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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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OF THE

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That public interest throughout the world in the progress and development of Latin America is growing rapidly has been demonstrated by the wide publication in the daily and weekly press of the United States, Europe, and South America of a description of the new building for the International Bureau of American Republics being erected through the munificence of ANDREW CARNEGIE and the appropriations of the different American nations.

In the majority of cases these descriptive articles have been accompanied by reproductions of photographs of the architects' drawings. The appearance of this matter accompanied by pictures has inspired a large number of inquiries addressed to the Bureau about the opportunities for commerce and trade, business enterprises, and financial investments, as well as the field for study and travel in Mexico, Central America, and South America. Oftentimes, a tangible evidence of a new work in the form of a public building which is to house it awakens more interest than numerous newspaper and magazine articles that simply discuss statistics, trade, and politics. In response to a question often propounded, it can be said that a great effort will be made to complete the new home of the Bureau in a year and a half and to have it ready for occupancy early in 1909. On account of the care that must be exercised in preparing the specifications for the contractors, it will hardly be possible to lay the corner stone before December. The early part of that month will, however, be especially appropriate, as Congress will then be in session and nearly all the high officials of the Government, together with the diplomatic corps, will be in Washington.

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#### APPRECIATION OF THE WORK OF THE INTERNATIONAL BUREAU.

An inspection of the correspondence of the Bureau shows the prevailing ignorance all over the United States and Europe in regard to Latin America, but at the same time it is evidence of a healthy interest

in that part of the world. A few quotations from different letters will illustrate these points. The president of one of the largest manufacturing firms in the United States, which is doing a business amounting to many millions of dollars a year, writes as follows:

"The facts and figures you have sent me are astonishing. I am ashamed of my own ignorance of the field. This firm never before considered the opportunity in South America worthy of careful exploitation. We have now decided to send two of our best men, one to the east coast and the other to the west coast, for the purpose of thoroughly studying South American markets and establishing agencies."

The president of one of the leading universities of the country says: "The list of books in regard to the history, economic development, and present material and political conditions of Latin America which you have kindly sent in response to my inquiry quite overwhelms me. Inspection of our library shows that we have only one or two of these books, but our librarian is now ordering all the others. We intend to outline a special course next year that will take up Latin-American history and kindred subjects, and we shall want your cooperation and advice."

A United States Senator, who has always looked upon the Bureau as more ornamental than useful, volunteers the following opinion:

"Until recently I have regarded the International Bureau of American Republics as a 'fifth wheel of the Government coach,' and have always thought that the appropriations for it were merely complimentary to the other American Republics that joined in supporting it. From letters I am receiving from many of my constituents, who are manufacturers and exporters, I am learning that it is performing a most practical and useful work and that it is worthy of the interest of Congress."

The agent of an important steamship company makes the following observations:

"We have received during the last six months 200 per cent more inquiries about our facilities for taking passengers to South America than we have received for many years past. Most of the letters coming to us state that on account of information and printed matter the writers have received from your Bureau, they desire to visit South America for the purposes of travel, investment, or development of trade."

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#### LATIN-AMERICAN TRADE AND THE TRANS-MISSISSIPPI CONGRESS.

It will be remembered that Hon. ELIHU ROOT, Secretary of State of the United States, delivered his first speech in the United States, incorporating the conclusions deduced from his visit to South America

in 1906, at the Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress, which assembled at Kansas City, Missouri, in November of last year. This address attracted world-wide attention and did more than any public utterance in the history of the United States to awaken interest in the relations maintained with its sister Republics. The same Congress was attended and addressed by Señor IGNACIO CALDERÓN, the Minister of Bolivia in the United States; Señor FELIPE PARDO, Minister of Peru; Señor ENRIQUE CORTES, Minister of Colombia; Señor ALBERTO YOACIAM, Chargé d'Affaires of Chile; and Señor S. GURGEL DO AMARAL, First Secretary of the Brazilian Embassy. All that these distinguished diplomats said corroborated the arguments of Secretary ROOR. So distinct was the impression made that the Executive Committee of the Trans-Mississippi Congress, which is to be held at Muskogee, in the new State of Oklahoma, in November of this year, has decided, after conference with this Bureau, to invite as its guests the Ambassador of Mexico, Señor ENRIQUE C. CREEL, the Ministers in Washington of the Central American Republics, and of one or two of the South American countries bordering on the Caribbean Sea, all of whom will be expected to make addresses on the development of commerce and trade between the United States and the neighboring Republics. As this Congress is made up of representative business and professional men of those States of the United States lying west of the Mississippi River, its deliberations and conclusions are given careful attention throughout the country at large. It is intended to make the next meeting the most successful ever held, and its principal feature will be the attendance of eminent Latin-American diplomats.

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#### THE SECRETARY OF STATE OF THE UNITED STATES IN MEXICO.

When this issue of the BULLETIN comes from the press, the Secretary of State of the United States, Mr. ELIHU ROOT, will have arrived in Mexico as the guest of President DIAZ. The information which the International Bureau has received from Mexico City shows that most elaborate preparations have been made for the reception of Mr. ROOT and the members of his family who accompany him. It would appear that it was the intention of the Mexican Government that the festivities in his honor should be no less extensive than those which characterized his visits to the principal South American countries. The interest in his coming seems to have pervaded the whole Republic of Mexico, and the masses of people are looking forward to an opportunity to see him as much as the representative statesmen. There can be no doubt, therefore, that his presence in Mexico will be productive of great good in strengthening the cordial relations now existing between the two great Republics

of North America. When Mr. Root returns from Mexico he will have a better knowledge of the American hemisphere than any other Secretary of State in the history of the New World. As Chairman of the Governing Board of the International Bureau of the American Republics, he will be better equipped than ever to join in its councils and to aid the plans for making it a world-recognized, practical, and useful institution.

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TRAVELS, EXPLORATIONS, AND STUDIES IN SOUTH AMERICA.

Last December, Prof. HIRAM BINGHAM, of Harvard University, and Dr. HAMILTON RICE, F. R. G. S., of Boston, made a most interesting trip across Venezuela and Colombia for the purpose of securing scientific data in the fields of history and geography, sociology, and meteorology. In this issue is published a summarized statement by Professor BINGHAM that will be of interest to all those who want to learn more about the so-called "unknown" parts of Latin America. A full report will be published later when Doctor RICE returns from his explorations of the Valley of the Rio Vaupes. There is no more important field of discovery and investigation left to scientists and explorers in any part of the world than the central portion of South America, especially along the upper waters of the different branches of the Amazon and the ranges of the Andes Mountains. President REYES, of Colombia, when a younger man, set a splendid example to all others who realize that hardships and dangers must be experienced in order to accomplish results. In his day there were very few who undertook such hazardous journeys as his, but now we are continually hearing of men from North and South America and Europe who are successfully penetrating mysterious sections. One very interesting journey was made by CASPAR WHITNEY, the editor of "Outing," when he ascended the Amazon, following it to its northern headwaters, establishing the fact that it practically connected with the sources of the Orinoco, and then came down the latter stream. Professor TODD, of Amherst, has lately been making some valuable investigations in Peru and Bolivia. While these men have been studying physical conditions Professor ROWE, of the University of Pennsylvania, and Professor SHEPHERD, of Columbia University, have been looking carefully into political, economic, and educational conditions in all of the Latin-American Republics. The latest authority on South America to make further travels in that part of the world is CHARLES M. PEPPER, author of "Panama to Patagonia," who is now studying commercial conditions on the west coast of South America for the Bureau of Manufactures of the Department of Commerce and Labor of the United States.

## THE THIRD INTERNATIONAL SANITARY CONFERENCE.

As the time for holding the Third International Sanitary Conference approaches there are indications that the different Republics are recognizing the importance of the work that will come before it. Very few Governments have yet named their delegates, but it is expected that the majority of them will be appointed in the near future. Cuba, which has a direct and practical concern in the deliberations of this gathering, leads off in the appointment of delegates. Provisional Governor CHARLES E. MAGOON has just named Drs. HUGO ROBERTS and JUAN GUITERAS as delegates. These are both representative men whose views will have weight in the sessions of the Congress. Costa Rica's delegate will be Dr. JUAN J. ULLOA. The delegation of the United States will probably have at its head Dr. WALTER WYMAN, Surgeon-General of the United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.

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THE BRAZILIAN EXPOSITION OF 1908.

Since the Bureau announced, through the public press, that the Brazilian Government had decided to hold a great national exposition in 1908, numerous inquiries have been received from manufacturers and exporters in the United States and Europe asking whether they could send exhibits. For this reason there is given in this BULLETIN the official organized plan for the exposition. Although it would appear from first reading that foreign exhibitors would not be given space unless they were already established in Brazil and could be classed as residents of that country, Consul-General ANDERSON, of Rio Janeiro, reports that exhibits of machinery and other articles that would help in the development of Brazil will be allotted room. It is hoped that this exposition will be an attraction that will draw to Brazil large numbers of North Americans and Europeans who have never before appreciated the wonderful resources and possibilities of that country. It will be, moreover, a good forerunner of the national exposition which the Argentine Republic will hold at Buenos Aires in 1910.

