año anterior. Las exportaciones de cueros figuran con 500,000 libras próximamente, en comparación con menos de 300,000 libras del período correspondiente á 1905-6; las exportaciones de café aumentaron de 25,000 libras en siete meses de 1905-6 á 178,000 en el período correspondiente al año económico corriente.

Para demostrar que las importaciones de los Estados á Panamá no son exclusivamente para el consumo en la Zona del Canal ó para los empleados del Gobierno de los Estados Unidos, basta apuntar el hecho de que las importaciones de carne y demás productos pecuarios ascendieron, en el período que se revisa, á la cantidad de \$750,000; las de calzado á \$200,000 próximamente; y las de manteca á más de \$250,000.

PARAGUAY. .

APLAZAMIENTO DE LA EXPOSICIÓN AGRÍCOLA.

La Exposición Agrícola Paraguaya que se iba á celebrar en Asunción ha sido aplazada hasta fines de marzo de 1907, á causa del mal estado en que quedaron las industrias nacionales después de la invasión de la langosta, la prolongada sequía, y la anormal situación política del país durante 1906.

La maquinaria que se intente exhibir deberá ser presentada antes del 28 de febrero de 1907, y deberá ser de un precio suficientemente barato para que esté al alcance de los compradores en pequeña escala. Los aparatos económicos para la confección de queso y mantequilla, y para la preparación del café, desmotadoras pequeñas de algodón, molinos pequeños de harina, aparatos para la extracción de fibras, etc., tendrán, seguramente, una oportunidad favorable en el mercado Paraguayo, si se presentan adecuadamente.

LA NUEVA LEY DE ESTAMPILLAS Y PAPEL SELLADO.

La nueva Ley del Timbre de la República del Paraguay fué promulgada el 8 de diciembre de 1906, y deroga la del 6 de octubre de 1896. Los párrafos que se dan á continuación han sido extractados de ella:

“El producto de las rentas del impuesto de timbre será distribuido en esta forma: 35 por ciento para los gastos generales de la República; 25 por ciento para la construcción de un palacio de justicia; y 25 por ciento para la edificación de escuelas.

“Todo instrumento privado que importa obligación ó descargo para una sola parte pagará el uno por mil del valor expresado en ellos, si son á la vista ó á plazo que no exceda de noventa días, y el dos por mil si pasan de este término.

“Los documentos que no determinen la suma á que asciende el monto de su contenido como obligación ó descargo llevarán una estampilla de cincuenta pesos.

“Corresponde la estampilla de cincuenta centavos á toda guía expedida por las autoridades locales para el libre tránsito de maderas, tabacos, yerbas y cueros, y los certificados de venta y permuta por cada animal vacuno ó caballar.

“Los abogados, contadores, traductores públicos y calígrafos, pondrán una estampilla de cincuenta centavos á cada escrito que presenten en el ejercicio de su profesión. Los procuradores pagarán veinte centavos.

“Corresponde una estampilla de veinte centavos á todo cheque girado contra los bancos.

“Las escrituras de compraventa, división, permuta, transacción, cesión de acciones y derechos, y cualquier otro documento que transfiera ó modifique el dominio de bienes inmuebles, pagarán el derecho del tres por mil sobre el monto de la transacción.

“Las donaciones remuneratorias y los contratos sobre derechos reales que no transfieran la nueva propiedad de bienes inmuebles otorgados á título oneroso pagarán el impuesto de dos por mil sobre el valor de la cosa ó del derecho de que se trata. Si son á título gratuito, pagarán el uno por mil, y solamente la parte beneficiada.

“En los contratos de arrendamiento de inmuebles de más de un año de plazo, en los contratos de sociedad y en cada prórroga de los mismos, en los contratos de locación de servicios, y en los de locación de obra, se pagará el uno por mil.”

PRESUPUESTOS PARA 1907.

Los siguientes son los detalles de los presupuestos de ingresos y egresos para 1907 del Gobierno del Paraguay, conforme fueron sancionados en 17 de septiembre de 1906:

	Oro.	Moneda nacional.
INGRESOS.		
Derechos de importación.....	\$1,675,000	.....
Derechos de exportación.....	615,000	.....
Muelleaje.....	115,000	.....
Almacenaje.....	30,000	.....
Derechos de tránsito to sobre hierba mate.....	27,000	.....
Derechos consulares.....	20,300	.....
Impuesto sobre maderas.....	70,000	.....
Varios.....	14,700	.....
Impuesto de consumos.....	.....	\$1,500,000
Impuesto del timbre.....	.....	905,000
Derechos de sucesión.....	.....	70,000
Correos.....	.....	131,000
Telégrafos.....	.....	240,000
Contribución directa.....	.....	2,500,000
Multas.....	.....	80,000
Ventas de maderas del Estado.....	.....	410,000
Varios.....	.....	244,000
Total.....	2,567,000	6,080,000
EGRESOS.		
Poder legislativo.....	492	1,247,040
Presidencia de la República.....	.....	314,400
Departamento de lo Interior.....	7,336	7,986,026
Departamento de Relaciones Exteriores.....	114,148	1,633,920
Departamento de Hacienda.....	600	2,513,160
Departamento de Justicia é Instrucción Pública.....	52,284	6,086,360
Departamento de Guerra y Marina.....	24,720	7,347,900
Leyes especiales.....	189,457	2,880,000
Total.....	389,037	30,008,806

La partida de "Leyes especiales" incluye en la cantidad de \$189,457, oro, el servicio de la Deuda Exterior al interés máximo de 3 por ciento, que comienza con los cupones de julio de 1907.

PERÚ.

COMERCIO EXTERIOR, PRIMER CUATRIMESTRE DE 1906.

Las últimas estadísticas oficiales recibidas de la República del Perú son las relativas al comercio exterior del país durante los primeros cuatro meses de 1906, las cuales fijan el valor total de las importaciones durante ese período en £1,717,282, comparado con el de £1,265,025 de los mismos meses de 1905; las exportaciones figuran con la cantidad de £1,739,575 contra £1,702,654 en 1905.

Los artículos importados durante el primer tercio de 1906, en comparación con el de 1905, fueron los siguientes, con sus respectivos valores:

Artículos.	Primeros 4 meses de—	
	1906.	1905.
Aceites.....	£15,568 9 11	£10,499 0 73
Arroz.....	51,666 3 50	19,403 4 30
Betunes y pastas.....	26,487 9 15	10,579 5 25
Cáñamo y yute.....	19,765 6 92	22,097 5 23
Carbón.....	92,893 1 01	41,445 9 01
Cera y estearina.....	14,348 0 37	11,012 7 44
Cueros y sus manufacturas.....	13,984 9 19	11,069 4 62
Droguería.....	47,547 1 30	47,032 5 76
Embarcaciones.....	14,670 6 50	35,048 4 00
Explosivos.....	14,760 2 51	12,080 0 40
Granos alimenticios.....	13,357 7 74	15,196 8 28
Herramientas.....	15,723 3 62	14,158 4 11
Ilo.....	14,547 1 67	14,396 6 92
Madera.....	69,337 0 24	47,411 0 46
Maquinaria y sus útiles.....	79,327 8 30	48,065 6 12
Miñerales y metales.....	377,193 1 80	230,680 3 63
Papel y sus manufacturas.....	41,132 2 99	36,532 5 83
Pescados secos y conservados.....	17,212 8 37	11,706 6 53
Piedras y tierras.....	52,188 6 06	35,546 7 05
Sombreros.....	12,333 2 71	11,205 1 12
Tejidos de algodón.....	205,432 9 00	191,327 3 66
Tejidos de lana.....	83,068 0 01	77,240 5 11
Tejidos diversos.....	44,366 7 18	26,003 7 65
Tintes y cortezas.....	12,407 3 07	11,078 6 47
Trigo.....	76,581 2 20	72,679 1 27
Vegetales y sustancias vegetales.....	17,008 0 56	12,555 0 98
Vinos y liciores.....	37,615 9 53	20,860 1 28
Varios.....	236,735 0 00	167,502 4 53
Total.....	1,717,282 4 49	1,265,025 7 74

Los productos exportados fueron los siguientes.

Productos.	Primeros 4 meses de—					
	1906.			1905.		
Algodón.....	£61,447	8	60	£79,275	6	62
Arros.....	30,927	2	03	15,082	9	37
Azúcar.....	643,700	4	96	625,741	0	47
Café.....	3,782	0	64	11,925	6	15
Cacaína.....	22,167	3	60	42,048	7	02
Cueros y sus manufacturas.....	46,570	1	98	46,455	5	97
Goinas.....	305,098	4	76	263,951	2	90
Huano.....				58,823	5	74
Lana.....	152,061	7	22	143,722	6	84
Minerales.....	338,512	4	78	302,438	6	23
Sombreros.....	20,860	6	00	16,097	9	00
Tabaco.....	14,991	3	48	10,249	6	60
Vegetales y sustancias vegetales.....	32,507	7	25	30,079	3	73
Varios.....	66,947	7	49	56,756	3	80
Total.....	1,739,575	2	79	1,702,654	0	44

La procedencia de las mercancías importadas fué como sigue:

Paises.	Primeros 4 meses de—					
	1906.			1905.		
Alemania.....	£288,118	6	59	£212,745	1	45
Australia.....	93,441	6	92	36,523	0	42
Bélgica.....	65,790	2	15	48,956	1	23
Chile.....	126,772	5	37	60,883	2	23
Ecuador.....	12,218	4	27	38,953	5	81
España.....	19,453	1	31	10,502	6	30
Estados Unidos de Norte América.....	397,536	0	68	179,443	3	90
Francia.....	106,952	0	22	83,915	3	83
Gran Bretaña.....	448,728	9	69	436,490	5	81
Hongkong.....	19,264	6	25	26,610	3	44
Italia.....	61,013	3	35	57,147	9	37
Otros países.....	77,992	7	69	72,853	4	95
Total.....	1,717,282	4	40	1,265,025	7	74

Las exportaciones fueron destinadas á los siguientes países:

Paises.	Primeros 4 meses de—					
	1906.			1905.		
Alemania.....	£148,352	5	52	£140,271	2	04
Bárbados.....	25,877	6	84	48,664	6	58
Bélgica.....	21	0	00	36,236	0	00
Bolivia.....	75,676	7	71	43,333	8	02
Brasil.....	453	2	76	27,680	5	52
Canadá.....				14,246	5	68
Chile.....	435,773	0	84	228,240	3	73
Estados Unidos de Norte América.....	158,650	0	35	152,063	1	72
Francia.....	144,889	0	01	123,996	3	82
Gran Bretaña.....	668,672	8	04	863,862	9	23
Otros países.....	81,209	0	72	24,058	4	10
Total.....	1,739,575	2	79	1,702,654	0	44

DERECHO DE EXPORTACIÓN SOBRE MONEDAS DE PLATA.

El Gobierno Peruano ha promulgado una ley que autoriza al Ejecutivo para imponer sobre la exportación de monedas de plata un derecho que exceda un 50 por ciento de la diferencia entre su valor legal, establecido por ley de 13 de octubre de 1900, y su valor

intrínseco, el cual le será notificado al Ministro de Hacienda, semanalmente, por la Cámara de Comercio de Lima.

Los viajeros y los individuos de tripulaciones de buques no podrán llevar consigo, al abandonar el país, más de 10 soles, y toda cantidad que exceda de esta y sea ocupada en su poder será confiscada.

EXPORTACIONES Á NUEVA-YORK, DIEZ PRIMEROS MESES DE 1906.

El valor total de las exportaciones peruanas al puerto de Nueva-York durante los diez primeros meses de 1906 fué de \$1,647,547, y las hechas con igual destino durante el mes de octubre ascendieron á la suma de \$198,933. Los productos exportados durante dichos diez meses fueron los siguientes, con sus respectivos valores:

Algodón.....	\$397,042	Guano.....	\$24,145
Azúcar.....	127,460	Menaje de casa.....	105
Café.....	25	Pieles de chivo.....	238,283
Cobre.....	247,204	Pieles de venado.....	8,229
Hojas de coca.....	203,052	Sombreros de paja.....	107,128
Cueros.....	1,096	Tabaco en rama.....	25
Goma.....	60,261	Varios.....	9,077
Alpaca.....	224,076		
Lana de oveja.....	1,236	Total.....	1,647,547
Maderas.....	103		

SALVADOR.

COMERCIO EXTERIOR DURANTE EL PRIMER TRIMESTRE DE 1906.

Las últimas estadísticas sobre el comercio exterior del Salvador corresponden al primer trimestre del año de 1906, siendo la cantidad acreditada á exportaciones 7,243,086.11 colones, y á las importaciones 1,056,163.59 colones.

La mayor parte de las exportaciones consistieron en café, que fué enviado al extranjero por la cantidad de 6,565,515.62 colones. En la lista de las importaciones aparecen en "primer lugar los tejidos de algodón, con 362,567.30 colones." Después de "Artículos varios," que constituyen la clasificación más importante siguiente, viene la harina, con 63,004.20 colones, y ferretería, con 62,944.98 colones.

Los países á que fueron destinadas las exportaciones, con los respectivos valores, fueron los siguientes:

Países.	Colones.	Países.	Colones.
Alemania.....	1,546,307.85	Holanda.....	4,520.40
América Británica.....	99,636.35	Honduras.....	23,425.50
Austria-Hungría.....	339,292.90	Italia.....	1,043,429.36
Costa Rica.....	4,630.00	Nicaragua.....	250.00
Chile.....	732.00	Noruega.....	40,417.40
Dinamarca.....	2,988.75	Panamá.....	34,270.00
España.....	342,603.40	Perú.....	11,570.00
Estados Unidos.....	1,812,521.00	Suecia.....	9,120.00
Francia.....	1,612,471.85		
Gran Bretaña.....	416,064.35	Total.....	7,243,086.11
Guatemala.....	555.00		

Los siguientes son los países de donde procedieron las importaciones, con indicación de los valores que corresponden á cada uno:

Países.	Colonos.	Países.	Colonos.
Alemania.....	106,528.91	Guatemala.....	1,285.00
Austria-Hungría.....	4,232.68	Holanda.....	6,905.00
Bélgica.....	29,068.50	Honduras.....	17,009.35
Brasil.....	27.45	Italia.....	31,036.22
Costa Rica.....	7,142.40	Japón.....	3,551.40
Cuba.....	846.75	México.....	15,104.56
Chile.....	650.00	Nicaragua.....	11,330.70
China.....	20,400.09	Portugal.....	919.25
Dinamarca.....	336.87	Rusia.....	102.75
Ecuador.....	100.00	Suecia.....	1,139.80
España.....	16,822.84	Sulza.....	1,140.00
Estados Unidos.....	335,925.47		
Francia.....	87,200.67	Total.....	1,056,163.59
Gran Bretaña.....	357,345.95		

CONDICIONES PARA EL EJERCICIO DE LA MEDICINA.

Los nacionales ó extranjeros que hubiesen obtenido ú obtuvieren el diploma de doctor, ó su equivalente, en medicina, farmacia y ciencias naturales y el diploma de cirujano dental en cualquiera escuela ó universidad del exterior podrán ejercer la medicina en la República sujetándose á las condiciones siguientes:

1ª. Presentar en debida forma, autenticado, el diploma respectivo, y establecer la identidad de la persona. Deberá, además, justificar que está en el goce de los derechos que el diploma le confiere.

2ª. Comprobar buena conducta.

3ª. No haberse obtenido el título en fraude de las leyes salvadoreñas.

4ª. Sujetarse á examen, salvo lo que dispongan los tratados. El examen versará sobre la tesis que debe presentar el candidato de conformidad con esta ley, y sobre las demás materias en que el jurado tenga á bien interrogarlo. Los nacionales que hayan hecho su carrera en los países extranjeros serán incorporados sin necesidad de examen y sin perjuicio de las otras formalidades.

Asimismo, serán considerados como miembros de la Escuela las personas que hubieren obtenido el título de académicos honorarios de la misma.

No podrán ser académicos honorarios sino las personas de notoria competencia y honorabilidad, que se hayan distinguido escribiendo obras de reconocido mérito científico, en cualquiera de los ramos que comprende el plan de estudios de la escuela.

Ningún título de los expresados en los párrafos anteriores podrá extenderse en el Salvador sino sólo por la Escuela.

URUGUAY.

EL NUEVO PRESIDENTE DE LA REPÚBLICA.

El día 1° de marzo de 1907 fué elegido Presidente de la República Oriental del Uruguay el Doctor CLAUDIO WILLIMAN, quien tomó posesión de su elevado cargo en ese mismo día.

El nuevo Presidente tiene de 40 á 45 años de edad, y ha prestado á su patria valiosos y meritorios servicios como militar y como hombre de estado.

El Doctor WILLIMAN, después de graduarse de abogado, obtuvo en concurso la cátedra de física en la Universidad de Montevideo, profesorado que desempeñó por espacio de veinticinco años; durante la administración del Presidente CUESTAS le fué ofrecido un ministerio, que rehusó aceptar, y durante los dos años anteriores á su subida al poder estuvo al frente del Ministerio de Gobierno.

RENTAS ADUANERAS DE 1906.

Las rentas percibidas por las aduanas de la República Oriental del Uruguay durante el año de 1906 ascendieron á la cantidad de \$12,897,261, oro, comparada con la de \$11,496,742 recaudada en el año anterior, indicándose así un aumento de \$1,400,519 en 1906.

Antes de 1905 la mayor suma recaudada fué la del 1895, en el que ascendieron á \$10,660,515, oro.

FOMENTO DE LA IMMIGRACIÓN.

Recientemente se ha sometido al Congreso del Uruguay un proyecto de ley que dispone el establecimiento de un hotel para inmigrantes, y en el que se ofrecen terrenos y hospedaje y manutención por quince días á las personas que se deseen inmigrar en la República. También garantiza este proyecto facilidades para obtener trabajo en la República, y transporte gratis hasta los puntos de destino en el interior. Los funcionarios consulares tendrán el deber de hacer propaganda en los centros de emigración de Europa.

REGLAMENTACION DE LA CAZA DE FOCAS.

El Congreso Uruguayo acaba de aprobar una ley que prohíbe la caza de focas en las aguas de la jurisdicción de la República, á menos que las personas que deseen dedicarse á ella estén provistos de la licencia correspondiente, y uno de los fines generales de dicha ley es desallar las riquezas piscatorias del país.

LA COSECHA DE CEREALES Y LINO EN 1905-6.

El Departamento de Ganadería y Agricultura de la República del Uruguay ha dado á luz últimamente los datos estadísticos de la cosecha de cereales y lino correspondiente al año 1905-6. Según dichos

datos las tierras cultivadas se repartieron en la forma siguiente: Trigo, 288,468 hectáreas; maíz, 166,361 hectáreas; otros cereales, 5,353 hectáreas; lino, 18,485 hectáreas.

El área dedicada al trigo aumentó de un modo notable, pues desde el año 1904-5 se añadieron más de 27,000 hectáreas. En cambio, la extensión ocupada por el maíz disminuyó sensiblemente, pues la diferencia en contra de 1905-6, en comparación con el año anterior, es de más de 10,000 hectáreas. La superficie dedicada al lino en 1905-6 ha sido también menor en 1,600 hectáreas á la del año precedente.

Los cereales que además del trigo y del maíz se cultivan, que son la cebada, avena, alpiste, y centeno, cubren pequeña extensión, pero ha ido creciendo hasta alcanzar en el año de que se trata una importancia que nunca tuvo. Desde 1904-5 á 1905-6 se acrecentó en 1,600 hectáreas, ocupadas en su mayor parte por el alpiste.

Apreciando ahora en conjunto el área total cultivada, se ve que en 1905-6 ascendió á 478,667 hectáreas, extensión que excede en 18,000 hectáreas á la del año anterior, cifra que es halagadora, aun cuando pudiera ser mayor.

Los rendimientos medios por hectárea fueron los siguientes: Trigo, 434 kilogramos; maíz, 492 kilogramos; lino, 583 kilogramos; avena, 648 kilogramos; cebada, 675 kilogramos; Alpiste, 569 kilogramos.

VENEZUELA.

COMERCIO EXTERIOR DURANTE 1905-6.

El Ministerio de Hacienda y Crédito Público de la República de Venezuela publicó á fines del año 1906 la "Estadística Mercantil y Marítima" correspondiente al año económico 1905-6, habiéndose tomado de ella los datos que á continuación se detallan, relativos al comercio exterior del país durante el citado ejercicio.

El valor total del intercambio comercial durante 1905-6 ascendió á la cantidad de 125,934,987.54 bolívares, de la cual 44,952,867.66 bolívares fueron por importaciones y 80,982,119.88 bolívares por exportaciones. Como se ve las exportaciones excedieron en valor á las importaciones, en la suma de 36,029,252.22 bolívares. Las importaciones consistieron en toda clase de mercancías, tales como maquinaria, instrumentos para artes y oficios, telas, ropas, muebles, bebidas varias, productos químicos, drogas, medicinas, etc. Las exportaciones fueron en su mayor parte de los siguientes artículos de producción nacional: Café, cacao, ganados vacunos caballar y mular, asfalto, maderas, caucho, concha de mangle, corteza de quina, astas de res, cueros, azúcar, pescado, dividivi, sernambí, algodón,

almidón, alquitrán, balatá, coeos, plátanos, maíz, conchas de nácar, de perla y de carey, euarzo, plumas de garza, perlas finas, oro, medicinas, zarzaparrilla, etc. Los principales artículos exportados fueron: Café, por la cantidad de 37,104,451.75 bolívares; cacao, 14,655,986.45 bolívares; ganado vacuno, 8,992,021 bolívares; cueros, 7,558,648.03 bolívares; balatá, 3,640,594.25 bolívares; oro, 2,987,313.95 bolívares.

Durante el año de que se trata las aduanas de la República recaudaron por derechos arancelarios la suma de 19,480,312.63 bolívares.

Entraron durante ese mismo año, con carga de procedencia extranjera, en los puertos de la República 675 vapores, con 1,593,515 toneladas, y 291 veleros, con 26,503 toneladas; salieron para el exterior con carga de producciones nacionales 714 vapores, con 1,206,626 toneladas, y 421 veleros, con 30,935 toneladas. Las entradas y salidas de mereaderías de cabotaje, en dicho año económico, montaron á la suma de 116,312,961.68 bolívares.

El siguiente cuadro demuestra el origen de las mercancías importadas durante el año de 1905-6 con los valores correspondientes á cada cada país:

Países.	Valor en bolívares.	Países.	Valor en bolívares.
Estados Unidos de América.....	13,585,469.04	Bélgica.....	112,575.00
Gran Bretaña.....	13,385,982.76	Austria-Hungría.....	36,922.20
Alemania.....	8,852,398.37	Cuba.....	20,814.40
Holanda.....	3,094,862.48	Ecuador.....	5,400.00
Francia.....	2,738,806.93	Panamá.....	1,375.00
España.....	2,132,088.98	Total.....	44,952,867.66
Italia.....	965,872.50		

Los países á donde fueron destinadas las exportaciones son los siguientes:

Países.	Valor en bolívares.	Países.	Valor en bolívares.
Estados Unidos de América.....	25,191,270.22	Austria-Hungría.....	113,556.00
Francia.....	20,558,671.10	Bélgica.....	79,278.00
Holanda y colonias.....	11,827,211.00	Panamá.....	41,838.80
Gran Bretaña y colonias.....	6,551,466.81	Marruecos.....	2,259.00
Cuba.....	8,971,650.00	Costa Rica.....	1,789.00
Alemania.....	4,310,862.85	República Dominicana.....	1,700.00
España.....	2,832,509.60	Colombia.....	690.00
Italia.....	302,076.90	Total.....	80,982,119.88
Brasil.....	145,300.00		

LA PRODUCCIÓN Y CONSUMO DE CACAO.

La materia prima que constituye el principal ingrediente del chocolate es la almendra del cacao, planta indígena de las regiones tropicales del Ecuador, Brasil, Venezuela y otros países de la América del Sur. La variedad de cacao de más valor para la preparación del chocolate proviene de Caracas; siguenle en calidad el de Guayaquil, Trini-

dad y Ocaña, y por último el de Manaos y Pará. Cuba y Ceylón producen también cacao de buena calidad, y la subida de los precios de las preparaciones de chocolate ha servido de estímulo para el cultivo de la planta en otras partes del mundo.

Las cifras relativas á la producción y consumo del cacao durante el año 1905 y los cálculos de 1906, basados en las estadísticas del primer semestre, dan los siguientes resultados:

PRODUCCIÓN DE CACAO.

Pais.	1905.	1906.
Santo Tomás (África Occidental).....	<i>Kilogramos.</i> 25,379,320	<i>Kilogramos.</i> 23,500,000
Ecuador.....	21,127,833	24,900,000
Brasil.....	21,000,088	27,400,000
Trinidad.....	20,018,560	15,900,000
Santo Domingo.....	12,784,660	13,700,000
Venezuela.....	11,700,555	11,000,000
Costa de Oro.....	5,665,820	6,100,000
Grenada.....	5,455,600	4,700,000
Ceylón.....	3,542,613	3,800,000
Cuba y Puerto Rico.....	3,000,000	3,000,000
Haití.....	2,343,200	2,500,000
Surinam.....	1,611,851	2,000,000
India Oriental Holandesa.....	1,491,795	1,700,000
Jamaica.....	1,484,509	2,200,000
Antillas Francesas.....	1,200,000	1,400,000
Kamerun y Samoa.....	1,185,400	1,600,000
Santa Lucía.....	700,000	800,000
Dominica.....	598,700	600,000
Congo.....	194,638	200,000
Otros países.....	800,000	1,000,000
Total.....	141,373,142	148,000,000

Los países que consumieron las producciones que anteceden son los siguientes:

Pais.	1905.	1906.
Estados Unidos.....	<i>Kilogramos.</i> 34,958,420	<i>Kilogramos.</i> 35,600,000
Alemania.....	29,663,100	34,200,000
Francia.....	21,747,600	23,250,000
Inglaterra.....	21,106,000	21,300,000
Holanda.....	19,294,850	21,200,000
España.....	6,101,712	6,200,000
Suiza.....	5,218,400	6,400,000
Bélgica.....	3,018,997	3,200,000
Austria-Hungría.....	2,668,500	3,000,000
Rusia.....	2,230,400	2,500,000
Dinamarca.....	1,125,000	1,200,000
Italia.....	971,500	1,100,000
Suecia.....	800,000	1,000,000
Canadá.....	700,000	750,000
Australia.....	600,000	650,000
Noruega.....	493,813	550,000
Portugal.....	138,000	150,000
Finlandia.....	60,000	65,000

El promedio anual de las exportaciones de cacao de Venezuela asciende á 40,000 quintales, siendo sus mercados principales Francia y España. De Trinidad se envían anualmente á los Estados Unidos, Francia y Gran Bretaña, 125,000 quintales, y las exportaciones de Guayaquil son de 100,000 á 200,000 quintales con destino á España

y Alemania. Nueva York, Hamburgo y el Havre son los principales mercados de importación de cacao.

Suiza es el país que fabrica más chocolate, siendo su producción mayor que la de todos los demás países juntos, y sus exportaciones anuales están avaluadas en \$6,000,000. De esta cantidad los Estados Unidos toman anualmente unos \$1,000,000, é Inglaterra más de \$2,000,000. El consumo de chocolate en la República Helvética se calcula en \$2,500,000, siendo la proporción per capita mayor que la de cualquier otro país consumidor.

Las cualidades nutritivas del chocolate como bebida y alimento han sido explotadas extensamente, como también lo han sido los demás productos de la planta del cacao, tales como la manteca de cacao, y otras sustancias semimedicinales.

Cuando la conquista de México por los españoles, los indígenas dijeron que desde tiempo inmemorial la bebida conocida con el nombre de "chocolatl" se extraía de la almendra del cacao, y sus méritos alimenticios fueron prontamente reconocidos, primero por España, y después por Italia y Francia.

LA COSECHA MUNDIAL DE TRIGO.

La "London List" de Beerbohm, correspondiente al mes septiembre de 1906, fija la cantidad total de la producción mundial de trigo, en 1906, en 3,500,800,000 *bushels*. Las estadísticas revisadas que se han publicado recientemente representan esa producción en la suma de 3,499,840,000 *bushels*, la cual se pone en comparación con la de 3,362,560,000 *bushels* producidos en 1905, y el promedio anual de 3,198,000,000 *bushels* para cada uno de los cinco años anteriores á 1906.

En la página 668 se publica un cuadro demostrativo del progreso de la producción mundial de trigo durante los treinta y dos años últimos, indicándose las cantidades en *bushels*. Este cuadro ha sido compilado de cifras publicadas de tiempo en tiempo por la "London List" mencionada.

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SEÑOR DON LUIS FELIPE CAREO, MINISTER OF ECUADOR TO THE UNITED STATES,
APPOINTED MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF ECUADOR.

BOLETIM MENSAL

DA

SECRETARIA INTERNACIONAL DAS REPUBLICAS AMERICANAS,

União Internacional das Republicas Americanas.

VOL. XXIV.

MARÇO DE 1907.

No. 3.

O Director da Secretaria Internacional das Republicas Americanas, procurando dar maior ampliação aos trabalhos dessa instituição, espera contar com a cooperação de todos os que se interessam não só na obra de promover o commercio entre as Republicas Americanas, mas na de desenvolver relações diplomaticas, intellectuaes e sociaes mais estreitas entre ellas. Nutre a esperança de que a imprensa e o povo dos paizes americanos auxiliem quanto possivel a Secretaria no trabalho de promover o commercio, a boa amizade e o conhecimento mutuo. Quaesquer suggestões que forem apresentadas por redactores, homens de profissão, sabios, negociantes ou outras pessoas de representação nas republicas americanas, serão recebidas com prazer e devidamente ponderadas. Si taes suggestões não podem ser adoptadas, não por isso serão menos respeitadas, e podem inspirar outras mais ou menos semelhantes que produzam resultados beneficos.

NOVO PROGRAMMA COM EXIGUOS RECURSOS.

O novo programma da Secretaria organizado pela Terceira Conferencia Internacional Americana do Rio de Janeiro é muito ambicioso e para sua completa realização será necessario mais tempo do que pareceu á primeira vista. Os que acompanham de perto o desenvolvimento e progresso da Secretaria deverão ter paciencia e não esperar immediatamente grandes resultados. Apesar do facto que este programma dá maior ampliação aos trabalhos da Secretaria e determina a criação de uma Secção de Estatistica Commercial, com o consequente accumulo de trabalhos, a Secretaria ainda não dispõe dos recursos necessarios para custear esses novos serviços. A receita

proveniente das quotas com que as diversas Republicas contribuem para a sua manutenção não poderá ser augmentada até que o novo orçamento tenha sido submettido e approvedo não só pelo Conselho Director, mas pelos seus respectivos Governos e Congressos. Isso quer dizer que ha de passar mais um anno antes que se possa conseguir os fundos indispensaveis para fazer face ás crescentes necessidades da instituição.

VALOR PRATICO DOS TRABALHOS DA SECRETARIA.

Para dar idea do valor pratico dos trabalhos da Secretaria, o Director tem grande satisfação em manifestar que dentro dos ultimos sessenta dias, ou desde o inicio da nova administração da Secretaria, mais que uma duzia dos principaes fabricantes e exportadores dos Estados Unidos tem resolvido enviar representantes para os paizes latino-americanos com o fim de estudar cuidadosamente o terreno e estabelecer relações commerciaes mais estreitas com estes paizes. Diversas publicações commerciaes de importancia, taes como "The American Exporter," "The Bankers' Magazine" e outras tem a intenção de publicar, com a cooperação da Secretaria, uma serie de artigos sobre as republicas americanas e discussões especiaes das oportunidades para o emprego de capitaes e para a conquista de novos mercados para os productos manufacturados dos Estados Unidos. A "Munsey's Magazine" vae publicar em breve um artigo preparado pelo Director desta Secretaria e intitulado "New South America," ao passo que a "North American Review" pediu ao Director da Secretaria que escrevesse um artigo sobre o desenvolvimento intellectual da America latina, o qual é presentemente tão pouco apreciado nos Estados Unidos. A este respeito pode-se dizer que, além do Professor WILLIAM R. SHEPHERD, da Universidade de Columbia, cuja missão á America do Sul foi descripta no ultimo numero do BOLETIM, estão actualmente naquella parte do mundo com o mesmo fim de estudar as condições intellectuaes e estabelecer relações pessoaes, o Professor L. S. ROWE, da Universidade de Pennsylvania e o Professor BERNARD MOSES, da Universidade de California.

MUDANÇAS NO BOLETIM.

Os que se interessam especialmente no BOLETIM MENSAL observarão que a Secretaria está procurando fazer a forma deste mais attrahente, tendo feito uma mudança na capa que o torna menos sombrio. Suas paginas serão illustradas com reproducções photographicas de homens notaveis das Republicas Americanas, e o presente numero contem alguns paragrafos editoriaes que tem por

fim pôr o BOLETIM em contacto mais estreito com os seus leitores e chamar-lhes a attenção para os trabalhos que a Secretaria está realizando. A secção ingleza foi collocada antes da secção hespanhola porque ha presentemente grande necessidade de informar o povo dos Estados Unidos, que só conhece o inglez, sobre os recursos, possibilidades, condições e progresso das Republicas suas irmãs da America latina. O conhecimento que em geral têm os latino-americanos das condições dos Estados Unidos é muito maior do que o que têm os norte-americanos respeito das nações do Sul.

PROMOÇÃO DO MINISTRO DO EQUADOR.

A Secretaria apresenta suas felicitações ao Senhor LUIS FELIPE CARBO, Ministro do Equador em Washington, por ter sido promovido ao posto de Ministro das Relações Exteriores em Quito, mas lamenta que isto necessita sua resignação da Comissão de Fiscalização, de que tem sido um membro activo. A Secretaria felicita tambem o Honrado WILLIAMS C. FOX, ex-Director da Secretaria, por ter assumido o posto de Ministro dos Estados Unidos junto ao Governo do Equador. O Ministro CARBO e o Senhor FOX seguiram, juntos, para Quito em meados de Março, devendo já ter chegado ao seu destino.

EDIFICIO PERMANENTE DA SECRETARIA.

Proseguem satisfactoriamente os trabalhos preliminares para a construcção do novo edificio da Secretaria, ou o Templo da Paz, como é denominado pelo Senhor ANDREW CARNEGIE. O sitio escolhido para este edificio é considerado um dos melhores da cidade de Washington. O terreno abrange cerca de cinco acres e está situado á distancia de tres blocos ao sul do edificio em que tuncionam os Departamentos de Estado, Guerra e Marinha, sendo limitado pelas ruas Dezasete, Dezoito, B, C e a Avenida de Virginia. Faz frente, do lado da rua Dezasete, ao parque que se estende por detraz da Casa Branca, tendo defronte de si, do lado da rua B e a Avenida de Virginia, o novo systema de parques projectados ao longo do rio Potomac. Ainda que nesta parte da cidade não se tem realizado todos os melhoramentos projectados, ha de tornar-se, dentro de poucos annos, uma das mais formosas secções da capital. A esquina que occupará o novo edificio é considerada uma das principaes no plano organizado por BURNHAM para o embelezamento da cidade. Nas suas immediações ficarão a estatua ou monumento que se propõe erguer á memoria de Lincoln, e a projectada Ponte Commemorativa de Grant. Espera-se que o plano geral do edificio que será submettido aos architectos para

servir de base na organização dos seus desenhos, esteja prompto antes que este numero do BOLETIM saia do prelo, mas tarde demais para ser publicado.

NOVOS MEMBROS DO CONSELHO DIRECTOR.