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THE PROTECTION OF ARGENTINE INDUSTRIES.

In connection with the discovery of the evasion of port and quarantine laws on the part of certain individuals engaged in cattle importation into the Argentine Republic, the BULLETIN publishes in its present issue the governmental regulations in regard to this

industry. It is the intention of the Argentine Government to safeguard in every possible manner this important branch of its economic life, and the application of stringent measures has been resolved upon to prevent a repetition of the introduction of tuberculous cattle or their unlawful treatment at quarantine. For the promotion of the agricultural interests of the country the canalization of the Desaguadero and Salado rivers is under consideration by the National Congress, it being estimated that the realization of this project would add 2,000 leagues of fertile lands to the cultivable area.

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#### NEW MINING LAW OF BOLIVIA.

The Bolivian mining law, promulgated on June 12, 1907, revises in many particulars previously existing legislation on the subject, providing for the opening up of new regions and guaranteeing adequate protection for intending prospectors from abroad.

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#### PROJECTED TARIFF REVISION FOR BRAZIL.

Tariff reform is occupying the National Congress of Brazil, and a new schedule of rates is being considered in accordance with an advanced protection system. It is especially designed to guard the interests of native industries, to raise the rate of exchange from 12 to 15, and to maintain a sliding scale of duties subject to fluctuation of prices in foreign markets.

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#### THE VIGOR OF CHILE'S NATIONAL LIFE.

Chilean energy has never been more ably demonstrated than by the elasticity with which the nation has recovered from the great losses sustained through the earthquake of 1906. The customs revenues of the Republic for the first half of 1907 show an increase of over \$2,000,000, as compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year, while a loan of \$5,000,000 has been negotiated through the German Transatlantic Bank, to be devoted to the reconstruction of the city of Valparaiso.

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#### COSTA RICAN RAILWAY DEVELOPMENT.

An issue of bonds on the part of the Costa Rican Government has been recently made covering \$2,000,000 guaranteed by the internal revenue of liquors. This sum is to be used in railway construction throughout the Republic in accordance with the contract signed on March 16, 1907, with a New York company.

## EFFECT OF THE RECIPROCITY TREATY BETWEEN CUBA AND THE UNITED STATES.

An interesting comparison of Cuban-United States trade is instituted by the Bureau of Statistics of the United States showing the advance in the mutual trade relations since the establishment of the reigning reciprocity agreements between the two countries. United States imports from Cuba for the fiscal year 1907 show an increase of about 50 per cent over those of 1903, while exports to Cuba have advanced 125 per cent during the same period. During that time, United States exports to other parts of the world have grown about 30 per cent and imports about 40 per cent.

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HAITIAN DEVELOPMENT.

Haiti's trade year extends from September to September and the latest compiled statistics from native sources show results up to September 30, 1906, a satisfactory condition being noted in all established commercial interests and a development of new industrial enterprises under Government authorization.

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MINING LAW OF NICARAGUA.

The mining law of Nicaragua, recently promulgated, modifies in some important particulars the law of 1906 and is reproduced in full in this issue of the BULLETIN to meet demands for similar publications covering exact information concerning business opportunities in various sections of Central America. The provisions of the law are adapted to the encouragement of immigration.

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PANAMA LAND LAW.

It is the desire of the Panama Government to attract foreigners to the Republic by means of paternal legislation and the new land law of May 29, 1907, as well as the recently promulgated port and consular regulations, have been framed with this end in view. The text of the documents is reproduced in this number of the BULLETIN.

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FINANCIAL STATUS OF SALVADOR.

Bank reports issued by the various depositories of Salvador for the half year—January—June, 1907—show a satisfactory financial condition throughout the Republic, the National Bank of Salvador, the Salvadorian Bank, and the Agricultural Bank all showing available balances. The last-named institution has decided, as a protective measure, to limit its operations for the present.

## URUGUAYAN PROGRESS AS EVIDENCED BY CUSTOMS REVENUES.

Statistics of customs revenues collected at Uruguayan ports for the fiscal year 1906-7 show a gain over the reported figures for the preceding year of over \$300,000, or about 2½ per cent. While this increase is not so great as is shown by a comparison of the figures of the two previous years, 1904-5 and 1905-6, it is, however, \$2,000,000 in excess of the budget estimate for the year.

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A NEW AND VALUABLE BOOK ON HAITI.

With the sole aim of aiding Americans to form an impartial and correct opinion of his country, M. J. N. LÉGER, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Haiti in the United States, has written a book of great and vital interest. M. LÉGER is a member of the Governing Board of the International Bureau of the American Republics, and has, during his long career as the representative of Haiti near the United States Government, wrought earnestly and effectually to maintain the long-existing friendship between the two countries. In "Haiti, Her History and Her Detractors," as his book is called, he is animated by an expressed desire to still further increase the knowledge and appreciation of the Haitian conditions, past and present. The first section treats of the historical life of the island of Santo Domingo, its enslavement by turns by Spaniards and French, the revolt of the natives and their final achievement of independence under leaders whose heroism and strength of patriotic feeling are ably demonstrated. In Part II the natural history of Haiti is discussed, her educational system, form of government, manner, and customs are dealt with, with the purpose of dispelling many of the prevailing impressions as to the lingering barbaric elements in the native life. Issued by the Neale Publishing Company, 1907, in French and English, the volume is the last and most authoritative word on the subject.

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OTHER PUBLICATIONS ON LATIN AMERICA.

With the advance in value of chocolate products as established in recent trade returns, the history of the plant from which the raw material is obtained, its development into its present position in the world's markets, and the methods employed in its profitable culture, are matters of general interest. The Columbus Memorial Library has recently been furnished with a valuable and extended treatment of the subject by HERBERT WRIGHT, A. R. C. S., F. L. S., under the title "Theobroma Cacao, or Cocoa, its Botany, Cultivation, Chemistry, and Diseases." The American cacao is the most important



and are divided into those of the continent from Venezuela, Ecuador, Brazil, Guatemala and Colombia, and from the islands of Cuba, Trinidad, Gaudeloupe, Martinique, St. Lucia, Jamaica, and Haiti. That from Venezuela is the most highly esteemed in Europe, but in the market value of its product Ecuador is the most important of the cacao-producing countries. The trees grow wild in this Republic and the climatic conditions are especially favorable. In the published reports of production for 1906, Brazil leads the world with 27,400,000 kilograms, followed by Ecuador, São Thomé, Trinidad, Santo Domingo, and Venezuela, in the order named.

The Carnegie Institution of Washington has printed, as Publication No. 83, the first of a series of volumes destined to furnish the student with systematic guidance to the materials for American history in foreign archives. The present work, issued in July, 1907, comprises an exhaustive index of such details as are contained in Cuban archives, prepared by Señor LUIS MARINO PEREZ and edited by J. FRANKLIN JAMESON. While the documents of Cuba do not, of necessity, occupy so prominent a place in the consideration of United States interests and history as do those of certain other countries—as, for instance, Spanish or British archives—yet the data contained therein are available from no other source and supply links in historical evidence of great value.

A book of present interest and value has been recently published by the direction of the Dominican Department of Promotion and Public Works, primarily for distribution at the Jamestown Tercentennial Exposition, but of utility for all persons desirous of information concerning the Dominican Republic. In the small compass of about 100 pages are comprised the latest data (covering the calendar year 1906) relating to the products, resources, and commerce of the country. Its development is considered as closely connected with the future of the Panama Canal, as it lies directly in the path of all ships passing to and from Europe and the Isthmus, via Mona Pass.

Under the title "*La República de Nicaragua*," a compendium of information relating to the Central American Republic of that name has been issued by T. MATAMORO, J., bearing date of December, 1906. The subject-matter deals with geographical and historical data; climate, soil, meteorological conditions, political divisions, administration of public affairs, the diplomatic and consular service, the law regarding aliens, patent laws, mining and railway reports, land laws, and the report of the Atlantic railway. Included is the map of the country, prepared from official and other sources by the International Bureau of the American Republics, 1903.

In advance of the centenary celebration of Argentine independence, a commemorative volume on Buenos Aires has been prepared by the



THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT BUILDING, BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

South American Bank Note Company (*Compañía Sud-Americana de Billetes de Banco*), 1907. It contains accounts of the sociological and economic conditions of this section of the Republic, with brief historical notes of events prior to and following the Revolution of May, also reports on commerce, stock raising, agriculture, native customs, etc. Numerous engravings and prints embellish the publication and add to its interest.