A Secretaria dirige seus cumprimentos ao Senhor ENRIQUE C. CREEL, o novo Embaixador do Mexico, e aos Senhores Dr. LUIS MELIAN LAFINUR e Dr. LUIS TOLEDO HERRARTE, os Ministros respectivamente do Uruguay e de Guatemala, pela sua feliz chegada em Washington e por terem sido eleitos membros do Conselho Director, e nutre a esperança de que se empenharão na obra de promover o bem estar e progresso da Secretaria. Todos são homens eminentes na administração dos seus respectivos paizes.

REPRESENTAÇÃO DA SECRETARIA NA EXPOSIÇÃO DE JAMESTOWN.

Proseguem satisfactoriamente os trabalhos de organização da exhibição com que a Secretaria das Republicas Americanas vae concorrer á Exposição de Jamestown. A collecção está ao cargo do Sr. FRANCISCO J. YANES, o competente Secretario da Secretaria, auxiliado pelo Sr. CARLTON FOX, o agente especial.

UMAS PALAVRAS AOS MEMBROS HONORARIOS CORRESPONDENTES.

O Director aproveita esta oportunidade para pedir aos membros Correspondentes da Secretaria nas diversas Republicas que lhe subministrem quaesquer dados concernentes aos seus respectivos paizes que sejam de interesse para serem publicados no BOLETIM.

DISCURSO DO SENHOR JOAQUIM NABUCO, EMBAIXADOR DO BRAZIL.

Na cidade de Buffalo, no dia 20 de Fevereiro de 1907, o Senhor JOAQUIM NABUCO, Embaixador do Brazil, pronunciou um notavel discurso em inglez sobre o assumpto "Lições e Prophecias da Terceira Conferencia Pan-Americana (Lessons and Prophecies of the Third Pan-American Conference)," em que pagou o seguinte eloquente tributo ao Secretario de Estado dos Estados Unidos:

"Como seu Presidente (da Conferencia do Rio de Janeiro) tudo quanto vos posso dizer é que a sua superficie foi tão placida quanto é possível, mas o vosso distincto conterraneo, Mr. BUCHANAN, o chefe da Delegação Americana, que tão habil e silenciosamente trabalhou no recesso das Commissões, vos poderá testemunhar, tenho d'isso a certeza, que o fundo da Conferencia foi tão calmo como a superficie.

Para esta tranquillidade nada contribuiu mais do que a attitude do Secretario de Estado (ELIHU ROOT) como Presidente do Bureau Pan-americano de Washington, quando se tratou dos preliminares da reunião, e do que a sua visita pessoal a séde da Conferencia e a outras capitães da America do Sul. Mr. Root era realmente o representante ideal que este paiz podia mandar em uma missão de tal ordem. A sua sinceridade, a sua applicação, o seu amor á equidade, a altura do seu espirito, o seu eriterio e equilibrio, alliados á sua poderosa intellectualidade, e o que, na mais larga accepção geographica da palavra, pôde ser chamado o seu genuino Americanismo, uma sympathia generosa extrema por todas as nações do nosso continente, não poderiam deixar de produzir entre ellas uma impressão de confiança bastante forte para permanecer e durar por muito tempo após a sua passagem. Elle (Mr. ROOT) caminhou para nós animado com o espirito de um BLAINE, fallando a linguagem de um MARSHALL. Por toda parte as suas palavras foram reebidas como oraculos politicos, estudadas como lições constitucionaes sobre a natureza e a marcha das instituições que tirámos de vós. Com a sua presença, os nossos paizes fiaram certos de que os Secretarios de Estado dos Estados Unidos da America sahem ainda da mesma fôrma que modelou os JEFFERSONS, os MONROES, os WEBSTERS, e os CLAYS. Isto, acima de tudo, garantio o exito da Conferencia do Rio de Janeiro."

REPUBLICA ARGENTINA.

RENDAS INTERNAS EM 1906.

Segundo o relatorio do Collector Geral das Rendas Internas da Republica Argentina, as rendas internas arrecadadas no anno de 1906 foram na importancia de 40,470,574.12 pesos, o que mostra um augmento de 10.8 por cento sobre as de 1905, ou seja um augmento de 21.51 por cento sobre as rendas consignadas no orçamento. As rendas cobradas em 1906 foram distribuidas assim:

	1906.	1905.
	Pesos.	Pesos.
Alcool	16,615,869.84	15,536,123.90
Fumo	16,700,975.20	14,525,981.21
Cerveja	3,051,804.20	2,253,328.29
Phosphoros	2,205,325.98	2,495,655.96
Cartas de jogar	159,324.93	157,884.56
Bebidas artificiaes	7,052.85	11,214.77
Vinhos	69,111.01	66,343.66
Seguros	462,127.56	412,627.03
Remedios privilegiados	677,600.25	537,917.55
Multas	36,380.87	43,309.57
Juros	332,818.65	436,475.03
Venda de publicações officiaes	2,119.56	1,386.06
Direitos de guindastes	34.97	316.13
Direitos de armazenagem	2,816.24	1,325.00
Estradas de rodagem	3,923.45	7,534.87
Emolumentos de naturalização	52,401.19	67,806.00
Varias		82.00

**DESENVOLVIMENTO DAS RELAÇÕES COMMERCIAES COM O
BRAZIL.**

Afim de gosar da tarifa differencial estabelecida pela nova Lei das Tarifas das Alfandegas do Brazil, o Governo da Republica Argentina está providenciando no sentido de reduzir ou supprimir os direitos de importação sobre o café, herva-matte e fumo de procedencia brazileira. A nova lei do Brazil autoriza o Governo a conceder os seguintes abatimentos nos direitos sobre mercadorias ou productos não indigenas ao paiz: 20 por cento nos direitos sobre productos provenientes de paizes que não cobram direitos de importação sobre productos de procedencia brazileira; 10 por cento nos direitos sobre productos importados de paizes que concedem um abatimento de 50 por cento sobre productos brazileiros, e quando taes productos forem importados em navios brazileiros lhes será concedido um abatimento adicional de 5 por cento.

Os tres artigos mencionados como sendo objecto de legislação argentina, não só figuram entre os principaes artigos de exportação do Brazil, mas tambem constituem um factor importante do commercio argentino. Calcula-se que a perda nas rendas que a Argentina soffrerá como resultado desta legislação, será mais que compensada pelo augmento na exportação de cereaes, farinha de trigo e productos de carne para o Brazil.

Durante os cinco annos que terminaram em 1905, os productos argentinos que entraram no Brazil pagaram direitos de importação na importancia de \$7,863,852 ouro, ao passo que os direitos cobrados sobre productos brazileiros que se importaram na Republica Argentina em igual periodo attingiram a \$6,951,583.

SERVIÇO POSTAL E TELEGRAPHICO EM 1906.

Os dados estatisticos do movimento postal e telegraphico da Republica Argentina em 1906, mostram que existem na Republica 2,010 agencias de correio, tendo sido creçadas durante o anno 86 agencias, e supprimidas 4. Foram distribuidas 535,906,474 cartas, ou mais 35,518,611 carias que no anno anterior. Foram expedidas cartas registradas por valor de \$4,511,596 papel, e emittidos saques postaes por valor de \$6,035,733.25. Os saques internacionaes que se emittiram durante o anno foram na importancia de \$244,693.44 papel, e os pagos foram na importancia de \$279,848.34. Os vales postaes emittidos importaram em \$770,436 papel. O movimento das encomendas postaes na repartição central foi de 289,171 volumes. O numero dos empregados foi de 8,586.

A extensão total da rede telegraphica em 31 de Dezembro de 1906 era de 53,157 kilometros, abrangendo uma area de 24,356 kilometros. O numero de telegrammas transmittidos foi de 9,413,014.

A renda arrecadada pela Repartição foi de \$9,130,000 (moeda nacional), correspondendo \$7,061,561 ao serviço postal e \$2,068,439 ao serviço telegraphico. Em 1905 a renda proveniente destes serviços importou em \$8,030,852, verificando-se, portanto, um augmento de \$1,099,148 em 1906.

INDUSTRIA DE CARNES CONGELADAS EM 1906.

As exportações de carnes congeladas da Republica Argentina realizadas durante o anno de 1906, foram as seguintes: Carneiros e ovelhas congelados, 2,951,812; quartos de boi congelados, 1,576,833, e quartos de boi resfriados, 455,479. Em 1905 foram exportados 3,468,043 carneiros congelados, 1,507,995 quartos de boi congelados e 426,002 quartos de boi resfriados.

Diz-se que a industria de carnes congeladas da Republica Argentina está passando por uma crise e que o povo não se mostra favoravel ao imposto que o Governo da Provincia de Buenos Aires resolveu estabelecer sobre cada rez abatida.

MOVIMENTO DE IMMIGRAÇÃO EM 1906.

Segundo os dados estatisticos publicados pelo Director do Serviço de Immigração da Republica Argentina, o numero de immigrants que entraram no paiz durante o anno de 1906, foi o maior jamais registrado. Em 1906 entraram no porto de Buenos Aires 366,309 immigrants e sahiram 164,145, o que deixa um saldo favoravel de 202,164 pessoas.

Os immigrants por nacionalidades foram discriminados assim: Italianos, 127,578; hespanhóes, 79,287; russos, 17,424; syriacos, 7,177; austriacos, 4,277; francezes, 3,698; allemães, 2,178; brittanicos, 1,690; montenegros, 1,081; gregos, 945; portuguezes, 885; brazileiros, 608; suissos, 503, e outras nacionalidades em pequenas quantidades. A Repartição não teve difficuldade em localizar esses immigrants pelas diversas provincias.

INDUSTRIA DOS PHOSPHOROS.

Segundo o relatório do Chefe da Secção de Industrias do Departamento da Agricultura da Republica Argentina, existem nesta Republica dez fabricas de phosphoros, as quaes empregam mais de 3,500 operarios e teem um capital total de cerca de 5,000,000 *pesos*. A renda proveniente do imposto sobre essa industria importa em mais de 2,000,000 *pesos* annualmente, sendo de 2,512,278 *pesos* o producto desse imposto em 1905 e de 2,263,326 *pesos* o producto em 1906.

O effeito que essa industria produz sobre as outras empresas do paiz evidencia-se do facto de que as fabricas de phosphoros da Republica empregam mais de 700 toneladas de estearina por anno; que

gastam mais de 500,000 *pesos* por anno por caixinhas e trabalhos lithographicos, e que empregam algodão nacional para as mechas das "cerillas" ou velinhas de cera.

Esses estabelecimentos pagam direitos de importação de 5 por cento sobre tecidos elasticos, e de 28 por cento e mais sobre productos chimicos, taes como chlorato de potassio, gommas, colla, etc.

BOLIVIA.

RENDAS ADUANEIRAS, SEGUNDO TRIMESTRE DE 1906.

Dados officiaes publicados em Dezembro de 1906, mostram que as rendas arrecadadas pelas alfandegas da Republica durante o segundo trimestre de 1906, importaram em 1,053,628.39 *bolivianos*, assim distribuidos, por alfandegas:

	Bolivianos.
Antofagasta.....	582, 114. 22
Arica.....	14, 705. 65
La Paz e Pelechucho.....	395, 444. 23
Tarija.....	15, 653. 05
Utuni.....	25, 866. 60
Puerto Suarez.....	2, 898. 73
Oruro.....	16, 945. 91
Total.....	1, 053, 628. 39

IMPORTAÇÃO DE PRATA EM BARRAS EM 1906.

A Casa da Moeda da Republica da Bolivia publicou ultimamente os seguintes dados estatisticos relativos ás importações de prata em barra realizadas em 1906:

Mez.	Quantidade.	Valor.
	<i>Kilogrammas.</i>	<i>Bolivianos.</i>
Janeiro.....	703, 755	34, 487. 73
Fevereiro.....	710, 648	32, 091. 44
Marco.....	751, 035	33, 900. 23
Abril.....	385, 030	17, 376. 63
Maió.....	830, 265	37, 491. 34
Junho.....	427, 324	19, 304. 80
Julho.....	627, 065	26, 307. 81
Agosto.....	521, 407	23, 545. 16
Setembro.....	315, 627	14, 259. 04
Outubro.....	613, 646	28, 156. 13
Novembro.....	407, 187	18, 755. 71
Dezembro.....	334, 985	15, 438. 94
Total.....	6, 687, 974	303, 115. 16

EXPORTAÇÃO DE PRODUCTOS MINERAES PELA ALFANDEGA DE POTOSÍ EM 1906.

A quantidade total de estanho exportada pela alfandega de Potosí no anno de 1906 foi de 132,509.43 quintaes, sendo de 356,276.32 *bolivianos* o producto dos direitos de exportação. As exportações de

prata pagaram direitos na importancia de 1,606.03 *bolivianos*, o que eleva á somma de 357,882.35 *bolivianos* a receita proveniente de productos mineraes.

BRAZIL.

RENDA DAS ALFANDEGAS EM 1906.

A receita das alfandegas da União elevou-se em 1906 á 247,413: 380\$000 reis, sendo em ouro 84,960: 996\$000 reis e em papel 162,452 391\$000 reis.

Durante o anno de 1905, a renda das alfandegas foi de 239,689: 327\$000 reis, a saber; em ouro 53,775: 501\$000 reis e em papel 185,913: 826\$000 reis, tendo no exercicio de 1906 um augmento de 7,724: 059\$000 reis.

A renda da exportação do territorio do Acre foi de 9,177: 815\$000 reis em 1906, e de 8,177: 975\$000 reis em 1905, ou mais 999: 840\$000 reis.

CHILE.

MOVIMENTO DO PORTO DE VALPARAISO EM 1906.

Segundo dados estatisticos o movimento do porto de Valparaiso no Chile durante o anno de 1906 foi o seguinte:

Entraram 1,030 navios a vapor, com 1,728,381 toneladas de carga, e 181 navios a vela, com 251,482 toneladas; total, 1,231 navios, com 1,979,863 toneladas.

Sahiram durante o anno 1,048 navios a vapor, com 1,706,681 toneladas, e 172 navios a vela, com 259,488 toneladas, o que perfaz o total de 1,220 navios, com 1,966,169 toneladas.

ESTRADA DE FERRO DE SANTIAGO A ARICA.

Um projecto de lei foi apresentado ao Congresso Chileno em Dezembro de 1906 relativo á construcção da Estrada de Ferro Longitudinal de Santiago a Arica. A linha de Santiago a Arica tem uma extensão de mais ou menos 2,353 kilometros, a que se deve juntar os 26 kilometros do ramal que se vae construir de Ligua a Papudo, o que perfaz uma extensão total de 2,379 kilometros. Estão actualmente em trafego 390 kilometros desta linha, e 149 kilometros estão em via de construcção, restando 1,840 kilometros para serem construidos.

Este projecto de lei consta de seis artigos, e é como se segue:

“ARTIGO 1º. O Presidente da Republica fica por este autorizado a celebrar um contracto, dentro do prazo de tres annos e por uma

somma estipulada, para o estudo, construcção e exploração das vias-ferreas que liguem a cidade de Ligua ao porto de Papudo e ao de Arica. A linha até Copiapo deverá ser em trafego dentro de cinco annos.

“ART. 2º. O custo total destas estradas não deverá exceder de £7,500,000, e será pago com um fundo de amortização cumulativo de não menos de $\frac{1}{2}$ por cento por anno.

“Emquanto o preço estipulado não fôr pago os contractantes deverão explorar as estradas de ferro por sua conta, devendo as tairifas ser approvadas pelo Governo, e gozando da garantia de juros de 6 por cento ao anno.

“ART. 3º. Os contractantes poderão arrendar as vias-ferreas entre Ligua e Chanaral, pelo prazo concedido para a construcção e exploração das estradas de ferro de que trata o artigo 1 .

“As tarifas deverão ser submettidas á aprovação do Governo.

“ART. 4º. O Presidente da Republica fica autorizado para dentro do prazo de um anno celebrar um contracto para a construcção das estradas de ferro de Curico a Llico e de Del Arbol a Pichilem, não devendo exceder de \$7,500,000 o custo da primeira, e de \$2,500,000 o da segunda.

“ART. 5º. Os terrenos privados ou municipaes que fôrem necessarios para a construcção das referidas estradas de ferro, suas estações e dependencias, de accordo com os planos approvados pelo Presidente da Republica, serão declarados de utilidade publica.

“A expropriação será feita de accordo com a lei de 18 de Junho de 1857, e os primeiros passos deverão ser tomados dentro do prazo de cinco annos.

“ART. 6º. Um credito de \$3,000,000 está aberto para occorrer ás despesas com a expropriação de terrenos, inspecção technica e outras despesas das vias ferreas de que tratam os artigos anteriores, e um credito de \$300,000 para o estudo de portos.”

COLOMBIA.

ESTRADAS DE FERRO.

Segundo dados estatisticos publicados no “Diario Oficial” de 29 de Agosto de 1906, a extensão das vias-ferreas da Republica foi a seguinte:

	Kilometros.
Antioquia	58
Bolivar.....	28
Cartagena.....	105
Cauca.....	37
Cucuta.....	70
La Dorada.....	33

	Kilometros.
Girardot.....	78
Norte.....	50
Sabana.....	40
Santa Marta.....	67
Sul.....	29
Tolima.....	22
Total.....	617

CONCESSÕES PARA A FABRICAÇÃO DO ALCOOL DESNATURADO.

O Presidente da Republica da Colombia approvou em 27 de Agosto e 22 de Outubro de 1906 dous contractos concedendo o privilegio exclusivo do fabrico e venda de alcool desnatuado para ser empregado como agente productor de luz, de força e de calor, ou para outros fins industriaes.

A primeira concessão foi feita ao Senhor CHARLES J. EDER e é limitada ao Departamento de Cauca, e a outra concessão foi outorgada ao Senhor LEO J. KOPP e outros senhores e abrange o Departamento de Cundinamarca e o Districto Federal.

As duas concessões são pelo prazo de cinco annos contados de 1º de Janeiro de 1907, e o preço maximo do artigo é fixado em 18 centavos ouro por litro.

CUBA.

RENDAS ADUANEIRAS ARRECADADAS EM 1906.