An interesting chapter in the history of social development is supplied by HUBERT H. S. AIMES, Ph. D. (Yale), in his "Slavery in Cuba," issued by the Knickerbocker Press, of London and New York. Opening with the replacement of the Indians and a sketch of the early Spanish colonial system, the writer deals with the development of agricultural wealth in the island, the lack of labor, and the economic necessities arising therefrom.

## ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

### FOREIGN COMMERCE, FIRST HALF OF 1907.

Returns of Argentine commerce for the first six months of 1907—January—June—show import valuations of \$130,560,000 gold and export values of \$185,430,000, a balance in favor of the Republic being thus shown of \$54,870,000. As compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year, a gain in imports is shown amounting to \$13,050,000, and in exports of \$20,660,000.

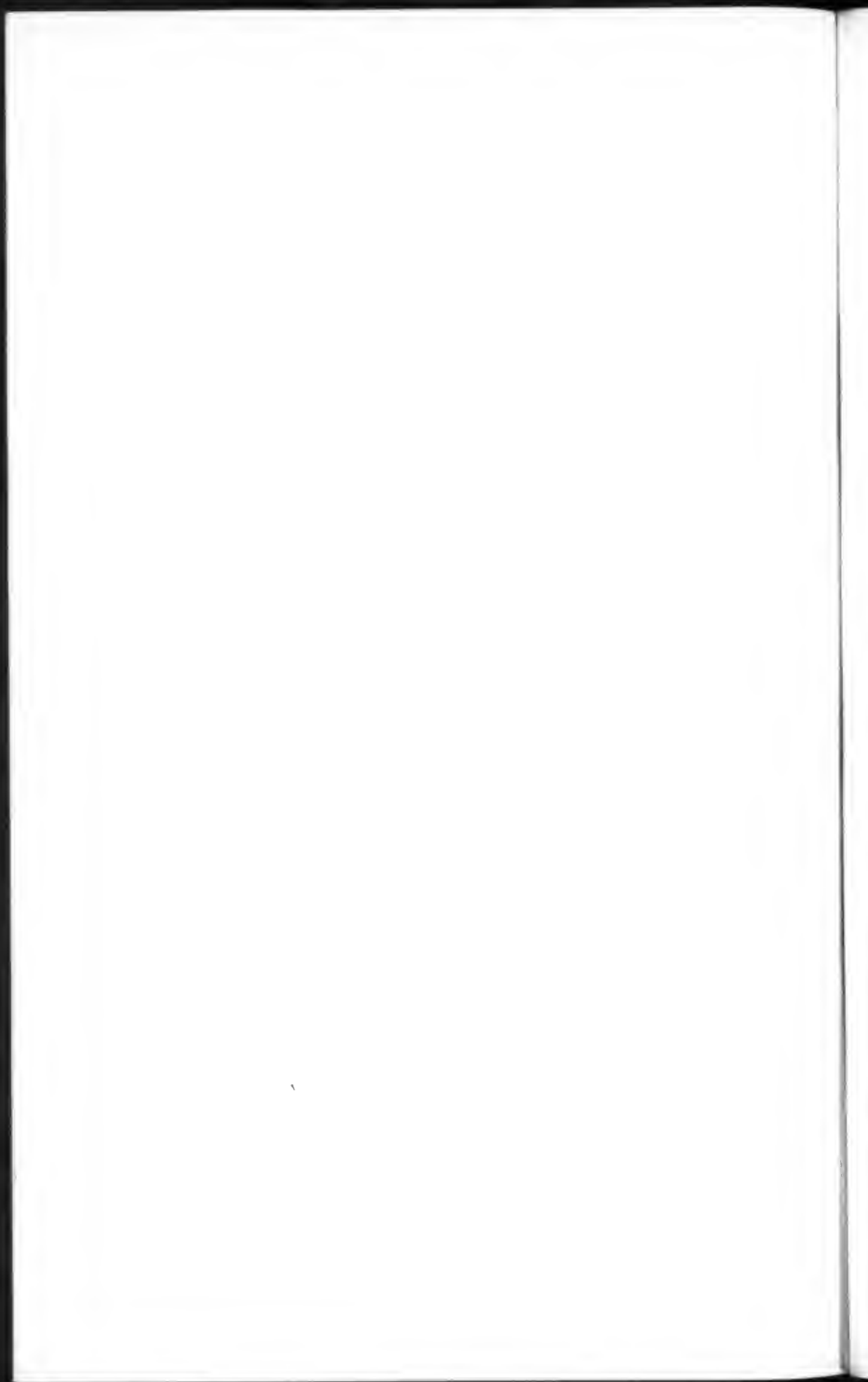
### IMMIGRATION DURING THE FIRST HALF OF 1907.

The Chief of the Immigration Division of the Department of Agriculture of the Argentine Republic, in his report for the first half of 1907, gives the following figures relating to the immigration into the Republic during said period:

|   | Incoming. | Outgoing. |
|---|-----------|-----------|
| Passengers from foreign countries ..... | 6,141     | 7,895     |
| Passengers from Montevideo, .....       | 33,531    | 20,791    |
| Immigrants from foreign countries ..... | 87,378    | 51,495    |
| Immigrants from Montevideo .....        | 26,109    | 26,203    |
| Total .....                             | 152,879   | 113,387   |

The number of immigrants in the first half of 1906 was 91,000.

The nationality of the immigrants from foreign countries was as follows: Italians, 39,462; Spaniards, 30,263; French, 1,444; Syrians, 3,100; Germans, 1,213; Austrians, 1,982; Hungarians, 764; English, 783; Russians, 5,381; Portuguese, 526; Brazilians, 260, and the rest is distributed among different nations.



**MEAT EXPORTS, FIRST HALF OF 1907.**

The exports of frozen and chilled meat from the Argentine Republic during the first six months of 1907 were as follows, as compared with the same period of the previous year:

|                                       | First six months -- |           |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------|-----------|
|                                       | 1906.               | 1907.     |
| Frozen sheep and lambs.....carcases.. | 1,584,719           | 1,502,421 |
| Frozen beef.....quarters..            | 877,391             | 671,319   |
| Chilled beef.....do.....              | 233,652             | 203,294   |

**CABINET CHANGES.**

In a communication received from the Department of State of the United States, the International Bureau of the American Republics is informed under date of August 27 that the vacancies in the Argentine Cabinet caused by the resignations of Dr. FEDERICO PIÑEDO, Gen. R. M. FRAGA, and Mr. MIGUEL TEDIN were filled as follows by the decree of July 11, 1907:

Minister of Justice and Public Instruction, Dr. JUAN A. BIBILONI.

Minister of War, Gen. RAFAEL AGUIRRE.

Minister of Public Works, Mr. CARLOS MASCHWITZ.

**WHEAT CROP OF 1906-7.**

The official estimate of the Argentine wheat crop for 1906-7 places the quantity at 4,000,000 tons, of which 2,800,000 tons are available for export and the remaining 1,200,000 being required for seeding and local use. Total exports in 1906 were 2,280,000 tons and in 1905, 2,866,954 tons, a record being then established.

**STRINGENT TESTS FOR BOVINE IMPORTS.**

The discovery of irregularities in the application of tests for tuberculous cattle imported into the Argentine Republic has led the Government to a thorough examination of the matter, and severe preventive measures will be taken to avoid a repetition of the trouble.

Newspaper comment on the subject predicts a decided setback to the sale of British stock for some years to come, as the persons implicated in the shipping of the animals were presumably Englishmen, and, on the other hand, it is feared that the reported slaughter of tuberculous cattle for exportation from the Argentine Republic will have a disastrous effect upon its frozen-meat trade.

**ANIMAL SANITARY LAWS AND REGULATIONS**

The latest acts of the Argentine Congress bearing upon the subject of legislation in regard to the contagious diseases of animals and the

measures taken to combat both their spread in the Republic and their introduction from abroad are embodied in the Animal Sanitary Law of October 10, 1900, and the subsequent law of December 27, 1902, whereby complete control of the matter is vested in the Executive.

The combined laws make the following provisions:

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Deputies of the Argentine Republic in Congress assembled:*

SECTION 1. The defense of the live stock in the territory of the Republic against the invasion of exotic contagious diseases and the spread of epizootic diseases already existing in the country shall be undertaken by the Executive power by the means which this law provides:

First. In the capital of the Republic, National Territories, and places subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of the National Government.

Second. In matters relating to the importation and exportation of live stock to or from foreign countries.

Third. In all that pertains to the traffic or trade in live stock between one Province and another or with any of the places mentioned in the first clause.