Segundo os dados estatisticos ultimamente publicados pelo Departamento da Fazenda da Republica de Cuba, foram arrecadadas pelas diversas alfandegas da Republica durante o anno de 1906, rendas na importancia total de \$25,090,084.05, contra \$25,258,005.44 em 1905, o que accusa uma diminuição de \$69,910.19. O seguinte quadro mostra as rendas, discriminadas por mezes:

Janeyro.....	\$2,395,296.25	Agosto.....	\$2,159,197.54
Fevereiro.....	2,240,081.70	Setembro.....	1,501,388.95
Março.....	2,462,204.54	Outubro.....	1,720,145.71
Abril.....	2,006,211.58	Novembro.....	2,009,085.76
Maió.....	2,419,977.97	Dezembro.....	2,098,613.87
Junho.....	1,951,724.31		
Julho.....	2,126,155.87	Total.....	25,090,084.05

EQUADOR.

COMMERCIO EXTERIOR EM 1905.

Segundo dados estatisticos ultimamente publicados, o movimento da importação da Republica do Equador para o anno de 1905 foi por valor de 15,733,891 *sucres*, e o da exportação por valor de 18,565,668 *sucres*.

No anno anterior a importação foi por valor de 15,338,170 *sucres*, contra 11,069,814 *sucres* em 1903, e a exportação foi por valor de 23,284,193 *sucres*, contra 18,626,354 *sucres* em 1903.

O augmento havido na importação em 1904, em comparação com a de 1903, deve-se principalmente ás avultadas importações de tecidos de algodão, lã e seda, machinas, ferragens, calçado, productos alimenticios, porcellana e vidro, roupa e velas.

ESTADOS UNIDOS.

COMMERCIO COM OS PAIZES LATINO-AMERICANOS.

RELAÇÃO MENSAL DAS IMPORTAÇÕES E EXPORTAÇÕES.

O quadro dado na pagina 649 é extrahido da relação compilada pelo Chefe da Repartição de Estatistica do Departamento do Commercio e Trabalho, mostrando o commercio entre os Estados Unidos e os paizes latino-americanos. A relação corresponde ao mez de Janeiro de 1907, com uma relação comparativa para o mez correspondente do anno anterior, assim como para os sete mezes findos em Janeiro de 1907, comparados com egual periodo de 1906. Deve-se explicar que os algarismos das varias alfandegas, mostrando as importações e exportações de um só mes, não se recebem no Departamento do Thesouro até quasi o dia 20 do mez seguinte, e perde-se algum tempo necessariamente em sua compilação e impressão. Por conseguinte, as estatisticas para o mez de Janeiro, por exemplo, não são publicadas até os primeiros dias de Março.

COMMERCIO EXTERIOR EM JANEIRO DE 1907.

Os dados estatisticos publicados pela Repartição de Estatistica dos Estados Unidos sobre o commercio exterior no mez de Janeiro e para os primeiros sete mezes de 1907, accusam accrescimos nas importações e exportações de productos manufacturados e materias primas, comparadas com as dos periodos correspondentes do anno anterior. O valor total dos generos importados durante os sete mezes de 1907 foi de \$809,740,176, contra \$695,724,641 em 1906, ao passo que as exportações nos dous periodos em comparação foram por valor de \$1,129,709,062 e \$1,056,624,825, respectivamente. O valor da importação no mez de Janeiro de 1907 foi de \$126,586,934, e o da exportação foi de \$189,306,356, contra \$106,521,526 e \$170,603,053, respectivamente, em egual mez de 1906.

EXPORTAÇÃO DE ARTIGOS MANUFACTURADOS EM 1906.

Segundo dados organizados pela Repartição de Estatística, o valor dos productos manufacturados que se exportaram durante o anno de 1906 foi de \$719,000,000 contra \$571,410,497 em 1905. O valor total dos productos exportados durante o exercicio findo em Junho foi de \$2,403,976,551, dos quaes \$1,717,953,382 correspondem a productos nacionaes e \$686,023,169 ás manufacturas.

O seguinte quadro mostra a exportação de productos nacionaes para os diversos paizes durante o exercicio findo, e a relação por cento entre as manufacturas e as exportações totaes:

PAIZES.	Exportação de productos nacionaes.	Exportação de manufacturas.	Porcentagem de manufacturas.
Reino Unido.....	\$578,023,505	\$133,459,935	23.09
Alemanha.....	232,403,778	55,632,220	23.93
Canadá.....	146,175,015	90,385,933	61.90
Francia.....	96,453,755	30,002,357	31.11
Os Paizes Baixos.....	95,197,392	43,431,231	45.62
Mexico.....	57,418,646	40,406,657	70.38
Belgica.....	49,208,063	15,132,479	30.76
Italia.....	47,362,491	12,723,262	26.87
Cuba.....	46,377,277	23,624,220	55.25
Imperio Chinez.....	43,660,764	41,812,222	95.98
Japão.....	37,959,290	21,318,797	56.17
Republica Argentina.....	32,575,959	32,120,383	98.00
Australasia Inglesa.....	28,036,236	25,674,635	88.74
Dinamarca.....	22,902,135	3,372,633	14.72
Espanha.....	19,091,070	2,294,236	12.02
Russia.....	18,756,098	9,188,474	49.00
Austria-Hungria.....	14,764,131	6,356,741	43.06
Brazil.....	14,422,089	11,960,315	83.15
Panamá.....	12,410,168	10,069,715	81.14
Africa britannica.....	11,699,508	8,421,805	71.98
As Antilhas Inglesas.....	9,616,065	3,404,307	35.40
Chile.....	8,657,723	7,905,391	85.53
Suecia.....	7,435,051	3,201,778	43.06
Hongkong.....	7,032,833	2,089,184	29.70
Nortuega.....	6,012,026	1,324,480	22.03
As Phillipinas.....	5,458,867	3,759,688	68.87
GRANDES DIVISÕES.			
Europa.....	1,189,254,885	318,503,047	26.78
America do Norte.....	294,546,176	182,121,776	61.83
Asia.....	104,804,873	78,530,251	74.93
America do Sul.....	74,745,589	64,328,906	86.06
Oceania.....	35,060,348	29,711,707	84.74
Africa.....	19,541,511	12,827,488	65.64
Total geral.....	1,717,953,382	686,023,169	39.93

As exportações de manufacturas realizadas durante o anno de 1906 foram de 41 por cento do total contra 35.73 por cento em 1905.

MEXICO.

EXPORTAÇÃO DE PRODUCTOS AGRICOLAS EM 1905-6.

A comparação da estatística da exportação de productos agricolas do Mexico nos exercicios de 1904-5 e 1905-6, mostra diferenças para mais e para menos nos seguintes artigos:

Accusaram augmento no anno findo os seguintes productos:

	Pesos.
Café.....	31, 841. 65
Borracha.....	1, 671, 321. 00
Gomma elastico.....	73, 056. 92
Feijão.....	91, 152. 72
Fructas.....	72, 559. 58
Ervilhas hespanholas.....	707, 314. 25
Guayule.....	117, 026. 00
Henequen.....	48, 190. 38
Ixtle.....	172, 175. 33
Baunilha.....	1, 871, 721. 98
Artigos diversos.....	479, 221. 19
Gado.....	122, 517. 00
Couros não curtidos.....	1, 143, 555. 09
Farinha de trigo e massa de caroço de algodão.....	3, 892. 00
Chapés de palma.....	233, 478. 29
Productos diversos.....	155, 769. 91

Accusaram diminuição em 1905-6 os seguintes productos:

	Pesos.
Divi-divi.....	38, 179. 00
<i>Caballuna</i>	107, 774. 00
Madeiras.....	315, 853. 75
Milho.....	217, 986. 50
Pau de amoreira.....	2, 219. 13
Pau campeche.....	156, 128. 71
<i>Zacaton</i>	139, 494. 00
Folha de fumo.....	509, 097. 94
Productos animaes diversos.....	47, 465. 97
Assucar.....	5, 043, 210. 76
Corla de henequen.....	41, 770. 00
Fumo manufacturado.....	42, 115. 75

O valor total dos productos agricolas exportados no anno de 1905-6, foi de 78,429,623.33 pesos, contra 78,216,473.34 pesos em 1904-5.

MERCADO DO HENEQUEN EM 1906.

A Camara de Commercio de Merida pediu a "Secretaria de Communicações" do Governo do Mexico, que expedisse instruções aos consules mexicanos, recommendando-lhes que colhessem informações sobre a possibilidade de conquistar novos mercados para a fibra do henequen. O que se quer é obter novos mercados não só para a fibra, mas tambem para as manufacturas desta. As possibilidades da Republica Argentina, Inglaterra e Japão como mercados consumidores já foram estudadas.

Durante o anno de 1906, foram exportados de Progreso 597,966 fardos de henequen, e de Campeche 28,819 fardos, o que perfaz o total de 626,785 fardos. Desta quantidade, 595,024 fardos foram com

destino aos Estados Unidos, e 22,196 fardos com destino a Canadá, sendo o restante distribuido, em proporção decrescente entre Cuba, Inglaterra, Allemanha, Belgica, França, Italia, Hespanha e Austria.

Os cultivadores e fabricantes de henequen não só empregam os processos mais aperfeiçoados em sua preparação, mas tambem estão estudando cuidadosamente as qualidades de outras fibras, com o fim de aproveitá-las industrialmente.

RENDAS ADUANEIRAS, JANEIRO DE 1907.

As rendas arrecadadas pelas diversas alfandegas da Republica durante o mez de Janeiro de 1907, foram na importancia total de \$4,552,524.91, correspondendo \$4,446,052.23 aos direitos de importação, e \$106,472.63 aos direitos de exportação.

RENDAS POSTAES EM NOVEMBRO DE 1906.

Segundo o informe do Director Geral dos Correios, as rendas provenientes do serviço postal da Republica do Mexico no mez de Novembro de 1906, foram na importancia de \$317,008.52, comparadas com \$288,087.16 em igual mez de 1905, o que accusa um augmento de \$26,921.36

As rendas provenientes deste ramo do serviço publico nos cinco mezes que terminaram em Novembro de 1906, foram na importancia de \$1,597,934.86, contra \$1,461,993.74 em igual periodo de 1905, ou seja um augmento de \$135,941.12, ou 9.30 por cento.

DEPOSITO DE AZOUGUE.

Diz-se que no Estado de Jalisco, Mexico, está situado o maior deposito de azougue no mundo. Em 1905, esta propriedade foi adquirida pelos Srs. LAWSON e PAGE, os quaes installaram grandes fornos para a preparação do mercurio.

"El Economista Mexicano" de 2 de Fevereiro de 1907, commentando sobre o desenvolvimento da industria mineira naquelle paiz, diz que a exploração barata do azougue constitue um dos factores mais importantes no desenvolvimento das minas de ouro e prata pelo processo do cyanureto de potassio.

Os Srs. LAWSON e PAGE já construíram um estabelecimento de extração pelo processo do cyanureto, e os trituradores e outras machinas necessarias estão já encommendados.

MINAS DE COBRE.

Segundo dados estatísticos publicados pelo Ministerio de Melhoramentos, existem actualmente na Republica 796 minas de cobre, as quaes são distribuidas pelos diferentes Estados assim:

Jalisco.....	302	Tamaulipas.....	11
Sonora.....	234	Coahuila.....	5
Michoacan.....	95	Oaxaca.....	5
Baixa California.....	65	Puebla.....	5
Chihuahua.....	53	Hidalgo.....	5
Durango.....	51	Guanajuato.....	4
Aguascalientes.....	49	Mexico.....	3
Guerrero.....	44	Nuevo León.....	3
Sinaloa.....	25	Tepic.....	2
Zacatecas.....	14		
San Luis Potosí.....	14	Total.....	796
Colima.....	12		

NICARAGUA.

AUGMENTO DO PREÇO DAS TERRAS PUBLICAS.

Um decreto promulgado pelo Presidente da Republica de Nicaragua em 14 de Dezembro de 1906 estabelece um augmento de 50 por cento sobre o preço das terras publicas como estabelecido pelo decreto de 28 de Julho de 1903.

Eis o texto do decreto:

“O Presidente da Republica, considerando que o preço fixado por lei pelas terras devolutas é muito baixo e por conseguinte não está em proporção com o desenvolvimento que as industrias agricolas, commerciaes e de transportes tem attingido no paiz, nem com as despesas que taes empresas tem occasionado á Administração Publica, decreta:

“ARTIGO 1º. A partir de 1º de Janeiro de 1907, o preço das terras devolutas como fixado pelo decreto de 28 de Julho de 1903, será augmentado de 50 por cento.

“ART. 2º. O pagamento das ditas terras será feito do modo seguinte: Dous terços em moeda corrente e um terço em documentos de credito publico.

“ART. 3º. Todas as terras que até a data não foram pagas no Theouro Nacional, estão comprehendidas neste decreto.”

Uma emenda feita á Lei de Terras da Republica tambem estabelece que o preço estabelecido por terras vendidas para fins de cultura ou de criação será augmentado. Fica tambem estabelecido que o preço de terras florestaes que produzem madeiras de marcenaria ou de tinturaria, borracha ou outras substancias resinosas, será augmentado de um dollar por hectare.

PARAGUAY.

NOVA LEI DO IMPOSTO DO SELLO.

A nova lei do imposto do sello da Republica do Paraguay, promulgada em 8 de Dezembro de 1906, abroga a de 6 de Outubro de 1896, e dispõe que as rendas provenientes desta fonte terão o seguinte destino: 35 por cento para as despesas geraes da Republica; 25 por cento para a construcção de um edificio para o Supremo Tribunal, e 25 por cento para a construcção de edificios para escolas publicas.

ADIAMENTO DA EXPOSIÇÃO AGRICOLA.

A Exposição Agricola do Paraguay que deve realizar-se em Assumpção, foi adiada até os fins do mez de Março de 1907, em consequencia da situação difficil em que se acham as industrias do paiz, como resultado da invasão dos gafanhotos e a prolongada secca, e a perturbação havida na situação politica do paiz durante o anno de 1906.

Machinas destinadas á exposição serão recebidas até o dia 28 de Fevereiro de 1907. As machinas mais geralmente procuradas nos mercados do Paraguay são as seguintes: machinas para o fabrico de queijo, manteiga e para a preparação do café; descaroçadores de algodão; pequenos moinhos de farinha de trigo; machinas para o fabrico de amido; machinas para fibras; machinas de limpar arroz e serras.

SALVADOR.

SUBVENÇÃO A UMA COMPANHIA DE NAVEGAÇÃO ALLEMÃ.

O "Diario Oficial" da Republica de Salvador, em sua edição de 10 de Janeiro de 1907, publica o texto de um contracto celebrado entre o Governo e a linha de navegação allemã "Kosmos," e approvado pelo Presidente em 8 de Janeiro, em virtude do qual a Companhia recebe uma subvenção de 500 *pesos* por mez.

Pelos termos do contracto, a Companhia obriga-se a fazer duas viagens por mez; a conceder um abatimento de 50 por cento nas tarifas para o transporte do pessoal do exercito e material de guerra entre os portos da Republica, quer em tempo de paz ou de guerra; a transportar gratuitamente o Presidente da Republica e os Secretarios de Estado entre os portos da America Central, Mexico e o Estado da California; a conceder transporte gratuito entre os portos da Republica aos inspectores e empregados das alfandegas.

Este contracto continuará em vigor por um periodo de dous annos, a menos que, quatro mezes antes de terminar o referido prazo, uma das partes contractantes tenha notificado á outra o seu desejo de terminal-o.

PROPAGANDA DO CAFÉ.

O "Diario Oficial" de 12 de Janeiro de 1907, publica o texto de um decreto Executivo do Governo de Salvador, autorizando o Consul Geral da Republica em San Francisco, a pagar á "Salvador Coffee Company" a somma de \$200, ouro, por mez para fazer a propaganda do café de Salvador.

URUGUAY.

COLHEITA DOS CEREAEES E DO LINHO EM 1905-6.

Segundo dados publicados recentemente pelo Departamento da Industria Pastoral e Agricultura sobre a colheita dos cereaes e do linho no anno de 1905-6, a area sob cultivo foi a seguinte: Trigo, 288,468 hectares; milho, 166,361 hectares; outros cereaes, 5,353 hectares, e linho, 18,485 hectares.

A area consagrada ao trigo excedeu á do anno de 1904-5, em 27,000 hectares, ao passo que a area cultivada com milho mostra uma diminuição de mais de 10,000 hectares, e a area consagrada ao linho uma diminuição de 1,600 hectares.

A area consagrada ao cultivo de cevada, aveia, sementes para passaros e centeio, augmentou consideravelmente durante o anno de 1905-6, sendo a maior jamais registrada. O augmento desta area foi de 1,600 hectares, sendo a maior parte cultivada em sementes para passaros.

A area total sob cultivo durante o anno em revista foi de 478,667 hectares, ou mais 18,000 hectares que no anno anterior.

A producção por hectare foi a seguinte: Trigo, 434 kilogrammas; milho, 492 kilogrammas; linho, 583 kilogrammas; aveia, 648 kilogrammas; cevada, 675 kilogrammas; sementes para passaros, 569 kilogrammas.

DIREITO ADDICIONAL DE IMPORTAÇÃO.

O "Boletim Bi-mensal" da Camara do Commercio de Montevidéo, em uma edição recente, publica o texto de uma lei uruguaya, supprimindo os emolumentos cobrados de accordo com a lei de 12 de Maio de 1906, pela legalisação das facturas. Esta lei estabelece um direito adicional de um meio por cento sobre o valor dos artigos importados na Republica, com excepção do gado em pé, artigos destinados a

navios de guerra, artigos em transito, assim como os que entram livres de direitos em virtude de leis especiaes.

A tabella dos emolumentos consulares foi publicada no **BOLETIM MENSAL**, em sua edição de Novembro de 1906.

VENEZUELA.

MOVIMENTO COMMERCIAL EM 1905-6.