Fourth. In all cases in which the Provincial Governments may solicit national action within the limits of their respective jurisdiction or in case of contagious diseases prevailing in more than one Province or when although prevalent in one Province only they assume an epizootic character and the risk exists of their being propagated beyond it.

SEC. 2. The provincial governors, as natural agents of the National Government, shall assist, within the limits of their respective territories, to carry out the purpose of this law.

The Executive power may, nevertheless, avail itself of its own staff, investing the same with all necessary authority for carrying out the work, when circumstances require it.

SEC. 3. In making regulations for the enforcement of this law the Executive power shall declare the names of the diseases referred to in section 1, being authorized to alter the list of diseases whenever it shall think proper.

SEC. 4. Every owner or person who may have under his charge the care or treatment of animals attacked with contagious diseases or suspected of being so, shall be obliged to declare immediately the fact to such authority as the sanitary regulations may determine.

SEC. 5. Without prejudice to this declaration and even before the authorities have interfered, the owner or person in charge shall, immediately after noticing the first symptoms of a contagious disease, proceed to isolate the sick animal.

SEC. 6. The same declaration and isolation are obligatory with respect to animals that have died or are suspected of having died of contagious diseases and their carcasses must be buried or destroyed in such manner as the Executive power may determine by its regulations.

SEC. 7. As soon as the authorities receive notice or become aware of the existence of the disease they shall proceed to insure the fulfillment of the measures described in sections 5 and 7, making the necessary dispositions if they should not have been complied with and ordering, when possible, the examination of the sick or dead animal by such competent inspector as they may designate, in order to ascertain the nature of the disease.

SEC. 8. The fact shall furthermore be brought by the same authorities to the knowledge of the Executive power in the form and manner which the regulations determine.

SEC. 9. If, from the information that the Executive power may acquire, it results that the disease shall prove to be one of those included in the regulations to which section 3 refers and that the case comes under any of the clauses of section 1, the Executive power may declare the property, the district, or the entire Province infected, according to the importance of the case, and shall be authorized to isolate, sequester, and prohibit the transit of animals from the infected zones; to disinfect and even to destroy the animals and things that may be the means of contagion and to adopt such measures as, in each case, the nature and character of the epizooty may suggest.

SEC. 10. The Executive power shall regulate the inspection of live-stock markets, fairs, slaughterhouses, freezing or salting establishments, and generally of all factories which prepare animal products, when the places in which the sale or slaughtering of animals takes place or where the establishments in which the products are prepared or transported from are situated in a Federal Territory or district, or when, being situated in one Province, the animals or products proceed from another nation, from another Province, or from another Territory or are subjects of international or inter-provincial commerce or of that of a Province with Territories under Federal jurisdiction or vice versa.

SEC. 11. All carriers, by water or by land, must conform, in all cases governed by this law, with the conditions imposed by the regulations of the Executive power as regards the accommodation, security, and hygiene of the vehicles employed for carrying animals.

The Executive power shall likewise establish the form in which the transport companies shall disinfect the wharves, yards, pens, and other places which may have been occupied by animals, as well

as the cases when the said disinfection shall apply to persons and things that have been in contact with them.

SEC. 12. Under this section is prohibited the importation through any spot of the maritime, fluvial, or terrestrial frontiers of the Republic, of animals infected with contagious diseases or suspected of being so infected, as well as the remains thereof, and of all and every object that may have been in contact with them or with any objects capable of transmitting the contagion.

SEC. 13. All animals proceeding from beyond seas shall be quarantined for such regulations.

Except in cases which the Executive may consider exceptional, the terms fixed by the said regulations can not be altered without three months' previous notice. Should any animal prove to be suffering from a contagious disease, its slaughter may, according to the circumstances, be immediately ordered without any demand for compensation being thereby authorized.

The maintenance of animals in quarantine shall be defrayed by the owners.

SEC. 14. If in the course of the voyage to the country there should have occurred any case of contagious disease, whether fatal or not, to the animals so attacked, the whole of the animals that are on board may be rejected, and the ship shall not be allowed to come alongside any Argentine coast without having been previously disinfected to the satisfaction of the sanitary authorities.

SEC. 15. If the Executive power should have received notice of cases having occurred before the arrival of the ship in Argentine waters, it may prevent her entering said waters, forbidding her all contact, direct or indirect, with same.

SEC. 16. The Executive shall prohibit the importation or the landing of animals in general, or of any specified kind thereof, or of carcasses, fodder, litter, dung, or other things brought from any specified country or any specified part of any such country where cattle plague, contagious pleuro-pneumonia, foot-and-mouth disease, sheep pox or any other disease that can menace the national animal industry, exists or where the laws made by such country for the regulation of the exportation and importation of animals and for the prevention of the introduction and spreading of disease, the administration of said regulations or any other circumstance does not afford, in the opinion of the Executive, reasonable security against the importation of contagion therefrom.

SEC. 17. If in any of the adjoining countries there should break out any of the diseases referred to in the preceding section, the Executive shall proceed to place that country, so far as importation is concerned, upon the same footing as the countries over sea.



SEC. 18. It shall do likewise, when, an epizootic having broken out in some country over sea, the adjoining one has not taken in regard thereto the precautionary measures the Executive may deem necessary, or there be danger that through the said adjoining country the disease may be imported.

SEC. 19. The exportation of animals infected with any contagious disease, or suspected of being so, is hereby prohibited.

SEC. 20. Every animal intended for exportation may be retained under observation, isolated, disinfected, or rejected by the Executive whenever the sanitary inspectors deem it suspicious, without there being any claim for compensation.

SEC. 21. No vessel shall be allowed to load animals unless her sanitary conditions fulfill the requirements of the regulations thereunto made and provided; the Executive being authorized to withhold, for a term of from six months to two years, its permit to load animals from any vessel which during the last voyage should not have complied with the provisions of these regulations.

SEC. 22. The captain and agent of any vessel loaded with animals in Argentine ports, who during the voyage should have cases of contagious disease occur on board, must communicate same to the Argentine Government from the first port called at after the disease has broken out, and the Executive shall advise the authorities of the port of destination. Failure to comply with this order shall authorize the Executive to increase up to five years the term of prohibition set forth in the preceding section, or to extend the same prohibition to other or all vessels of the same transport company, as the gravity of the offense may call for.

SEC. 23. In case there should break out in the country any of the diseases enumerated in the regulations to which section 3 refers, the Executive may suspend the exportation of animals of the species attacked from the declared infected district and order the disinfection of any animal or thing intended for export from the same district.

This suspension shall be maintained until, in the opinion of the Executive, a sufficient number of days has elapsed, since the last case, for the germs of the disease to have disappeared.

SEC. 24. The owner of such animals, objects, and fixtures as the Executive may order to be destroyed by virtue of the authority conferred by this law shall be entitled to demand an indemnity in cash equal to the value of the said animals, objects, or fixtures at the time the measure was carried out. Should any portion of the animal, object, or fixture be utilizable the value of the said portion shall be deducted. If the disease with which the animal was attacked was necessarily fatal there shall be no claim for compensation.

SEC. 25. The value of the animals, objects, or fixtures destroyed by order of the Executive shall be estimated by the Department of Agriculture or by special commissioners appointed by the Executive and by the owner or his representative, with the right of appeal to the Federal or territorial judges for the summary settlement of any differences that may arise when the appraisement is being effected.

SEC. 26. The owner's claim for compensation shall lapse if not presented within three months from the time the destruction occurred.

SEC. 27. No indemnity shall be paid for imported animals whose destruction may have been ordered unless at least three months shall have elapsed after they shall have left the quarantine station.

SEC. 28. Owners who fail to comply with any of the provisions set forth in this law or in the sanitary regulations issued by the Executive shall forfeit all claim to compensation in the cases enumerated in the foregoing sections.

SEC. 29. Every violation of the provisions of this law, if there is not a special penalty attached, shall be punished with a fine of \$100 to \$500 or imprisonment for thirty to sixty days, according to the importance of the offense.

SEC. 30. From two to six months' imprisonment or a fine of from \$200 to \$1,000 shall be inflicted upon—

(1) Owners or their agents, functionaries, or private individuals who, in spite of the orders of the sanitary authorities, shall have allowed diseased animals to come into direct contact with sound ones.

(2) Those who even before the closing of the ports against a certain country should have willingly imported from the said country into the Republic animals infected with contagious diseases or which have been exposed to contagion.

(3) Carrying agents engaged in the transportation of animals who shall violate the regulations mentioned in section 11, the penalty being doubled whenever, through the omission of the sanitary precautions or disinfections laid down in the regulations, any contagious disease shall have been transmitted to other animals.

SEC. 31. Every animal that shall have been imported in defiance of the quarantine established by the regulations shall be confiscated, and the owner or importer shall furthermore be liable to a fine of from \$200 to \$1,000.