Os seguintes dados são extrahidos da "Estatistica Mercantil e Maritima" para o exercicio de 1905-6, publicada recentemente pelo Departamento da Fazenda e Credito Publico de Venezuela:

O commercio exterior da Republica durante o exercicio de 1905-6 foi por valor de 125,934,987.54 *bolivares*. O valor da importação foi de 44,952,867.66 *bolivares*, e o da exportação foi de 80,982,119.88 *bolivares*, verificando-se, por conseguinte, um saldo a favor do paiz de 36,029,252.22 *bolivares*. As importações consistiam de mercadorias diversas, taes como machinas, aparelhos e instrumentos, tecidos, roupa, moveis, bebidas, productos alimenticios, productos chimicos, drogas, remedios, etc. Os generos que tiveram maior sahida foram os seguintes: Café, cacáo, gado, cavallos, mulos, asphalto, maderias, borracha da India, quina, casca de mangueira, chifres, couros, assucar, peixe, madreperola, concha de tartaruga, dividivi, sernamby, algodão, alcatrão, balatá, quartzo, coco, bananas, milho, pennas de garça perolas, ouro, remedios, sarsaparillia, etc. O valor dos principaes artigos exportados foi o seguinte: Café, 37,104,451.75 *bolivares*; cacáo, 14,655,986.45 *bolivares*; gado, 8,992,021 *bolivares*; couros e pelles, 7,558,648.03 *bolivares*; balatá, 3,640,594.25 *bolivares*; ouro, 2,987,313.95 *bolivares*.

As rendas arrecadadas pelas diversas alfandegas da Republica durante o anno em revista foram na importancia de 19,480,312.63 *bolivares*.

Entraram nos diversos portos da Republica durante o anno em revista 675 navios a vapor, de 1,593,515 toneladas, e 291 navios a vela de 26,503 toneladas; sahiram 714 navios a vapor, arqueando 1,206,626 toneladas, e 421 navios a vela, arqueando 30,935 toneladas.

O commercio de cabotagem foi por valor de 116,312,961.68 *bolivares*. As importações por paizes de origem foram as seguintes:

Paizes de origem.	Valor.	Paizes de origem.	Valor.
	<i>Bolivares.</i>		<i>Bolivares.</i>
Estados Unidos da America.....	13,585,469.04	Belgica.....	112,875.00
Grã Bretanha.....	13,385,982.76	Austria-Hungria.....	36,922.50
Imperio Allemão.....	8,852,396.37	Cuba.....	20,814.40
Os Paizes Baixos.....	3,094,862.48	Ecuador.....	5,400.00
França.....	2,738,806.93	Panamá.....	1,375.00
Espanha.....	2,152,088.98		
Italia.....	965,872.50	Total.....	44,962,867.66

O seguinte quadro mostra a exportação por paizes de destino:

Paizes de destino.	Valor.	Paizes de destino.	Valor.
	<i>Bolivares.</i>		<i>Bolivares.</i>
Estados Unidos da America.....	25,191,270.22	Austria-Hungria.....	113,556.00
França.....	20,538,671.10	Belgica.....	79,278.00
Os Paizes Baixos e suas possessões	11,827,211.00	Panamá.....	41,838.80
Grã Bretanha e suas possessões...	6,551,466.81	Morocco.....	2,259.00
Cuba.....	8,971,650.00	Costa Rica.....	1,789.00
Imperio Alemão.....	4,310,862.85	Republica Dominicana.....	1,700.00
Espanha.....	2,882,509.00	Colombia.....	680.00
Italia.....	302,673.99		
Brazil.....	145,300.00	Total.....	80,982,119.88

1. 21. 1888



SEÑOR DR. DON LUIS TOLEDO HERRARTE, THE NEW MINISTER OF GUATEMALA TO THE UNITED STATES.

BULLETIN MENSUEL

DU

BUREAU INTERNATIONAL DES RÉPUBLIQUES AMÉRICAINES,

Union Internationale des Républiques Américaines.

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No. 3.

Dans ses efforts pour l'agrandissement et l'extension du travail du Bureau International des Républiques Américaines, le Directeur de cette Institution compte sur la coopération de toutes les personnes qui s'intéressent non seulement à l'accroissement du commerce parmi les Républiques Latines-Américaines, mais aussi au développement de relations diplomatiques intellectuelles et sociales plus suivies. Il espère que la presse et les habitants des Républiques du continent américain aideront le Bureau de tout leur pouvoir pour le progrès du commerce international américain, la bonne entente et la connaissance mutuelle. On recevra avec le plus grand plaisir toute espèce de communications venant de rédacteurs de journaux, d'hommes professionnels, de savants, d'hommes d'affaires et d'autres personnes prééminentes prises dans la vie politique ou dans la vie privée. Si on ne peut suivre à la lettre toutes les idées qui seront suggérées, on en tiendra compte dans la mesure du possible et elles pourront servir de point de départ pour d'autres efforts pouvant donner de bons résultats.

NOUVEAU PROGRAMME A EXECUTER AVEC DES RESSOURCES FINANCIÈRES TRÈS RESTREINTES.

Le nouveau programme tracé pour le Bureau par la dernière Conférence Pan-Américaine tenue à Rio de Janeiro, couvre un champ très vaste et sa mise à exécution d'une manière complète demandera beaucoup plus de temps qu'on n'avait d'abord pensé. Il faut que ceux qui s'intéressent à l'accroissement et au progrès du Bureau prennent patience et aussi qu'ils ne s'attendent pas immédiatement à voir de grands résultats. Bien que, dans ce programme, on ait pris

des dispositions pour l'agrandissement et l'extension du travail qui s'y fait et aussi pour l'établissement d'un Bureau de Statistiques, on n'a mentionné dans les prévisions budgétaires annuelles, aucune augmentation permettant d'avoir de nouveaux employés, le personnel du Bureau étant déjà débordé. Au reste, il sera impossible de demander aux différentes Républiques faisant partie du Bureau d'augmenter la somme d'argent destinée au maintien de cette institution avant que le nouveau budget ne soit soumis et approuvé, non seulement par le Conseil d'Administration du Bureau, mais aussi par les Gouvernements respectifs de ses membres et le Congrès. Il faut donc qu'une autre année s'écoule avant de voir l'augmentation des sommes destinées au maintien du Bureau dont le travail devient tous les jours de plus en plus important.

ÉDIFICE PERMANENT POUR LE BUREAU.

On pousse avec la plus grande activité les préparatifs pour la construction d'un bâtiment pour le Bureau, ou Temple de la Paix, ainsi que l'appelle Monsieur CARNEGIE. On a acheté pour cet édifice un des plus beaux emplacements de la ville de Washington, un square contenant cinq acres environ, borné par les rues 17 et 18, B et C et l'Avenue de Virginie; il se trouve à trois squares du Ministère des Affaires Etrangères, de la Guerre et de la Marine. Du côté de la 17^e rue, il est situé en face du parc qui est au-dessous de la Maison Blanche. Du côté de la rue B et de l'Avenue de Virginie, il a pour vis-à-vis le nouveau parc s'étendant le long du Potomac. Bien que cette partie de Washington ne soit pas encore complètement nivelée, d'ici quelques années ce sera un des plus beaux quartiers de la capitale. Le coin sur lequel le bâtiment doit s'élever est considéré comme l'un des plus importants dans le plan BURNHAM, dressé dans le but d'embellir la ville. Quand la construction sera terminée, on aura déjà commencé l'érection de la statue ou du monument en mémoire de LINCOLN, ainsi que le grand pont dont les approches seront dans le voisinage. On pense que les renseignements généraux ayant trait à ce bâtiment, qui doivent être soumis aux architectes pour servir de base au concours pour le dessin, seront prêts avant la publication de ce BULLETIN, mais ce sera trop tard pour les publier.

NOUVEAU MODE DE TRAVAIL DU BUREAU.

Pour montrer les résultats obtenus par la nouvelle méthode que le Bureau a employée dans son travail, le Directeur constate avec plaisir que dans les deux derniers mois, c'est-à-dire, depuis le commencement de sa nouvelle administration, plus d'une douzaine des

principaux manufacturiers et exportateurs américains se sont décidés, sur l'avis du Bureau, à envoyer des représentants dans l'Amérique du Sud pour étudier avec soin le terrain sur lequel on pourrait établir des relations commerciales plus suivies. Plusieurs journaux importants traitant spécialement du commerce, tels que l'"American Exporter," le "Bankers' Magazine," et d'autres, ont l'intention de publier, avec la coopération du Bureau, une série d'articles sur toutes les Républiques Américaines en traitant spécialement des grands avantages qui s'offrent aux capitalistes et des nouveaux débouchés qu'on pourrait ouvrir pour les produits manufacturés provenant des Etats-Unis. La revue mensuelle "Munsey's" publiera prochainement un article préparé par le Bureau sur "La Nouvelle Amérique du Sud" et la "North American Review" a demandé au Bureau de parler *in extenso* du développement intellectuel de l'Amérique Latine que l'on connaît si peu aux Etats-Unis. A ce sujet nous dirons qu'on a décrit dans le dernier numéro du BULLETIN la mission dans l'Amérique du Sud de Monsieur WILLIAM R. SHEPHERD, professeur à l'Université de Colombie. En plus de cet homme distingué, il y a maintenant dans cette partie du monde Monsieur L. S. ROWE, professeur à l'Université de Pensylvanie, et Monsieur BERNARD MOSES, professeur à l'Université de Californie, pour s'y livrer aux mêmes études et aux mêmes recherches.

CHANGEMENTS DANS LE BULLETIN.

Ceux qui s'intéressent d'une manière toute particulière au BULLETIN MENSUEL remarqueront que le Bureau s'est efforcé de rendre cette publication plus attrayante. On a changé la couverture plus foncée en une couverture plus claire, et on intercale dans ses pages les photographies d'hommes distingués qui sont mêlés aux intérêts pan-américains. Dans ce numéro il y a quelques notes éditoriales qui sont destinées à maintenir le BULLETIN en rapports plus intimes avec ses abonnés et à attirer l'attention de ses lecteurs sur son propre travail. C'est la partie anglaise qui est placée la première de préférence à la partie espagnole, parce qu'en ce moment on a plutôt besoin de faire connaître aux habitants des Etats-Unis qui ne parlent qu'anglais, les conditions et les progrès de leurs républiques-sœurs de l'Amérique latine. La connaissance que le Latino-Américain possède sur les Etats-Unis est bien plus étendue que celle que la moyenne des habitants des Etats-Unis possède sur les pays du Sud.

PROMOTION DU MINISTRE DE L'ÉQUATEUR.

Le Bureau félicite Monsieur LUIS FELIPE CARBO, Ministre de l'Equateur à Washington, sur sa promotion au poste de Ministre des Affaires Etrangères à Quito, mais c'est avec regret qu'il voit son

départ du Comité de Contrôle dont il a été membre actif. Le Bureau félicite aussi l'Honorable WILLIAMS C. FOX, son ancien Directeur, sur son élévation au poste de Ministre des Etats-Unis près le Gouvernement de l'Equateur. Monsieur FOX et Monsieur CARBO ont quitté Washington ensemble vers le milieu du mois de mars et doivent être arrivés maintenant à leurs nouveaux postes.

NOUVEAUX MEMBRES DU CONSEIL D'ADMINISTRATION.

Le Bureau souhaite la bienvenue à Monsieur ENRIQUE C. CREEL, nouvel Ambassadeur du Mexique, à Monsieur LUÍS MELIÁN LAFINUR, Ministre de l'Uruguay, et à Monsieur LUÍS TOLEDO HERRARTE, Ministre du Guatémala, à l'occasion de leur arrivée à Washington et aussi comme membres de son Conseil d'Administration et il espère qu'ils prendront le plus grand intérêt à son travail et à son développement. Tous ces messieurs représentent l'élément le plus distingué du monde politique de leurs pays respectifs.

PARTICIPATION DU BUREAU À L'EXPOSITION DE JAMESTOWN.

On fait des progrès très sensibles dans la préparation des articles et objets qui doivent être envoyés par le Bureau pour figurer à l'Exposition tri-centenaire de Jamestown. Cette préparation est confiée à M. FRANCISCO J. YANES, Secrétaire du Bureau, dont on connaît si bien la capacité et à M. CARLTON FOX, agent spécial.

NOTE ADRESSÉE AUX MEMBRES CORRESPONDANTS.

Le Directeur saisit cette occasion pour prier les membres correspondants du Bureau dans les différentes républiques, d'envoyer le plus tôt possible toutes données nouvelles et intéressantes au sujet de leurs pays respectifs qui sont de nature à intéresser les abonnés du BULLETIN.

RÉPUBLIQUE ARGENTINE.

RÉCOLTE SUCRIÈRE DE 1906.

La production totale du sucre dans la République Argentine pendant l'année finissant le 31 août 1906, a été de 114,500 tonnes, tandis que les prévisions faites en avril 1906 donnaient un minimum de 125,000 tonnes.

Sur ces 144,500 tonnes, les sucreries de Tucuman en ont fabriqué environ 91,500 tonnes et celles de Salta, de Jujuy, de Chaco et de Formosa ont fabriqué la différence, soit 23,000 tonnes.

Cette récolte a suffi pour répondre aux besoins du pays qui en consomme environ 100,000 ou 110,000 tonnes par an.

BOLIVIE.

RECETTES DOUANIÈRES SECOND TRIMESTRE DE L'ANNÉE 1906.

Les statistiques officielles publiées en décembre 1906 font ressortir que les bureaux de douane de la République de Bolivie ont encaissé pendant le second trimestre de l'année 1906 la somme de 1,053,628.39 boliviens. Cette somme est répartie comme il suit, parmi les bureaux de douane suivants:

	Boliviens.
Antofagasta.....	582, 114. 22
Arica.....	14, 705. 65
La Paz et Pelechuco.....	395, 444. 23
Tarija.....	15, 653. 05
Uyuni.....	25, 866. 60
Puerto Suarez.....	2, 898. 73
Oruro.....	16, 945. 91
Total.....	1, 053, 628. 39

IMPORTATION D'ARGENT EN LINGOTS PENDANT L'ANNÉE 1906.

La Monnaie Nationale de la République Bolivienne vient de publier les chiffres suivants ayant trait à l'importation d'argent en lingots pendant l'année 1906:

Mois.	Quantité.	Valeur.
	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Boliviens.</i>
Janvier.....	763, 755	34, 487. 73
Février.....	710, 638	32, 091. 44
Mars.....	751, 035	33, 900. 23
Avril.....	385, 030	17, 376. 83
Mai.....	830, 265	37, 491. 34
Juin.....	427, 324	19, 304. 80
Juillet.....	627, 065	28, 307. 81
Août.....	321, 307	23, 545. 16
Septembre.....	315, 627	14, 230. 04
Octobre.....	613, 646	28, 156. 13
Novembre.....	407, 187	18, 753. 71
Décembre.....	334, 955	15, 438. 94
Total.....	6, 687, 374	303, 115. 16

FRAPPE DE MONNAIE EN 1906.

D'après les statistiques publiées par la Monnaie Nationale de Bolivie on a frappé pendant l'année 1906 des pièces de monnaie s'élevant à une valeur de 316,003 boliviens. Voici la fabrication par mois:

	Boliviens.		Boliviens.
Janvier	35,871	Août.....	1,087
Février.....	32,610	Septembre.....	35,784
Mars.....	860	Octobre.....	23,914
Avril.....	16,305	Novembre.....	27,175
Mai.....	43,480	Décembre.....	19,566
Juin.....	30,436		
Juillet.....	48,915	Total.....	316,003

BRÉSIL.

MINES DE DIAMANTS DE SALOBRO.

Le Bulletin publié par le Ministère d'Agriculture de Bahia contient dans son numéro de juillet la description et l'histoire des mines de diamants de Salobro, dans l'Etat de Bahia.

Ces mines ont été découvertes en 1881. Un professeur de Cannavieiras, qui examinait le terrain à un endroit appelé Salobro, trouva dans le gravier d'un petit affluent du Pardo un certain nombre de diamants d'une couleur peu commune et d'une eau magnifique.

La nouvelle de cette découverte se répandit bientôt, et peu de temps après une ville minière de plusieurs mille âmes sortit de terre comme par enchantement.

Ces mines se trouvent à environ 70 kilomètres de Cannavieiras et à 6 ou 7 kilomètres de Jacarandá, point le plus proche sur la rivière le Pardo. Cette région diffère beaucoup des autres régions du Brésil produisant les diamants, à cause de la proximité de la mer, qui n'est qu'à 60 kilomètres de distance, et de l'absence de collines qui existent toujours là où l'on trouve les diamants. La région est traversée par les rivières le Pardo et la Jequitinhonha. La formation géologique de cette région se compose de plusieurs couches de schistes de pierre à sable et d'argiles, entre lesquelles il y a une couche épaisse de conglomérat de différentes sortes de roches granitiques et de gneiss. Ces différents terrains, inclinés vers l'est d'une manière sensible, ont plusieurs centaines de mètres d'épaisseur. Dans le lit de Salobro et de ses affluents ce conglomérat paraît à différents endroits, et les mines se trouvent dans le voisinage immédiat de ces affleurements. Donc, d'après l'auteur, il n'y a pas de doute que le diamant se trouve directement dans ce conglomérat. Il est probable que cette formation s'étend sur une superficie considérable de cette zone et il y a tout lieu

de croire qu'on trouvera dans plusieurs de ses affleurements, sinon dans tous, des diamants comme à Salobro.

Toutefois ce dernier district offre encore un champ assez fertile pour l'exploitation minière, et il est sans doute destiné à un brillant avenir.

La production des mines de Salobro depuis 1881 à 1890 a été estimée à environ 54,000 *oitavas*, ou 193,644 grammes (l'*oitava* équivaut à 3,586 grammes). Depuis 1886 il y a eu une diminution dans la production, et cette diminution est due à plusieurs causes, principalement aux difficultés survenues dans les travaux d'exploitation des gisements. La région toute entière est couverte d'une épaisse forêt, et il est d'abord nécessaire de défricher la terre, de creuser ensuite jusqu'à une profondeur de 2 mètres environ avant d'atteindre le gravier producteur de diamants.