SEC. 32. The penalties imposed by the preceding sections shall be doubled for each repetition of the offense, without prejudice to enforcing the orders of the Executive at the expense of the party offending, should the latter not of his own free will carry out the said order.

SEC. 33. The penalties imposed in the foregoing sections shall be imposed by the Federal or territorial judges in summary hearing at

the request of the sanitary authorities who shall be claimants in such cases. The judgments pronounced shall be subject to appeal on revision.

SEC. 34. The Executive shall proceed to construct a quarantine lazaretto and a bacteriological laboratory upon the land belonging to the nation situated at the port of the Federal capital.

In all other ports and qualified places on the land frontiers the Executive is authorized to establish such veterinary staff and sanitary service as it shall deem needful for securing the due execution of the provisions laid down in this law and of the regulations which by virtue of the said law may be promulgated.

SEC. 35. The total cost of the constructions referred to in the previous section shall not exceed \$300,000, and the Executive is hereby authorized to execute the said works, debiting the outlay thereof to this law, the funds for the same to be provided out of the proceeds of bills received in payment of public lands, which are deposited in the treasury of the bureau of lands.

SEC. 36. The Executive is hereby authorized to engage under contract at home or abroad the technical staff which shall have charge of the lazaretto and the laboratory."

#### ORDERS AND REGULATIONS.

##### *Scheduled countries.*

In accordance with this law the Executive has, by special decrees, prohibited the importation of all species of animals proceeding from Russia, Roumania, Servia, Cape Colony, Natal, Orange River Colony, Transvaal, Zululand, and other British colonies in South Africa, the German and Portuguese possessions of East and West Africa from the French possessions of West Africa and Madagascar; and has prohibited the importation of cattle, sheep, goats and swine from the German Empire, Australasia, Austria-Hungary (including Bosnia and Herzegovina), Belgium, Brazil, Bolivia, British Guiana, Chile, Colombia, Denmark, France, French Guiana, Greece, Gibraltar, Holland, Italy, Malta, Morocco, Montenegro, the Ottoman Empire, Portugal, Paraguay, Peru, Spain, Sweden, and Norway, Venezuela, and the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island of the United States of North America.

##### *Diseases requiring sanitary measures.*

The diseases which call for the application of sanitary measures as established by the animal sanitary regulations are:

Cattle plague and contagious pleuro-pneumonia in cattle; foot-and-mouth disease in cattle, sheep, goats, and swine, glanders and farcy and equine syphilis or mal de coit in horses, asses, and mules;

sheep pox or variola plague and swine fever in swine; anthrax and rabies in all animals; black leg and Texas fever in cattle; tuberculosis in all animals, and scab in sheep and goats.

*Notice of diseases.*

Every owner, agent, keeper, or person who may have under his charge or attendance domestic animals attacked by any of the above-mentioned diseases, or suspected of having such disease, is obliged to give notice to the local authorities, to the nearest veterinary inspector, or the Division of Animal Industry. The governors of the Provinces or Territories, the mayor of the Federal capital, the departmental chiefs of police, the police commissaries, and every national, provincial, territorial, or municipal authority who may know of the existence of any of the aforementioned diseases are obliged to give notice to the nearest veterinary inspector or to the Division of Animal Industry.

*Declaration of infection.*

If through the information so obtained, or on the advice of its own veterinary inspectors, the Division of Animal Industry shall find that any animals suffer or appear to suffer from any of the said diseases, or from any other disease, the said division shall immediately declare the farm, district, department, Province, or Territory where the disease exists to be infected and apply such sanitary resources as the case may justify or demand. Such declaration of infection shall call for and authorize the application of any or all of the following measures:

(1) Placing the transit of persons, or animals, the transport of things existing or being within the limits of the infected region, and the communication with other regions under the immediate supervision of the veterinary inspectors.

(2) Isolation, embargo, sequestration, quarantine, medication, disinfection, vaccination, tagging, marking, and counting of the animals, herds or flock in the infected zone.

(3) Partial or total quarantine of the infected zone and prohibition of persons leaving the same, or objects being removed without previous disinfection when such persons or objects may be the means of transmitting contagion.

(4) Absolute or conditional prohibition of holding exhibitions and fairs.

(5) Destruction or disinfection of stables, barns, sheds, vehicles, yards, pens, and of every object that, according to the nature of the disease, may have been in contact with infected animals or that may be the means of perpetuating contagion.

(6) Evacuation of stock from paddocks or camps for a given space of time, disinfection of such camps by fire and temporary prohibition of using troughs and watering places.

(7) Prohibition from selling, consuming or otherwise utilizing in any form infected or suspected animals, their products, hides, skins, hair or other parts or remains.

(8) Preventive vaccination or obligatory vaccination of sound animals when circumstances shall render these measures advisable and necessary.

*Special measures.*

Special measures are ordered for individual diseases with a view of effectually stamping out exotic diseases that may break out (cattle plague, contagious pleuro-pneumonia, foot-and-mouth disease, glanders and farcy or sheep pox), and for the eradication of those existing in the country (anthrax, black leg, Texas fever, rabies, and scab), the system adopted for stamping out the latter being most stringently applied on the basis of preventive vaccination for anthrax and black leg, and of obligatory dipping of all cattle existing in or leaving the tick-infested regions.

*Disinfection.*

Disinfection is imposed for all places or things that may have been in contact with sick or suspected animals; all cars, boats, barges, vessels, or any other vehicles that may have been used for the transportation of animals must be disinfected immediately after unloading same, and all pens, yards, sheds, etc., at railway stations, public yards, slaughterhouses, markets, fairs, shipping deposits, etc., must be disinfected every time the said places are occupied by animals.

*Fairs, markets, and slaughterhouses.*

All fairs and markets are under the immediate inspection of the veterinary inspectors of the Division of Animal Industry, and no fair or sale may be held or any animals abstracted therefrom without a special permit from that division.

*Establishments preparing animal products.*

All establishments preparing animal products are under the supervision of veterinary inspectors, no animals being slaughtered or product extracted for sale, consumption, or export without special permits being given by the inspector.

*Importation regulations.*

The importation of animals from all parts of the world, except Uruguay, is prohibited by other ports than that of Buenos Aires. Importation from Uruguay is only allowed by the ports of Gualeguaychu, Uruguay, Colon, Concordia, Monte Caeros, La Plata, Buenos Aires, Campana, and Zarate, all animals being inspected at

the above-mentioned ports and stations and certified in the same manner as animals coming from other parts of the world.

The importation of animals infected by contagious diseases, their products, or any object or thing liable to cause the propagation of an infectious disease is prohibited, as also of animals exported from any country where cattle plague may exist or has existed for two years prior to the date of embarkation, or from countries where contagious pleuro-pneumonia, foot-and-mouth disease, glanders or farcy, and variola or sheep pox may exist or has existed during six months prior to the date of shipment. The regulations likewise stipulate that, notwithstanding the foregoing fixed terms, the Executive is empowered to extend such terms for a determined or unlimited period to animals exported from any foreign country that does not adopt similar measures to protect itself against the importation of these diseases from other foreign countries, and may prohibit importation from countries which shall not admit Argentine live stock under the same conditions as are imposed by Argentine regulations.

The Division of Animal Industry inspects all ships transporting live stock intended for import before being allowed to enter the port of Buenos Aires, and must reject any ship which has or may have had on board animals affected by or suspected of cattle plague, foot-and-mouth disease, contagious pleuro-pneumonia, glanders or farcy, mal de coit, variola or sheep pox, and such ships are forbidden contact with any part of the Argentine coast until all animals on board have been destroyed and a thorough disinfection effected.

Owners or captains of ships transporting live stock intended for import must exact from shippers and present to the veterinary inspector sanitary certificates granted by the Department of Agriculture—or the office that fulfills its functions—of the country whence the stock was imported and legalized by an Argentine consul, certifying that no cattle plague exists in the country whence the cattle was dispatched or had existed for two years prior to the date of shipment, and that no contagious pleuro-pneumonia, foot-and-mouth disease, glanders or farcy, variola or sheep pox, or mal de coit exist or had existed for six months previous to such date. All stock not so certified shall be rejected. Notwithstanding the presentation of such certificates the Executive reserves the right to test the sanitary conditions of the countries from which live stock intended for importation into the Argentine Republic has been exported by such means and in such form as it may deem sufficient.

After a ship transporting live stock intended for import has entered the port of Buenos Aires such stock shall be further inspected by a veterinary surgeon and not allowed to disembark until found free from disease. All animals attacked by or suspected of anthrax, blackleg, hog cholera, swine plague, erysipelas, or hydrophobia shall

be immediately slaughtered. Those suffering from scab shall be segregated and cured.

All imported animals are quarantined for forty days and tuberculin tests applied after passing the quarantine. Those found to be affected by tuberculosis are slaughtered. Horses are quarantined for fifteen days and malsine tests applied, those reacting being slaughtered. Sheep are quarantined for eight days. Quarantine is supervised exclusively by the staff of the Division of Animal Industry, all persons not employed at the quarantine station being prohibited from entering. All ships that have transported import live stock are disinfected before leaving the import quarantine station's wharves.

#### *Exportation.*

All persons intending to export live stock must previously hand to the Division of Animal Industry the permit authorizing the exportation, and the division shall cause the estancia or farm at which the animals are kept to be inspected by a veterinary surgeon, and such permit shall be canceled if it should be found that cases of contagious diseases have occurred at such estancia or farm. Transport, railway, and boat companies are prohibited from loading live stock for export quarantine stations without presentation of the veterinary surgeon's permit, and such stock shall not be received at quarantine stations from transport companies unless duplicates of the permits are exhibited. Animals arriving at quarantine export stations are quarantined for twenty-four hours and are again inspected by a veterinary surgeon, who only allows the shipment of sound and healthy animals and prohibits maimed, bruised, or suspicious stock from being placed on board. Exported sheep are dipped prior to embarkation in order to eradicate possible and invisible germs of scab.

Captains of vessels transporting Argentine live stock are not allowed to load stock at foreign ports nor to load stock at Argentine ports when animals have already been loaded in the same ship at foreign ports, and are obliged to inform the Division of Animal Industry if, during the voyage to foreign ports with Argentine stock, any contagious disease should make its appearance. In case of violation of these regulations the Division of Animal Industry is compelled to forbid the future loading of live stock on ships in which the violation has been committed, or on other ships belonging to the same company or owners, for a period of five years.

The Division of Animal Industry is further empowered to prohibit the loading of live stock for the term of one year on any ship that may have had, on her last voyage, an excessive rate of mortality, or in which stock has considerably diminished in weight, lost in value, or become maimed or bruised.

Other clauses in the regulations relating to the conditions of shipping live stock further establish: (1) The parts of vessels where stock may not be loaded; (2) the conditions to be fulfilled as regards ventilation, stability, free board, water tanks, pumps and pipes, and strength of railings and bulwarks; (3) the space live stock is to be allowed, according to size, weight, and part of ship where loaded; (4) the form in which fittings must be made and dimensions of materials employed; (5) the amount of fodder and water to be loaded according to weight and class of stock and length of voyage; (6) the number of men required for minding stock during voyage, the number and width of alleyways and the accommodation required for cattlemen, etc.

All ships loading animal products for export must comply with the conditions established by the Division of Animal Industry, as regards inspection, disinfection, cleanliness, and hygienic stowing of cargo.

#### *Indemnity.*

Indemnity shall only be paid by the National Government when the order to slaughter or destroy any animal, fixture, object, or thing, with a view to furthering the application of sanitary measures, has been given by the Division of Animal Industry. No claim for compensation shall lie when the disease affecting the slaughtered animals shall be fatal or where it is not possible to disinfect the fixtures, objects, or things destroyed without their being rendered valueless, or when the owners or persons in charge of such fixtures, animals, objects, or things, should not have complied with any clause or order given in pursuance of the Animal Sanitary Law or its regulations. The value of animals, fixtures, objects, or things destroyed shall be appraised by the Division of Animal Industry and by the owner or his representative, and any difference which may arise shall be submitted for immediate judgment to the Federal judge of the Province or Territory.

#### *Penalties.*

Violations of the provisions of the orders and regulations of the Executive are punishable with penalties established in sections 29, 30, and 31 of the Animal Sanitary Act 3959 (*supra*).

#### STATUS OF THE SUGAR INDUSTRY.

In a report on the sugar industry of the Argentine Republic, made to the Department of Commerce and Labor of the United States, Vice Consul-General OTTO HOLLENDER, at Buenos Aires, states that several years ago the Argentine Government afforded sugar planters



every encouragement, such as export premiums, high protective tariff, etc. Thus encouraged, the production gradually increased, until in the year 1901 it reached 165,341 tons, of which nearly 52,000 tons were exported, while only 307 tons were imported and 101,513 tons consumed in the country. A few years later the export premiums were abolished in accordance with the resolutions of the International Sugar Convention held in London, to which the Argentine Government adhered. Thereupon the exports gradually dropped, until in the year 1905 they amounted only to 2,129 tons, the total production for that year being 137,091 tons, while the home consumption increased to 120,921. There was then a surplus of some 25,000 tons, and the sugar planters clamored for some legislation restricting production, which the Government complied with. Thus restricted, the production amounted to only 118,817 tons in the year 1906, of which practically none was exported, while 3,218 tons were imported. The consumption having, however, increased to 126,133 tons, there was a considerable shortage, which is now being covered by importation.

As the import duties had been maintained until then, the price of sugar was very high—in fact, higher than at any other time during the last ten years—the Government issued a decree reducing the import duties from 7 to 6 cents Argentine gold per kilogram (2½ pounds), which appears to have relieved the situation somewhat. During the first five months of this year the price of sugar has been as high as \$4.20 Argentine paper per 10 kilograms (equal to \$1.79 American currency); and even at that rate it was difficult to purchase large quantities.

The following table shows the production, import, export, and consumption, and the average prices of sugar for the last nine years:

| Year.     | Production.  | Imports.     | Exports.     | Consumption. | Average price per 10 kilos Argentine paper. |
|-----------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---|
|           | <i>Tons.</i> | <i>Tons.</i> | <i>Tons.</i> | <i>Tons.</i> |   |
| 1898..... | 79,431       | 664          | 21,398       | 84,741       | \$3.45                                      |
| 1899..... | 103,339      | 428          | 26,384       | 89,572       | 3.70  |
| 1900..... | 115,934      | 437          | 15,291       | 94,024       | 3.88  |
| 1901..... | 165,341      | 307          | 51,946       | 101,513      | 3.03  |
| 1902..... | 123,440      | 174          | 37,897       | 105,753      | 2.90  |
| 1903..... | 141,284      | 121          | 30,136       | 109,265      | 2.82  |
| 1904..... | 130,692      | 128          | 17,922       | 114,742      | 2.97  |
| 1905..... | 137,091      | 394          | 2,129        | 120,921      | 3.21  |
| 1906..... | 118,817      | 3,218        | 6            | 126,133      | 3.23  |

There are at the present time 47 sugar refineries established in the Argentine Republic, of which 34 are in Tucuman, 1 in Santiago del Estero, 2 in Santa Fe, 1 in Corrientes, 2 in Salta, 3 in Jujuy, 1 in Formosa, and 3 in the Chaco.

**INSPECTION OF FOOD PRODUCTS.**

According to an Executive decree of the Argentine Republic, published in the Official Bulletin of June 10, imported food products from animals not domesticated—that is to say, game and fish—will hereafter be admitted into the Republic without accompanying certificates of inspection and will only be subject to the inspection provided for by the laws of that country upon their arrival.

**INSURANCE AFFAIRS IN THE REPUBLIC.**

The total life, fire, marine, accident, and sickness insurance business of the Argentine Republic, for 1906, as shown by the report of the inspector of insurance companies, aggregated \$1,869,931,324 of policies, on which \$476,094 taxes were paid. This was an increase of \$335,950,383 in policies and \$63,870 in taxes paid over the previous year.

**BRITISH PROHIBITION OF ARGENTINE SUGAR.**

The Argentine Minister of Foreign Affairs has been informed through the Argentine Legation in London that owing to the fact of Great Britain's having been a party to the Brussels Convention respecting sugar bounties, the Government was forced either to impose upon bounty-fed sugar a countervailing duty or to prohibit its importation. The latter course has been adopted, consequently Argentine sugar, upon which a drawback of 3½ cents per kilogram is allowed if exported, can not be landed in the United Kingdom.

**REGULATION OF IMPORT DUTIES ON RAILWAY MATERIAL.**

The exemption of railway companies from import duties on the materials employed by their lines in the Argentine Republic has been made the subject of a special report to the Ministry of Finance, and Congress is to be requested to enact certain regulations fixing the privilege in every case and its duration in such instances where the date of its termination is not mentioned in the respective contract.

Among the lines enjoying this exemption are the following:

The East Argentine, authorized by law of September 29, 1906, to amalgamate with the Argentine North Western, is exempted for thirty years from duties on articles imported for construction and exploitation purposes. The Bahia Blanca and North Western is exempt for a period of twenty-five years from September, 1904, with a further extension of fifteen years after the opening of a branch line to Catrilo subject to the annual payment of 1 per cent of the gross receipts of the company. The Pacific Railway is freed from customs duties on its construction material until November, 1927. The Buenos Aires and Rosario line has exemption only for certain sections

of its road and the Central Argentine has recognized that its exemption has ceased.