Bien que les diamants des mines de Salobro n'aient ni l'éclat ni la dureté de ceux des mines de Diamantinas, on les considère néanmoins comme très beaux et on les vend très chers.

Deux ou trois compagnies françaises et anglaises ont exploité ces mines pendant plusieurs années et en ont retiré de beaux bénéfices.

CHILI.

RECETTES DOUANIÈRES EN 1906.

Les recettes douanières encaissées aux différents ports de la République du Chili pour l'année 1906 se sont élevées à \$103,507,555.71 (en monnaie chilienne), contre \$91,321,900.98 en 1905, soit une augmentation de \$12,185,654.73 en faveur de l'année 1906.

Les droits d'exportation en 1906 se sont élevés à \$60,153,596.41, contre \$57,127,954 en 1905, et les droits d'importation pour les deux périodes se sont élevés à \$41,443,545.48 et à \$32,265,679.72, respectivement.

Voici les recettes mensuelles pour les deux années:

	1905.	1906.
Janvier.....	\$8,004,494.00	9,191,353.00
Février.....	7,200,856.00	6,136,190.00
Mars.....	7,060,441.61	8,618,323.59
Avril.....	5,969,326.14	7,018,808.22
Mai.....	5,577,290.47	7,668,383.43
Juin.....	6,030,651.13	7,622,879.33
Juillet.....	7,717,045.77	8,928,463.70
Août.....	6,714,596.00	6,758,133.05
Septembre.....	8,153,669.71	7,077,541.81
Octobre.....	10,426,198.50	11,960,011.67
Novembre.....	9,193,431.50	10,764,975.30
Décembre.....	9,023,311.17	12,099,435.32

Les recettes totales à Valparaiso, port d'entrée principal, pour le mois de décembre 1906 ont été de \$3,008,039.33, contre \$1,712,997.36 en 1905, et celles d'Antofagasta, par lequel on expédie la plus grande

partie des produits destinés à l'étranger, s'élèvent pour le mois de décembre à \$1,004,740.96 en 1906, contre \$454,340.24 en 1905.

MOUVEMENT MARITIME DE VALPARAISO EN 1906.

Voici, d'après les statistiques officielles, le mouvement maritime de Valparaiso:

Entrées: Vapeurs, 1,030, jaugeant 1,728,381 tonneaux; voiliers, 181, jaugeant 251,482 tonneaux; total, 1,211 navires, jaugeant 1,979,863 tonneaux.

Sorties: Vapeurs, 1,048, jaugeant 1,706,681 tonneaux; 72 voiliers, jaugeant 259,488 tonneaux; total, 1,220 navires, jaugeant 1,966,169 tonneaux.

RÉCOLTES DE BLÉ ET D'ORGE EN 1906.

D'après le Bureau des Statistiques Agricoles du Chili, les récoltes de blé et d'orge pour l'année 1906, comparées à celles des années 1904 et 1905, ont été comme il suit:

[Quintaux métriques.]

	1904.	1905.	1906.
Blé.....	5,454,361.70	4,602,393.15	4,293,497.99
Orge.....	1,134,048.41	1,000,541.64	878,664.32

COLOMBIE.

ARRANGEMENTS FAITS POUR LA DISTILLATION ET LA VENTE DE L'ALCOOL DÉNATURÉ.

Le Président de la République a approuvé, le 27 août et le 22 octobre 1906, les arrangements faits pour le droit exclusif de distiller et de vendre l'alcool dénaturé pour servir à l'éclairage, à la force motrice, au chauffage ou à d'autres emplois industriels. La première autorisation a été donnée à CHARLES J. EDER pour le Département de Cauca seulement; la seconde, à LEO J. KOPP et autres pour le Département de Cundinamarca et le District Fédéral. Ces deux arrangements, qui sont entrés en vigueur le 1^{er} janvier, sont faits pour cinq ans, et ils fixent le prix de vente du produit à 18 centavos or le litre.

CHEMINS DE FER.

D'après les chiffres publiés dans le "Diario Oficial" du 29 août 1906, voici la longueur des chemins de fer dans la République de Colombie:

	Kilomètres.
Chemin de fer d'Antioquia.....	58
Chemin de fer de Bolivar.....	28
Chemin de fer de Cartagena.....	105
Chemin de fer de Cauca.....	37

	Kil. mètres.
Chemin de fer de Cúcuta	70
Chemin de fer de La Dorada.....	33
Chemin de fer de Girardot.....	78
Chemin de fer du Nord	50
Chemin de fer de Sabana.....	40
Chemin de fer de Santa Marta.....	67
Chemin de fer du Sud	29
Chemin de fer de Tolima	22
Total.....	617

CUBA.

RECETTES DOUANIÈRES POUR L'ANNÉE 1906.

Un rapport publié dernièrement par le Ministère des Finances de la République de Cuba fait voir que les différentes douanes ont encaissé pendant l'année 1906 un impôt total de \$25,090,084.05, contre \$25,258,005.44 en 1905, soit une diminution du \$69,910.19. Le tableau suivant montre les totaux encaissés pendant chacun des mois de l'année dont il est question :

Janvier	\$2,395,296.25	Août.....	\$2,159,197.54
Février	2,240,081.70	Septembre.....	1,501,388.95
Mars.....	3,462,204.54	Octobre.....	1,720,145.71
Avril.....	2,006,211.58	Novembre.....	2,009,085.76
Mai.....	2,419,977.97	Décembre.....	2,096,613.87
Juin.....	1,951,724.31	Total.....	25,090,084.05
Juillet.....	2,126,155.87		

COMMERCE DU TABAC EN 1906.

En examinant le mouvement commercial du tabac de Cuba pour l'année 1906, on voit que depuis le 1^{er} janvier jusqu'au 31 décembre, Cuba a exporté aux Etats-Unis, en Allemagne, au Canada, dans la République Argentiné, en France, en Autriche, en Angleterre, au Chili, en Hollande et Australie, 277,426 balles de tabac en feuilles, formant un poids total de 12,636,836 kilogrammes, contre 317,087 balles d'un poids total de 14,776,139 kilogrammes en 1905, ce qui fait ressortir une diminution de 89,661 balles pesant ensemble 2,139,303 kilogrammes.

Saint-Pierre et Miquelon, le Honduras, Gibraltar, les îles Canaries, les Indes hollandaises, le Danemark, les Antilles anglaises et l'Afrique française qui achetaient autrefois le tabac cubain n'en ont pas importé en 1906. En 1905 ces pays avaient importé 706 balles, formant un poids de 35,385 kilogrammes. En 1906, Cuba a trouvé de nouveaux débouchés dans la République Dominicaine, en Chine et au Brésil, ces

pays ayant importé 111 balles, formant un poids total de 4,875 kilogrammes.

En 1906 Cuba a exporté en Angleterre, aux États-Unis, en Allemagne, en France, au Canada, en Belgique, dans l'Afrique anglaise, en Hongrie et en Italie, 256,738,029 cigares, contre 227,028,621 pour l'année précédente, soit une augmentation de 29,709,508 cigares. Les Bermudes, les Açores, l'Océanie française, la Corée et l'Afrique portugaise n'ont pas importé de cigares cubains en 1906, bien que leurs importations en 1905 aient atteint le chiffre de 107,871 cigares. C'est pendant l'année 1906 que la Turquie d'Europe, la Suède, la Trinité, la Colombie anglaise, diverses régions d'Asie, la Chine, la Russie, l'Inde anglaise, la Turquie d'Asie, l'Afrique allemande, la Norvège, l'Équateur et l'Afrique espagnole ont acheté pour la première fois des cigares d'origine cubaine, s'élevant au chiffre de 329,930.

Les expéditions de cigarettes se sont élevées à 15,643,275 paquets, contre 3,814,199 paquets en 1905. Des droits d'importation favorables en Colombie, pays qui est un grand débouché pour les cigarettes, ont donné un grand essor à ce commerce. Le Mexique, le Chili, les Antilles hollandaises, les Canaries, le Vénézuéla, les Antilles anglaises, les États-Unis, le Pérou, l'Angleterre, Costa-Rica, Panama et Gibraltar accusent une augmentation sensible dans les importations de cigarettes. On a trouvé de nouveaux débouchés à la Trinité, en Égypte, en Asie, en Australie, au Japon, dans les Indes anglaises et Guayaquil, les ventes dans ces différents pays s'élevant à 36,360 paquets. Auckland, la Roumanie, l'Afrique anglaise et le Danemark n'ont rien acheté en 1906, bien qu'en 1905 ils aient reçu 30,822 paquets de cigarettes.

On a exporté aux États-Unis, en Colombie, en France, en Angleterre, au Chili et dans l'Afrique française 169,260 kilogrammes de tabac coupé, contre 119,337 kilogrammes en 1905, soit une augmentation de 49,923 kilogrammes. Parmi les nouveaux pays importateurs on remarque la Bolivie, Panama, diverses parties de l'Afrique, le Mexique, le Salvador et l'Équateur, auxquels on a expédié 3,070 paquets de tabac coupé.

ÉQUATEUR.

COMMERCE EXTÉRIEUR EN 1903-5.

D'après les statistiques reçues dernièrement, le commerce extérieur de la République de l'Équateur pendant l'année 1905 s'est élevé à 15,733,891 sucres pour les importations et à 18,565,668 sucres pour les exportations.

Pendant l'année précédente les importations s'élevaient à 15,338,170 sucres, contre 11,069,814 sucres en 1903, et les exportations à 23,284,193 sucres, contre 18,626,354 sucres en 1903.

L'augmentation dans les importations en 1904 sur celles de 1903 est due principalement à l'importation de quantités considérables de tissus de coton, de laine et de soie, de machines, de quincaillerie, de chaussures, de produits alimentaires, de porcelaines et verrerie, de vêtements et de bougies.

ÉTATS-UNIS.

COMMERCE AVEC L'AMÉRIQUE LATINE.

IMPORTATIONS ET EXPORTATIONS.

On trouvera à la page 649 le dernier rapport du commerce entre les Etats-Unis et l'Amérique Latine, extrait de la compilation faite par le Bureau des Statistiques du Ministère du Commerce et du Travail. La rapport a trait au mois de janvier 1907 et donne un tableau comparatif de ce mois avec le mois correspondant de l'année 1906. Il donne aussi un tableau des sept mois finissant au mois de janvier 1907, 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 janvier ne peuvent être publiés avant le mois de mars.

COMMERCE EXTÉRIEUR EN JANVIER 1907.

Les chiffres publiés par le Bureau des Statistiques des Etats-Unis ayant trait au mois de janvier 1907, ainsi qu'aux sept mois de l'année fiscale, font ressortir des augmentations dans les importations et exportations d'articles fabriqués et de matières brutes pour servir à la fabrication d'articles divers si on les compare aux mêmes périodes de l'année précédente. La valeur des importations pour les sept mois de l'année 1907 s'est élevée à la somme de \$809,740,176, contre \$695,724,641 en 1906; celle des exportations pour les deux périodes s'est élevée à \$1,129,709,062 et à \$1,056,624,825, respectivement. La valeur des importations pour le mois de janvier 1907 s'est élevée à \$126,586,934 et celle des exportations à \$189,306,356, contre \$106,521,526 et \$170,603,053, respectivement, pour le même mois de l'année 1906.

ACCROISSEMENT DU COMMERCE DES ETATS-UNIS AVEC CUBA.

Les chiffres fournis par le Bureau des Statistiques montrent que c'est en 1907 que les exportations provenant des Etats-Unis à destination de Cuba ont atteint le chiffre le plus élevé. Les importations par les Etats-Unis de produits cubains accusent une diminution de \$10,000,000 sur celles de l'année 1905, ce qui est dû à la réduction dans le prix du sucre, dont la quantité importée en 1906 a été jusqu'ici la plus considérable. La valeur totale des exportations des Etats-Unis à Cuba en 1906 a été de \$46,491,944 contre \$44,569,812 en 1905.

Les exportations des Etats-Unis à Cuba ont d'abord commencé à dépasser \$20,000,000 par an sous la loi de réciprocité autorisée par l'Acte de 1890, bien que ces chiffres n'aient été atteints avant l'année 1892. Le traité de réciprocité actuel est entré en vigueur en décembre 1903, et en 1904 les exportations totales des Etats-Unis à Cuba se sont élevées à plus de \$32,000,000, en 1905 à \$44,000,000 et en 1906 à plus de \$46,000,000. Quant aux importations faites par les Etats-Unis, elles ont atteint le chiffre de \$95,857,856 en 1905 et ont baissé à \$85,055,295 en 1906. Voici les différentes exportations faites par l'île de Cuba aux Etats-Unis pour les onze premiers mois de l'année 1906: Sucre, \$56,344,473; tabac en feuilles, \$14,098,105; cigares et cigarettes, \$3,938,089; minerais de fer, \$2,145,284; bananes, \$1,202,97, et mélasse, \$625,289. Les importations de Cuba consistent d'articles de fer et d'acier, de farine de blé, de bois de charpente, de charbon, etc.

Les chiffres officiels de Cuba font ressortir que les Etats-Unis ont reçu 86.5 pour cent du total des exportations et ont fourni 45½ pour cent de ses importations.

HAÏTI.

NOUVEAU CHEMIN DE FER AMÉRICAIN.

D'après M. J. W. WOËL, agent consulaire à Gonaïves, l'adjudication pour la construction d'un chemin de fer de Gonaïves à Hierche avec embranchement allant à Gros Morne en est la plus importante qui ait été accordée jusqu'ici à des étrangers par le Gouvernement d'Haïti.

La longueur totale de la ligne sera d'environ 100 milles. La compagnie qui se compose principalement d'Américains a aussi obtenu une concession de terrain d'un kilomètre et demie de chaque côté de la ligne afin d'y couper le bois nécessaire pour faire les traverses et se procurer du bois de charpente. Ce droit n'existera pour les conces-

sionnaires qu'en tant que la ligne passera sur les propriétés du Gouvernement. La compagnie a aussi le droit de construire des lignes téléphoniques et télégraphiques, ainsi qu'un wharf à Gonaïves et d'établir un service de vapeurs pour faire le commerce du cabotage autour de l'île seulement. Afin d'encourager l'entreprise le Gouvernement a garanti pour une période de cinquante ans un intérêt de 6 pour cent sur les dépenses nécessaires à la construction de la ligne à raison de \$24,200 par mille.

NATURE DES IMPORTATIONS PROVENANT DES ETATS-UNIS.

M. L. W. LIVINGSTON, consul des Etats-Unis à Cap Haïtien, écrit que presque toutes les importations faites dans la République d'Haïti viennent des Etats-Unis, d'Angleterre, de France et d'Allemagne dans l'ordre indiqué.

La majeure partie des importations provenant des Etats-Unis consiste en denrées alimentaires, pétrole, tabac, produits pharmaceutiques, tissus de coton, cuirs, voitures, chaussures, machines, etc. L'Angleterre fournit les tissus de coton et de laine, l'alpaca, la faïence, les matériaux pour couvrir les maisons et d'autres articles. C'est la France qui expédie le plus d'espèces de marchandises.

On exporte beaucoup de bois de campêche et une très grande partie de ce produit est expédiée aux Etats-Unis.

On expédie au Havre, France, la plus grande partie du café et du cacao et de là, on en réexpédie une grande quantité en Allemagne. Après la ratification du traité de réciprocité entre la France et Haïti, l'Allemagne a frappé le café haïtien du droit maximum du tarif, ce qui en empêche l'exportation dans le pays précité.

COMMERCE DE PORT DE PAIX.

M. CARL ABEGG, agent consulaire, écrit de Port-de-Paix que les importations ont augmenté légèrement, mais ne se composent, sauf quelques exceptions, que d'articles de qualité très ordinaire. L'Angleterre fournit les tissus de coton, les indiennes, les sacs à café, le fer galvanisé et les bières. L'Allemagne envoie les allumettes, la poterie en fonte, les chapeaux, le vinaigre, les eaux minérales et la bière en bouteilles. La France exporte les vins, l'huile d'olive, la parfumerie, le papier à cigarettes et le tabac, les chapeaux pour femmes, etc. Le total de ces importations s'élève à un dixième de celles qui proviennent des Etats-Unis. Parmi les articles importés des Etats-Unis, il y avait une charrue, la première qu'on ait vu dans le pays. Les exportations consistent en bois de cèdre, lignum-vitæ et sisal.

Une compagnie belge a loué l'île de Tortugua pour y établir des plantations, la compagnie a l'autorisation de couper le bois qui se trouve dans l'île.

HONDURAS.

MESSAGE PRÉSIDENTIEL.

Le 1^{er} janvier, le général don MANUEL BONILLA, Président de la République du Honduras, a rendu compte dans son message annuel au Congrès des principaux actes de son administration pendant l'année 1906.

Le Gouvernement, dit le message, a maintenu dans toute leur cordialité les rapports qui unissent le Honduras aux autres nations et s'est particulièrement efforcé de resserrer les liens d'amitié avec les républiques-sœurs du Centre-Amérique.

Le différend de limites avec le Nicaragua a été solutionné par un jugement arbitral de S. M. le roi d'Espagne, en date du 24 décembre dernier. La nouvelle frontière entre le Honduras et le Nicaragua à partir de Testecacinta, suit une ligne qui relie ce point à celui formé par le confluent des flueves Guineo et Poteca, à partir duquel elle se confond avec cette dernière rivière et la rivière Segovia, jusqu'à son embouchure dans l'Atlantique au cap Gracias-à-Dios. A ce sujet, le général BONILLA rappelle qu'à la nouvelle du jugement, il reçut du Président de Nicaragua un télégramme de félicitations dans lequel il voit une preuve manifeste de haute courtoisie et de confraternité centro-américaine.

Le message entre ensuite dans le détail des actes d'administration proprement dits. Il mentionne les améliorations apportées à certains établissements publics, tels que l'Hôpital général et l'Imprimerie nationale; il rappelle les opérations de recensement qui ont permis de constater au Honduras une population de 500,114 habitants en augmentation sur les cens antérieurs de 1881 et 1897. Pendant l'année qui vient de finir, d'importants travaux d'assainissement ont été exécutés à puerto-Cortès et à San Pedro Sula où la fièvre jaune faisait de grands ravages. Grâce aux mesures prises, cette épidémie a disparu de ces deux villes.

Le réseau des voies publiques a été notablement accru et amélioré et la capitale se trouve être aujourd'hui reliée au Pacifique par une route accessible aux automobiles. Les travaux du chemin de fer du nord sont régulièrement poursuivis, l'entreprise se maintient à l'aide de ses propres éléments qui sont chaque jour augmentés et améliorés. Des contrats ont été passés pour la construction d'un môle à Tela et d'un chemin de fer reliant ce port au fleuve Comayagua. En 1906, il a été construit 102 milles de lignes télégraphiques, ce qui porte le réseau télégraphique de la République à 3,363 milles desservis par 181 bureaux.

Pour l'exercice 1906, les recettes générales de l'Etat se sont élevées à \$4,004,497.28 et les dépenses à \$3,294,947.

La dette intérieure s'élevait au 31 décembre 1906 à \$3,125,992.76, en 1906 elle a été amortie de \$345,362.91.

Il résulte de ces chiffres qu'en dépit d'une situation générale délicate, l'état des finances honduriennes est relativement florissant.

MEXIQUE.

MINES DE CUIVRE.

Après l'argent, c'est le cuivre qui est le plus important minéral du Mexique, surtout si l'on y comprend les dernières découvertes. Le Mexique fournit 11 pour cent de la production mondiale du cuivre, ne cédant le pas qu'aux Etats-Unis.

D'après les statistiques publiées par le Ministère des Améliorations, il y a dans la République 796 mines de cuivre distribuées comme il suit parmi les différents Etats et Territories:

Jalisco.....	302	Tamaulipas.....	11
Sonora.....	234	Coahuila.....	5
Michoacan.....	95	Oaxaca.....	5
Lower California.....	65	Puebla.....	5
Chihuahua.....	53	Hidalgo.....	5
Durango.....	51	Guanajuato.....	4
Aguascalientes.....	49	Mexico.....	3
Guerrero.....	44	Nuevo León.....	3
Sinaloa.....	25	Tepic.....	2
Zacatecas.....	14		
San Luis Potosí.....	14	Total.....	796
Colima.....	12		

SALVADOR.

SUBVENTION ACCORDÉE À LA CAMPAGNE CAFÉIÈRE DU SALVADOR.

Le "*Diario Oficial*" du 12 janvier 1907, publie un décret du 11 janvier autorisant le consul général de la République à payer à la compagnie caféière du Salvador, la somme de 250 dollars en or américain, afin de mieux faire apprécier la qualité du café du Salvador.

SUBVENTION ACCORDÉE À UNE COMPAGNIE DE BATEAUX À VAPEUR.

Le "*Diario Oficial*" du 10 janvier 1907 publie le texte d'un arrangement fait entre le Gouvernement et la ligne de navigation allemande "*Kosmos*." Cet arrangement a été approuvé le 8 janvier 1907 par le Président de la République.

D'après les termes de l'arrangement les vapeurs de la compagnie s'engagent à faire escale aux ports du Salvador deux fois par mois au moins. De plus, la compagnie fera une réduction de 50 pour cent dans le tarif des prix de transport des troupes et du matériel de guerre entre les ports de la République en temps de paix ou de guerre. Elle s'engage aussi à transporter à titre gracieux le Président de la République et les Secrétaires d'Etat entre les ports de l'Amérique Centrale, du Mexique et de la Californie et les chefs et administrateurs des douanes entre les ports de la République.

Une subvention mensuelle de \$500 argent est accordée à la compagnie pour le service. L'arrangement est fait pour deux ans et peut durer deux années de plus à moins que l'une des parties contractantes ne prévienne quatre mois en avance de son intention de cesser.

URUGUAY.

RÉCOLTES DE CÉRÉALES ET DE LIN EN 1905-6.

Le Ministère de l'Agriculture de la République de l'Uruguay a publié dernièrement les statistiques relatives à la récolte de céréales et de lin pour l'année agricole 1905-6. D'après ces données, voici le nom des grains et graines et le nombre d'hectares ensemencés: Blé, 288,468 hectares; maïs, 166,361 hectares; autres céréales et lin, 18,485 hectares.

La superficie consacrée au blé a augmenté de plus de 27,000 hectares sur celle de l'année 1904-5, mais la superficie cultivée en maïs accuse une diminution de plus de 10,000 hectares si on la compare à l'année précédente, et la superficie consacrée au lin accuse une diminution de 1,600 hectares.

Les céréales qu'on cultive en dehors du blé et du maïs, telles que l'orge, l'avoine, les graines pour les oiseaux et le seigle n'occupaient qu'une petite superficie de terre, mais en 1905-6 elles ont pris beaucoup plus d'importance.

L'augmentation depuis 1904-5 a été de 1,600 hectares, consacrés principalement à la culture des graines pour la nourriture des oiseaux.

Le total de la superficie ensemencée dans l'année dont il est question a été de 478,667 hectares, soit 18,000 hectares de plus que dans l'année précédente.

Voici la production moyenne par hectare: Blé, 434 kilogrammes; maïs, 492 kilogrammes; lin, 383 kilogrammes; avoine, 648 kilogrammes; orge, 675 kilogrammes; graines pour oiseaux, 569 kilogrammes.

VÉNÉZUÉLA.

MOUVEMENT COMMERCIAL PENDANT L'ANNÉE 1905-6.

Le Ministère des Finances et du Crédit Public du Vénézuéla a publié à la fin de l'année 1906 les statistiques commerciales et maritimes pour l'année 1905-6. En voici un extrait :

La valeur totale du commerce extérieur pendant l'année 1905-6 s'est élevée à 125,934,987.54 bolivars, dont 44,952,867.66 bolivars pour les importations et 80,982,119 bolivars pour les exportations, soit une différence de 36,029,252.22 bolivars en faveur de ces dernières.

Les importations se composaient de toutes sortes de marchandises, telles que machines, appareils, instruments, outils, tissus en pièces, vêtements, meubles, boissons, denrées alimentaires, produits chimiques et pharmaceutiques, etc. La majeure partie des exportations se composait des produits indigènes suivants: Café, cacao, bestiaux, chevaux, mulets, asphalte, bois de charpente, caoutchouc, écorce de cinchona, manglier, cornes, cuirs, sucre, poisson, nacre, écaille de tortue, dividivi, sernambi, coton, goudron, balata, quartz, noix de coco, bananes, maïs, plumes de hérons, perles, or, médicaments, salsepareille, etc.

Voici les principaux articles d'exportation: Café, 37,104,451.75 bolivars; cacao, 14,655,986.45 bolivars; bestiaux, 8,992,021 bolivars; cuirs et peaux, 7,558,648.03 bolivars; balata, 3,640,594.25 bolivars; or, 2,987,313.95 bolivars.

Pendant l'année dont il est question, les différents bureaux de douane ont encaissé des droits s'élevant à la somme de 19,480,312.63 bolivars.

Pendant cette même année fiscale il est entré dans les différents ports du pays 675 vapeurs, jaugeant 1,593,515 tonneaux, et 291 voiliers, jaugeant 26,503 tonneaux, et il en est sorti 714 vapeurs, jaugeant 1,206,626 tonneaux, et 421 voiliers, jaugeant 30,935 tonneaux.

Le commerce du cabotage entre les ports du Vénézuéla pendant l'année s'est élevé à 116,312,961.68 bolivars.

Le tableau suivant montre les pays d'origine des importations pour l'année 1905-6, ainsi que leurs valeurs respectives.

Pays d'origine.	Valeur.
	<i>Bolivars.</i>
Etats-Unis d'Amérique.....	13,585,460.04
Angleterre.....	13,385,982.76
Allemagne.....	8,852,398.37
Pays-Bas.....	3,094,862.48
France.....	2,738,806.93
Espagne.....	2,152,088.98
Italie.....	963,872.50
Belgique.....	112,875.00
Autriche-Hongrie.....	36,922.20
Chili.....	29,814.40
Equateur.....	5,400.00
Panama.....	1,375.00
Total.....	44,952,867.66

Voici les pays de destination des exportations:

Pays de destination.	Valeur.
	<i>Bolivars.</i>
Etats-Unis d'Amérique.....	25,191,270.22
France.....	20,538,671.10
Pays-Bas et colonies.....	11,827,211.60
Angleterre et colonies.....	6,551,466.81
Cuba.....	8,971,650.00
Allemagne.....	4,310,862.85
Espagne.....	2,882,509.60
Italie.....	302,076.90
Brésil.....	145,300.00
Autriche-Hongrie.....	13,556.00
Belgique.....	79,278.00
Panama.....	41,838.80
Maroc.....	2,259.00
Costa-Rica.....	1,789.00
République Dominicaine.....	1,700.00
Colombie.....	680.00
Total.....	80,982,119.88

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Bolivia	Señor Don IGNACIO CALDERÓN, Office of Legation, 1633 Sixteenth street, Washington, D. C.
Chile	Señor Don JOAQUÍN WALKER-MARTÍNEZ, Absent.
Colombia	Señor Don ENRIQUE CORTES, Office of Legation, 1312 Twenty-first street NW., Washington, D. C.
Costa Rica	Señor Don JOAQUÍN BERNARDO CALVO, Office of Legation, 1329 Eighteenth street NW., Washington, D. C.
Cuba	Señor Don GONZALO DE QUESADA, Office of Legation, "The Wyoming," Washington, D. C.
Ecuador	Señor Don LUIS FELIPE CARBO, Absent. Office of Legation, 1222 Connecticut avenue, Washington, D. C.
Guatemala	Señor Dr. DON LUIS TOLEDO HERRARTE, Office of Legation, The Arlington, Washington, D. C.
Haiti	Mr. J. N. LÉGER, Office of Legation, 1429 Rhode Island avenue, Washington, D. C.
Honduras	Señor Dr. DON JOSÉ ROSA PACAS, Absent.
Nicaragua	Señor Don LUIS F. COREA, Office of Legation, 2003 O street, Washington, D. C.
Panama	Señor Don J. DOMINGO DE OBALDÍA, Office of Legation, "The Highlands," Washington, D. C.
Peru	Señor Don FELIPE PAIDO, Office of Legation, 2171 Florida avenue, Washington, D. C.
Salvador	Señor Dr. DON JOSÉ ROSA PACAS, Absent.
Uruguay	Señor Dr. DON LUIS MELIÁN LAPINUR, Office of Legation, 1416 Twenty-first street, Washington, D. C.

MINISTER RESIDENT.

Dominican Republic	Señor Don ENILIO C. JOUBERT, "The Shoreham," Washington, D. C.
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CHARGÉS D'AFFAIRES.

Chile	Señor Don ALBERTO YOACHAM, Office of Legation, "The Rochambeau," Washington, D. C.
Honduras	Señor Dr. SALVADOR CORDOVA, Office of Legation, care of Consulate-General of Honduras, New York City.
Venezuela	Señor Dr. RAFAEL GARRIBAS GUZMAN, "The Rochambeau," Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVES IN THE LATIN-AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

AMBASSADORS EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY.

Brazil	IRVING B. DUDLEY, Rio de Janeiro.
Mexico	DAVID E. THOMPSON, Mexico.

ENVOYS EXTRAORDINARY AND MINISTERS PLENIPOTENTIARY.

Argentine Republic	A. M. BEAUPRÉ, Buenos Ayres.
Bolivia	WILLIAM B. SORSBY, La Paz.
Chile	JOHN HICKS, Santiago.
Colombia	THOMAS C. DAWSON, Bogotá.
Costa Rica	WILLIAM L. MERRY, San José.
Cuba	EDWIN V. MORGAN, Havana.
Ecuador	WILLIAMS C. FOX, Quito.
Guatemala	JOSEPH W. J. LEE, Guatemala City.
Haiti	HENRY W. FURNESS, Port au Prince.
Honduras	(See Guatemala.)
Nicaragua	(See Costa Rica.)
Panama	HERBERT G. SQUIERS, Panama.
Paraguay	(See Uruguay.)
Peru	LESLIE COMBS, Lima.
Salvador	(See Costa Rica.)
Uruguay	EDWARD C. O'BRIEN, Montevideo.
Venezuela	W. W. RUSSELL, Caracas.

MINISTER RESIDENT AND CONSUL-GENERAL.

Dominican Republic	FENTON R. MCCREERY, Santo Domingo.
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RATES OF POSTAGE FROM THE UNITED STATES TO LATIN-AMERICAN COUNTRIES.

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

	Cents.
Letters, per 15 grams (½ ounce).....	5
Single postal cards, each	2
Double postal cards, each	4
Newspapers and other printed matter, per 2 ounces.....	1
Commercial papers.....	5
{Packets not in excess of 10 ounces.....	1
{Packets in excess of 10 ounces, for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof.....	2
Samples of merchandise.....	1
{Packets not in excess of 4 ounces.....	1
{Packets in excess of 4 ounces, for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof.....	8
Registration fee on letters and other articles.....	8

Ordinary letters for any foreign country (except Canada, Mexico, and Cuba) must be forwarded, whether any postage is prepaid on them or not. All other mailable matter must be prepaid, at least partially.

Matter mailed in the United States addressed to Mexico is subject to the same postage rates and conditions as it would be if it were addressed for delivery in the United States, except that articles of miscellaneous merchandise (fourth-class matter) not sent as *bona fide* trade samples should be sent by "Parcels Post;" and that the following articles are *absolutely excluded* from the mails without regard to the amount of postage prepaid or the manner in which they are wrapped:

All sealed packages, other than letters in their usual and ordinary form; *all* packages (including packages of second-class matter) which weigh more than 4 pounds 6 ounces, except such as are sent by "Parcels Post;" publications which violate any copyright law of Mexico.

Single volumes of printed books in *unsealed packages* are transmissible to Mexico in the regular mails without limit as to weight.

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

PROHIBITED ARTICLES TO ALL FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

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

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

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

FOREIGN MAILS.

TABLE SHOWING THE RATES OF POSTAGE CHARGED IN LATIN-AMERICAN COUNTRIES ON ARTICLES SENT BY MAIL TO THE UNITED STATES.

Countries.	Letters, per 15 grams equal to one-half ounce.		Single postal cards, each. ^a		Other articles, per 50 grams, equal to 2 ounces.		Charge for registration.	Charge for return receipt.
	Currency of country.	Cen-times.	Currency of country.	Cen-times.	Currency of country.	Cen-times.		
Argentine Republic.....	15 centavos.....	25	6 centavos.....	15	3 centavos.....	10	34 centavos.....	12 centavos.
Bolivia via Panama.....	22 centavos.....	55	8 centavos.....	20	6 centavos.....	15	20 centavos.....	10 centavos.
Bolivia via other routes.....	20 centavos.....	50	6 centavos.....	15	6 centavos.....	10	20 centavos.....	10 centavos.
Brazil.....	300 reis.....	35	100 reis.....	10	50 reis.....	5	400 reis.....	200 reis.
Chile.....	10 centavos.....	50	3 centavos.....	15	2 centavos.....	10	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Colombia.....	20 centavos.....	50	4 centavos.....	10	2 centavos.....	5	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Cuba.....	10 centimos.....	25	3 centimos.....	7½	2 centimos.....	5	10 centimos.....	5 centimos.
Dominican Republic (Santo Domingo).....	10 centavos.....	25	3 centavos.....	10	2 centavos.....	5	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Ecuador.....	10 centavos.....	40	7 centavos.....	10	1 centavo.....	10	10 centavos.....	2½ pence.
Falkland Islands.....	4 pence.....	40	3 centavos.....	15	2 centavos.....	10	10 centavos.....	5 centimes.
Guatemala.....	10 centavos.....	50	3 centavos.....	15	2 centimes de gourde.....	10	2 centimes de gourde.....	5 centimes de gourde.
Haiti.....	10 centimes de gourde.....	50	3 centimes de gourde.....	15	2 centimes de gourde.....	10	2 centimes de gourde.....	5 centimes de gourde.
Honduras.....	15 centavos.....	50	3 centavos.....	15	2 centavos.....	10	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Honduras, British.....	5 cent.....	25	2 cent.....	10	1 cent.....	10	10 cents.....	6 cents.
Mexico.....	5 centavos.....	50	5 centavos.....	15	1 centavo.....	10	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Nicaragua.....	15 centavos.....	50	5 centavos.....	15	5 centavos.....	10	10 centavos.....	10 centavos.
Panama.....	60 centavos.....	50	8 centavos.....	15	8 centavos.....	10	40 centavos.....	20 centavos.
Paraguay.....	20 centavos.....	50	6 centavos.....	15	4 centavos.....	10	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Peru via Panama.....	22 centavos.....	35	8 centavos.....	20	6 centavos.....	15	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Porto Rico.....	11 centavos.....	55	3 centavos.....	15	3 centavos.....	10	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Salvador via Panama.....	10 centavos.....	50	3 centavos.....	15	2 centavos.....	10	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Salvador via other routes.....	10 centavos.....	50	3 centavos.....	15	2 centavos.....	10	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Uruguay.....	10 centavos.....	50	15 centimos.....	15	10 centimos.....	10	50 centimos.....	25 centimos.
Venezuela.....	5 cent.....	25	2 cents.....	10	1 cent.....	5	10 cents Dutch.....	10 cents Dutch.
British Guiana.....	25 cents Dutch.....	50	7½ cents Dutch.....	15	5 cents Dutch.....	10	10 cents Dutch.....	10 cents Dutch.
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.

^aThe rate for a reply-paid (double) card is double the rate named in this column.

^bUnited States domestic rates and conditions.

PARCELS-POST REGULATIONS.

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

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

UNITED STATES CONSULATES IN LATIN AMERICA.

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

The following is a list of United States Consulates in the different Republics (consular agencies are given in italics):

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC—

Bahia Blanca.
Buenos Ayres.
Cordoba.
Rosario.
BRAZIL—
Araçaju.
Bahia.
Ceara.
Macedo.
Mauaos.
Maranhão.
Natal.
Para.
Peruambuco.
Rio de Janeiro.
Rio Grande do Sul.
Santos.
Victoria.