The eastern section of the Central Cordoba was granted exemption "during the term of the concession" which was in perpetuity, but the northern section of the road did not obtain the privilege. The Chubut Railroad enjoys exemption from duties until June 1, 1920, while the Cordoba and North Western and the Cordoba and Rosario have no limit to their free importation of materials for construction and exploitation. The Entre Rio is permitted free entry, for fifty years (by laws of 1891 and 1905) for materials not produced in the country in sufficient quantity and adequate value.

The Argentine Great Western and the Transandine Line were exempt for twenty years from 1872, for the main line, while certain branch roads are affected by the exemption privilege, dating from the signing of the respective contract. The North Western, by its amalgamation with the East Argentine line, enjoys the same privileges granted to the latter. The Buenos Aires Western is exempt from customs duties for its materials without fixed limit, as are also the Province of Santa Fe lines.

The Southern Railway secured very extensive privileges by its contract of January 19, 1896, for its line from Bahia Blanca to Neuquen, whereby, for fifty years, all materials for construction and exploitation on roads and telegraphs are admitted free of duty. Certain other branches of the line do not have the same exemption.

From Villa Maria to Rufino a line is being exploited by the Pacific Railway which is allowed free entry for construction materials for twenty years from September, 1905, while the Rural Steam Railway (now "Central") was granted exemption from duties from October, 1897, without fixed date, unless the conditions have been altered by a recent law relating to an extension thereof.

#### **RAILROAD LINE FROM LERMA TO HUAITIQUINA.**

On July 6, 1907, the Government of the Argentine Republic entered into a contract with Señor EMILIO A. CARRASCO for the construction and exploitation of a railroad line from Lerma to Huaitiquina. The line shall start from a convenient point on the Northern Central, in the valley of Lerma, and, passing through the Quebrada del Toro, shall terminate at Huaitiquina, or another point near the Chilean frontier, whence it shall connect with the line that the concessionaire is to construct on Chilean territory from the port of Antofagasta or La Chimba to said frontier. The line must be completed within four years from the date of the approval by Congress. The Government shall pay the concessionaire a subsidy of \$3,000,000 gold, to be paid in portions corresponding to sections of 20 kilometers of rail, at the rate of \$10,000 per kilometer.

**CANALIZATION OF RIVERS.**

A bill has been submitted to the Argentine Congress by the terms of which it is proposed to authorize the Executive to order the execution of the necessary surveys for the canalization of the rivers Desaguadero and Salado and of the Curaco Stream for the purpose of rendering them navigable. It is considered that the realization of this important work would increase by 2,000 leagues of fertile land the agricultural wealth of the nation.

**COMMERCIAL INTERCOURSE WITH ITALY IN 1906.**

The board of directors of the Italian Chamber of Commerce of Buenos Aires has published recently its annual report for the year 1906. Among other topics of general interest the report reviews the commercial movement of the Argentine Republic during 1906, noting that Italy occupies the fifth place in the import list, with \$24,123,636 gold. The principal Italian articles imported were: Cotton textiles, wines, rice, olive oil, cheese, and vermuth. Of the total Argentine exports Italy took products valued at \$6,906,124 gold, holding the seventh place among the purchasing countries. The report points out the fact that the Italian immigration in the latter part of 1907 will decrease, on account of the economic measures prescribed by the Italian Government in view of the almost complete depopulation of several towns and Provinces of the Kingdom.

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**BOLIVIA.****DECREE REGULATING THE MINING LAW OF APRIL 11, 1900.**

[Issued at the Government Palace in La Paz, June 12, 1907.]

Whereas the law of December 7, 1906, provides for the making of general plans in each of the mining districts of the Republic, for the purpose of putting into effect the law of April 11, 1900; and

Whereas said law has imposed a special tax and provided definite sums in the national budget to be used for that sole purpose; and

Whereas rules and regulations should be made amending the decree of January 8, 1901:

Now, therefore, I, ISMAEL MONTES, Constitutional President of the Republic, decree as follows:

**CONCERNING MINING DISTRICTS.**

**ARTICLE 1.** In conformity with article 1 of the law of April 11, 1900, each of the provinces or sections into which the Republic is divided by said law shall be considered a mining district.

ART. 2. According to the importance, extent of the beds and deposits of mineral substances, the grouping or location of mines, which, because of their nature form a unity, or which, due to other conditions—geologic, topographic, etc.—of the land, are not susceptible of division, one or more mining zones may be united or merged into some of the adjacent districts, provided they form part of the same department. Also, in like manner, as many districts may be divided as there are isolated mining zones containing therein important groups of mines.

CONCERNING THE MAKING OF THE PLANS.

ART. 3. There shall be special committees, composed of at least one graduate engineer, chairman of the committee, and two assistants, for the purpose of making the general plan of each mining district.

ART. 4. These committees shall act consecutively or simultaneously, according to the necessities and urgency of the case.

ART. 5. Each committee shall have a lawyer to examine the titles and to comply with the provisions of article 26.

ART. 6. The engineer shall make the plan of the mining or staked claims of each owner, representing them as they are at the time of making the plan, provided they are founded on the deeds and are in conformity therewith.

ART. 7. The plan must show in detail the property of each claimant, the horizontal or square area or boundaries and the direction thereof; the cornerstones and the distances between them, the point at which the survey was begun, the name of the mine and that of the owner or company.

ART. 8. The plan shall also show the direction of the veins, the deposits of inorganic substances, the buildings, plantations or houses, the shafts or entrances to the mines, the rivers or canals, and the roads or railroads that may be found on the lands included in the concession.

ART. 9. The plan shall be in accord with the claims or contiguous staked ground, and, furthermore, at least a monument for each concession shall agree in direction and distance with an indisputable point of the land, or, in the absence of the latter, shall be in accord with three indisputable and distant points.

ART. 10. The uniform scale of the general plans shall be 1:2,000 (one per two thousand).

ART. 11. The plans shall all be based on the north astronomic meridian, and shall also indicate the north magnetic meridian. At the capital of each province and at the center of each important zone the committee shall determine the astronomic meridian by means of

fixed monuments in such a way that it shall be possible at any time to observe the magnetic dip or decline.

ART. 12. In accordance with article 6, each mining claim surveyed shall specify the number of hectares contained therein.

ART. 13. The plans shall be neatly and carefully made, and the wording and annotations thereon shall be as concise as possible.

ART. 14. When the general plan of a mining district has been made it shall be approved by the Government in order that the law of April 11, 1900, be declared in force in said district.

ART. 15. The public shall at all times have access to the plans, and deductions shall also be made on the scale of 1:10,000 (one for each ten thousand), which shall be posted in a conspicuous place in the office of the secretary of the prefecture and in such offices as the latter may designate.

#### CONCERNING THE DESIGNATION OF MINES IN THE GENERAL PLAN.

ART. 16. In order that the committee may commence to draw the plan of the district, the prefect shall fix the day, and shall announce by posters thirty days beforehand that the operations will be commenced, and shall publish notices in ten successive numbers of the newspaper having the largest circulation, as well as in the bulletin of the respective department.

ART. 17. Before the date fixed for commencing the drawing of the plan, the miners of the district shall renew their landmarks or monuments; should they fail to so do, the committee shall officially renew or reconstruct them, as the case may be, at the expense of the miners.

ART. 18. The miner shall file with the chairman of the committee, or shall send him their titles, partial plans, and receipts for the payment of taxes to date, as well as all documents relating to his mining property, within the five days preceding the commencement of the drawing of the plans, and the miner has a right to demand a receipt for the different documents delivered. Furthermore, the miners shall make known on the ground in the place where the plan is made their boundaries and monuments, stating at the same time whether the property has any pending litigation, and shall communicate to the committee all such data requested of them, or which they may be willing to spontaneously furnish.

ART. 19. The titles referred to in the foregoing article are those registered and granted in accordance with the laws in force at the time of their issuance or modification.

ART. 20. Miners who refuse to present their titles within the term fixed by article 18 shall pay a fine of from 25 to 200 bolivianos imposed by the prefect, who shall be advised of said failure to furnish titles. Should the miners refuse after a new notification in writing

by the committee, the latter shall proceed to locate the adjacent mines, adding the resultant excess thereto if entirely surrounded by said mines. If not so surrounded, the mine shall be located from such data as the committee may be able to gather, and the miner shall have no right to any claims whatever.

ART. 21. From the day on which the prefect shall announce that the making of the plan of the district is to be begun, the miners of the district shall deposit in the treasury of the department the tax of 1 boliviano for each hectare which they own.

ART. 22. After the survey the engineers shall include the property in the general plan of the district, and shall consecutively indicate the landmarks or hectares in accordance with the aforesaid survey.