CHILE—

Antofagasta.
Arica.
Calera.
Coquimbo.
Coronel.
Iquique.
Punta Arenas.
Talcahuano.
Valdivia.
Valparaiso.
COLOMBIA—
Barranquilla.
Bogotá.
Bucaramanga.
Cali.
Cartagena.
Cocuta.
Honda.
Santa Marta.
Quibdo.

COSTA RICA—

Puerto Limon.
Punta Arenas.
San José.

CUBA—

Banes.
Baragona.
Cibarron.
Cardenas.
Cienfuegos.
Habana.
Manzanillo.
Mutanzas.
Nuevitas.
Sagua la Grande.
Santa Clara.
Sancti Spiritus.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC—

Azua.
Macoris.
Monte Cristi.
Puerto Plata.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC—Cont'd.

Samana.
Sanchez.
Santo Domingo.

ECUADOR—

Bahia de Caraquez.
Esmeraldas.
Guayaquil.
Manila.

GUATEMALA—

Champerico.
Guatemala.
Lirington.
Ocos.
San José de Guatemala.

HAITI—

Aux Cayes.
Cape Haitien.
Gonaives.
Jarmel.
Jeremie.
Miragoane.
Petit Gade.
Port au Prince.
Port de Paix.
St. Marc.

HONDURAS—

Amapala.
Bonareci.
Celba.
Puerto Cortes.
San Juanito.
San Pedro Sula.
Tegucigalpa.
Tela.
Truxillo.
Ruanan.
Utiila.

MEXICO—

Acapulco.
Aguascalientes.
Alamos.
Campeche.
Cancun.
Chihuahua.
Ciudad Juarez.
Ciudad Porfirio Diaz.
Coahuacalcos.
Durango.
Ensenada.
Frontera.
Guadalajara.
Guanajuato.
Guaymas.
Hermosillo.
Jalapa.
Laguna de Terminos.
La Paz.
Manzanillo.
Matamoros.
Mazatlan.
Mexico.

MEXICO—Continued.

Monterey.
Nogales.
Nuevo Laredo.
Oaxaca.
Parral.
Progreso.
Puebla.
Saltillo.
San Luis Potosi.
Sierra Mojada.
Tampico.
Tlaxotalpan.
Topolobampo.
Torreon.
Tuxpan, Vera Cruz.
Veracruz.
Victoria.
Zacatecas.
NICARAGUA—
Bluefields.
Cape Gracias á Dios.
Corinto.
Managua.
Matagalpa.
San Juan del Norte.
San Juan del Sur.

PANAMA—

Bocas del Toro.
Colon.
David.
Panama.
Santiago.

PARAGUAY—

Asunción.

PERU—

Callao.
Chimbote.
Eten.
Iquitos.
Mollendo.
Paña.
Salaverry.

SALVADOR—

Acostita.
La Libertad.
La Unión.
San Salvador.

URUGUAY—

Montevideo.

VENEZUELA—

Barcelona.
Caracas.
Carpentinas.
Ciudad Bolívar.
Curo.
La Guayra.
Maracaibo.
Puerto Cabello.
Toron.
Valera.

CONSULATES OF THE LATIN-AMERICAN REPUBLICS—Continued.

GUATEMALA—Continued.			
Kansas.....	Kansas City.	Virginia.....	Norfolk.
Kentucky.....	Louisville.	Washington.....	Tocoma.
Louisiana.....	New Orleans.		
Maryland.....	Baltimore.	NICARAGUA.	
Massachusetts.....	Boston.	Alabama.....	Mobile.
Missouri.....	St. Louis.	California.....	Los Angeles.
New York.....	New York City.		San Diego.
Pennsylvania.....	Philadelphia.		San Francisco.
Porto Rico.....	San Juan.		Chicago.
Texas.....	Galveston.		Kansas City.
Washington.....	Seattle.		Louisville.
HAITI.			New Orleans.
Alabama.....	Mobile.		Baltimore.
Georgia.....	Savannah.		Boston.
Illinois.....	Chicago.		Detroit.
Maine.....	Bangor.		St. Louis.
Massachusetts.....	Boston.		New York City.
New York.....	New York City.		Philadelphia.
North Carolina.....	Wilmington.		Manila.
Porto Rico.....	Mayaguez.		Ponce.
	San Juan.		San Juan.
HONDURAS.			Galveston.
Alabama.....	Mobile.		Norfolk.
California.....	Los Angeles.		Newport News.
	San Diego.		Seattle.
	San Francisco.		
	Chicago.	PANAMA.	
Illinois.....	Kansas City.	Alabama.....	Mobile.
Kansas.....	Louisville.	California.....	San Francisco.
Kentucky.....	New Orleans.	Georgia.....	Atlanta.
Louisiana.....	Baltimore.	Hawaii.....	Hilo.
Maryland.....	Detroit.	Illinois.....	Chicago.
Michigan.....	St. Louis.	Louisiana.....	New Orleans.
Missouri.....	New York City.	Maryland.....	Baltimore.
New York.....	Cincinnati.	Massachusetts.....	Boston.
Ohio.....	Philadelphia.	Missouri.....	St. Louis.
Pennsylvania.....	Galveston.	New York.....	New York City.
Texas.....	Seattle.	Pennsylvania.....	Philadelphia.
Washington.....		Porto Rico.....	San Juan.
		Tennessee.....	Chattanooga.
MEXICO.			Galveston.
Alabama.....	Mobile.		Port Arthur.
Arizona.....	Bisbee.		Puget Sound.
	Clifton.		
	Douglas.	PARAGUAY.	
	Naco.	Alabama.....	Mobile.
	Nogales.	Delaware.....	Wilmington.
	Phoenix.	District of Columbia.....	Washington.
	Solomonsville.	Georgia.....	Savannah.
	Tucson.	Illinois.....	Chicago.
	Yuma.	Indiana.....	Indianapolis.
California.....	Calexico.	Maryland.....	Baltimore.
	Los Angeles.	Michigan.....	Detroit.
	San Diego.	Missouri.....	Kansas City.
	San Francisco.		St. Louis.
Canal Zone.....	Ancon.		Newark.
Colorado.....	Denver.		Trenton.
Florida.....	Pensacola.		Buffalo.
Hawaii.....	Honolulu.		New York City.
Illinois.....	Chicago.		Rochester.
Kentucky.....	Louisville.		Cincinnati.
Louisiana.....	New Orleans.		Philadelphia.
Maryland.....	Baltimore.		San Juan.
Massachusetts.....	Boston.		Norfolk.
Mississippi.....	Pascagoula.		Richmond.
Missouri.....	Kansas City.		
	St. Louis.	PERU.	
	New York City.	California.....	Los Angeles.
	Cincinnati.		San Diego.
	Portland.		San Francisco.
	Philadelphia.		Panama.
	Manila.		Savannah.
	Mayaguez.		Honolulu.
	Ponce.		Chicago.
	San Juan.		New Orleans.
	Brownsville.		Baltimore.
	Eagle Pass.		Boston.
	El Paso.		New York City.
	Galveston.		Portland.
	Laredo.		Philadelphia.
	Port Arthur.		San Juan.
	Rio Grande City.		Charleston.
	Sabine Pass.		Port Townsend.
	San Antonio.		
	Solomonsville.		

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

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

Denomination.	Where used.	United States equivalents.
Are	Metric	0.02471 acre.
Arobo	Paraguay	25 pounds.
Arroba (dry)	Argentine Republic	25.3171 pounds.
Do	Brazil	32.38 pounds.
Do	Cuba	25.3664 pounds.
Do	Venezuela	25.4024 pounds.
Arroba (liquid)	Cuba and Venezuela	4.263 gallons.
Barril	Argentine Republic and Mexico	20.0787 gallons.
Carga	Mexico and Salvador	300 pounds.
Centaro	Central America	4.2631 gallons.
Cuadra	Argentine Republic	4.2 acres.
Do	Paraguay	78.9 yards.
Do	Paraguay (square)	8.077 square feet.
Do	Uruguay	2 acres (nearly).
Cubic meter	Metric	35.3 cubic feet.
Faneqa (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.
Kilograu (kilo)	do	2.2046 pounds.
Kilometer	do	0.621376 mile.
Leagne (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	1.73 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.
Quintal (metric)	Metric	220.46 pounds.
Suerte	Uruguay	2.700 cuadras. (See Cu- adra.)
Vara	Argentine Republic	34.1208 inches.
Do	Central America	33.874 inches.
Do	Chile and Peru	33.367 inches.
Do	Cuba	33.384 inches.
Do	Mexico	33 inches.
Do	Paraguay	34 inches.
Do	Venezuela	33.384 inches.

METRIC WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

METRIC WEIGHTS.

Milligram (1/1000 gram) equals 0.0154 grain.
 Centigram (1/100 gram) equals 0.1543 grain.
 Decigram (1/10 gram) equals 1.5432 grains.
 Gram equals 15.432 grains.
 Decagram (10 grams) equals 0.3527 ounce.
 Hectogram (100 grams) equals 3.5274 ounces.
 Kilogram (1,000 grams) equals 2.2046 pounds.
 Myriagram (10,000 grams) equals 22.046 pounds.
 Quintal (100,000 grams) equals 220.46 pounds.
 Millier or tonneau—ton (1,000,000 grams) equals 2,204.6 pounds.

METRIC DRY MEASURE.

Milliliter (1/1000 liter) equals 0.061 cubic inch.
 Centiliter (1/100 liter) equals 0.6102 cubic inch.
 Deciliter (1/10 liter) equals 6.1022 cubic inches.
 Liter equals 0.908 quart.
 Decaliter (10 liters) equals 9.08 quarts.
 Hectoliter (100 liters) equals 2.838 bushels.
 Kiloliter (1,000 liters) equals 1.308 cubic yards.

METRIC LIQUID MEASURE.

Milliliter (1/1000 liter) equals 0.27 fluid dram.
 Centiliter (1/100 liter) equals 0.338 fluid ounce.
 Deciliter (1/10 liter) equals 0.845 gill.
 Liter equals 1.0567 quarts.
 Decaliter (10 liters) equals 2.6417 gallons.
 Hectoliter (100 liters) equals 26.417 gallons.
 Kiloliter (1,000 liters) equals 264.17 gallons.

METRIC MEASURES OF LENGTH.

Millimeter (1/1000 meter) equals 0.0394 inch.
 Centimeter (1/100 meter) equals 0.3937 inch.
 Decimeter (1/10 meter) equals 3.937 inches.
 Meter equals 39.37 inches.
 Decameter (10 meters) equals 393.7 inches.
 Hectometer (100 meters) equals 328 feet 1 inch.
 Kilometer (1,000 meters) equals 0.62137 mile (3,280 feet 10 inches).
 Myriameter (10,000 meters) equals 6.2137 miles.

METRIC SURFACE MEASURE.

Centare (1 square meter) equals 1,550 square inches.
 Are (100 square meters) equals 119.6 square yards.
 Hectare (10,000 square meters) equals 2.471 acres.

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Message from the President of the United States, transmitting a communication from the Secretary of State submitting the report, with accompanying papers, of the delegates of the United States to the Second International Conference of American States, held at the City of Mexico from October 22, 1901, to January 22, 1902. Washington, 1902. 243 pages. 8°. (57th Congress, 1st session, Senate Doc. No. 330.)

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

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

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

- Brazil at St. Louis Exposition. St. Louis, 1904. 160 pages. 8° (paper).
- Chile—A short description of the Republic according to official data. Leipzig, 1901. 106 pages. Map and 37 illustrations. 8° (cloth).
- Chile—Breve descripción de la República escrita según datos oficiales. Leipzig, 1901. 106 páginas. Mapa y 36 grabados. 8° (en tela).
- Chile at Pan-American Exposition. Buffalo, 1901. 252 pages (paper).
- Guatemala—The Country of the future. By Charles M. Pepper. Washington, 1906. 80 pages. 8° (paper).

VALUE OF LATIN-AMERICAN COINS.

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

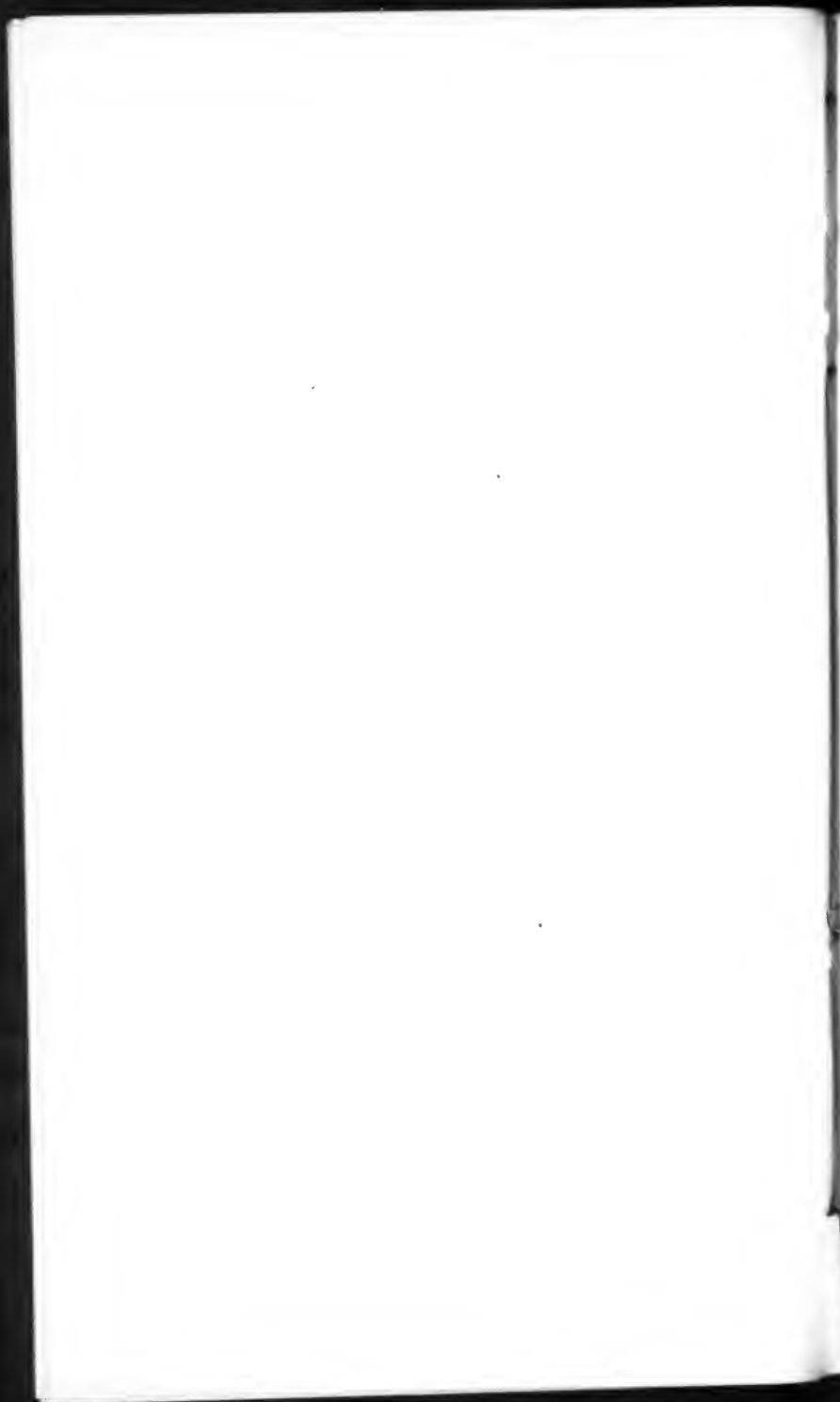
ESTIMATE JANUARY 1, 1907.

Countries.	Standard.	Unit.	Value in U. S. gold or silver.	Coins.
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.	Gold	Peso	\$0.965	Gold—Argentine (\$4.824) and $\frac{1}{2}$ Argentine. Silver—Peso and divisions.
BOLIVIA *	Silver	Boliviano	.510	Silver—Boliviano and divisions.
BRAZIL	Gold	Milreis	.546	Gold—5, 10, and 20 milreis. Silver— $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, and 2 milreis.
CENTRAL AMERICAN STATES—				
Costa Rica	Gold	Colon	.465	Gold—2, 5, 10, and 20 colons (\$9.307). Silver—5, 10, 25, and 50 centimos.
Guatemala	Silver	Peso	.510	Silver—Peso and divisions.
Honduras				
Nicaragua				
Salvador				
CHILE	Gold	Peso	.365	Gold—Escudo (\$1.825), doubloon (\$3.650), and condor (\$7.300). Silver—Peso and divisions.
COLOMBIA	Gold	Dollar	1.000	Gold—Condor (\$9.647) and double condor. Silver—Peso.
ECUADOR	Gold	Sucre	.487	Gold—10 sucres (\$4.8665). Silver—Sucre and divisions.
HAITI	Gold	Gourde	.965	Gold—1, 2, 5, and 10 gourdes. Silver—Gourde and divisions.
MEXICO.	Gold	Peso ^a	.498	Gold—5 and 10 pesos. Silver—Dollar ^b (or peso) and divisions.
PANAMA	Gold	Balboa	1.000	Gold—1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, 5, 10, and 20 balboas. Silver—Peso and divisions.
PERU	Gold	Libra	4.866 $\frac{1}{2}$	Gold— $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 libra. Silver—Sol and divisions.
URUGUAY	Gold	Peso	1.034	Gold—Peso. Silver—Peso and divisions.
VENEZUELA	Gold	Bolivar	.193	Gold—5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 bolivars. Silver—5 bolivars.

^a 75 centigrams fine gold.

^b Value in Mexico, 0.498.

*[By the new Bolivian law enacted September 14, 1906, the gold peso of one-fifth of a pound sterling (1.5976 grams, 916 $\frac{2}{3}$ fine) is made the unit of value.—EDITOR.]



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