ART. 23. All the land shown in the general plans, without the designation and annotation prescribed by articles 6 and 7 of these rules and regulations, shall be regarded as free land in conformity with the law of April 11, 1900.

ART. 24. Miners shall sign (declaring their approval thereby) the minutes or data of the general plan of their mining properties. Should they refuse to do so, a record of this fact shall be made and signed by two witnesses.

ART. 25. If the miner is not satisfied with the minutes referred to in the foregoing article, the case shall be submitted to the judge having jurisdiction thereof.

ART. 26. After the title and plans have been filed with the judge, the miner shall demand the correction of the minutes or antecedents affecting his interests, and the attorney of the committee, in representation of the State, shall be present at the hearing.

ART. 27. If a comparison of the titles with the survey shows that the miner owns a greater extent of land than that actually granted, he shall have the option of accepting the number of hectares awarded him, or to request the addition of the excess. In the first instance he shall designate the form in which he desires the grant of his legal number of hectares, provided always the perimeter adopted is inclosed within the present boundary, without changing in any way the starting point. In the second case he shall draw up a new petition before the office of the prefecture, within the term of thirty days, and he shall have the right of priority, provided the petition is countersigned by the chairman of the committee, who shall at the same time advise the prefect.

ART. 28. If by the comparison referred to in the foregoing article it should appear that the miner owns a smaller number of hectares than those granted him, this shall be noted in detail in order to obtain a reduction in the payment of taxes.

ART. 29. The committee shall state in detail all the particulars in

the proper book, which shall be kept for that purpose, entitled "Mining Registration Book," in which the minutes, signed by the chairman of the committee and the party in interest, shall be recorded.

If the party in interest should demand a copy of the record it will be furnished him at his expense. There shall also be noted in the minutes of each inscription the water rights, the quality and quantity of the water, the presence of fuel and its value, the name of the owner of the land, the designation of the places, and such other details as may be deemed worthy of consideration.

#### SPECIAL PROVISIONS.

ART. 30. The chairman of the committee shall advise the Departmental Treasury if there are any mines that have not paid their taxes, for the purpose of beginning proceedings of dispossession.

ART. 31. From the date on which the making of the plan of a district is commenced, the prefecture shall have no right to appoint for the work of making the survey, the placing of the monuments, and entry as a fiscal expert, any one but a member of a committee, either for the new applications or for those being acted upon on said date and which relate to the district which is the subject-matter of the plan.

ART. 32. All contrary provisions are repealed by the present decree, the compliance and enforcement of which it intrusted to the Secretary of the Treasury and Industry.

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## BRAZIL.

### RUBBER SHIPMENTS IN 1907.

For the crop year ending June 30, 1907, the rubber shipments from the Amazon region were the largest on record, exceeding by nearly 5,000 tons the figures for 1904-5, which had previously established the standard. From Para, the shipments amounted to 18,373,517 kilograms; from Manaos and Serpa, 16,840,564 kilograms, and from Iquitos (Peru), 2,809,580 kilograms, making a total of 38,023,661 kilograms.

New York received 18,664,623 kilograms of the various grades known as "fine," "medium," "coarse," and "caucho," and European ports took 19,359,038 kilograms of the same varieties.

### PROJECTED TARIFF REVISION.

A proposed law, presented to the Federal Chamber of Deputies of Brazil, is based upon a radical protection tariff. These modifications have special reference to articles of prime necessity, principally



food stuffs, drugs and pharmaceutical goods, and wines, textile fabrics, etc.

It is further proposed to establish a sliding scale on all foodstuffs according to their value; to establish a *maximum* and a *minimum* tariff, subject to conventions with foreign countries; and to change the rate of the exchange from 12 to 15. This amendment has a great practical value, according to the opinion of Brazilian statesmen, as conventions signed with foreign nations are of considerable importance for the economic development of the country. They will also tend to establish new markets for coffee and bring about a reduction on custom taxes, not only on coffee but also on sugar, rubber, cotton, tobacco, herva-matte, and other goods.

Another project recently presented to Congress authorizes the Government to celebrate a treaty of trade and navigation with other South American Republics, United States, and such European countries as desire to grant concessions to Brazilian exports. According to this project the Government is authorized to reduce by 50 per cent the custom taxes upon the imports from those countries.

#### **ORGANIZED PLAN FOR A NATIONAL BRAZILIAN EXHIBITION IN 1908.**

In accordance with the provisions of the law of December 30, 1906, for celebrating the hundredth anniversary of the opening of the ports of Brazil to international commerce, the National Government is promoting the organization, in the capital of the Republic, of an exhibition of industrial, pastoral, and art products to open on June 15, 1908, and to close on September 7 of the same year.

The exhibition shall comprise the following sections:

Agriculture, pastoral industry, sundry industries, liberal arts. Each of these sections may be subdivided into groups and classes for clearly cataloguing, installing, and exhibiting and judging the exhibits.

The governments of the States and of the capital, commercial, agricultural, and industrial associations, as also persons engaged in agriculture, manufactures, or cattle farming, whether native born or foreigners resident in Brazil, are invited to take part in the exhibition.

The exhibition shall be organized and directed by a commission appointed by the Minister of Industry and Commissioner of Public Works, with a president and three vice-presidents, a secretary, and thirty-three members distributed in four commissions, corresponding to the four sections of the exhibition.

The function of the president shall be to summon the general commission and preside at its meetings, execute its deliberations, and watch over all matters relating to the exhibition, of which he shall be the legal representative. In extraordinary circumstances he may

take whatever steps he may deem necessary, giving account of the same to the commission at its first meeting thereafter.

The general commission shall organize the internal regulations, determining the attributes of the president, vice-president, and secretary-general, respectively, and shall decide on the programme elaborated by each of the sections, as also on the plans, estimates, and other matters concerning the exhibition. The plans, estimates, programmes, and regulations shall be submitted for the approval of the Minister of Industry, Communications, and Public Works.

The Government shall construct pavilions for each section of the exhibits, as also installations for the exhibition of machinery, appliances, etc., used in agriculture and similar industries. As soon as the area requisite for the exhibition shall be ready, the Government shall call for tenders for the construction of the pavilions, plans for which shall be judged by a committee of the general commission appointed by the Government under the presidency of the Minister of Industry, Communications, and Public Works.

The exhibits shall be grouped according to their nature, species, and class in their respective pavilions, but designated by the State making the exhibit. All exhibits shall be accompanied by a statement of the origin, cost of production, and transport to consuming markets, and, if possible, by photographic views of the factory, mill, or firm.

Exhibitors shall have the right to occupy certain space in the pavilions constructed by the Government free of any payment. Space required for special installation on account of the exhibition must be selected by the end of the current year, when the respective plans must also be presented.

The States may have pavilions for the exhibition of their products, provided they present plans of same and send in a request for the necessary space before December 31, for approval by the competent authority.

Products intended for the exhibition shall enjoy free transport, for which exhibitors must apply to the president of the commission.

Packages containing objects for the exhibition must be accompanied by a list of their contents, the place of shipment be plainly marked thereon, as also full details regarding the product, the name and address of the exhibitor, and when the parcels contain exhibits from more than one person, the number of objects sent by each shall be indicated.

Restaurants, amusements, and the sale of goods within the area of the exhibition and in localities specially reserved therefor will be permitted by special arrangement.

The commission shall organize and maintain an efficient police force within the area of the exhibition for the maintenance of order and to protect the property confided to their care.

On the receipt of the exhibits the committee shall take the measures necessary for the preservation and security of the property of the exhibitors without, however, any responsibility for loss by fire, disaster, or other cause that may not be foreseen.

Exhibits of great value shall be locked up every day in the safe especially arranged for that purpose within the area of the exhibition, which shall be under the care of a responsible person.

Dangerous exhibits liable to prejudice the comfort and security of the public or other exhibits offensive to decorum shall not be admitted.

Exhibits may not be copied, reproduced, or even photographed without the permission of the exhibitors and of the president of the commission. No objects may be withdrawn from the exhibition before closing of the same.

The commission shall keep clean and arrange the objects confided to its care, but the drawing and order of positions shall be carried out by the owners under the supervision of the commission.

Exhibitors must declare the destination of their exhibits, so that the commission may remove them within two months of the closing of the exhibition. Failing this, no claims will be admitted.

The merits of the exhibits shall be determined by a prize jury that shall meet during the last month of the exhibition and shall declare its decisions by the distribution of certificates of four classes, viz, grand prizes, gold, silver, and bronze medals. Each certificate shall be accompanied by a medal commemorative of the exhibition, on which shall be inscribed the nature of the prize gained by the respective exhibitor.

The prize jury will only judge objects exhibited in the pavilions constructed by the Government, and only in virtue of special concession will judgment be passed on articles exhibited in pavilions of the States. No exhibits will be excluded from judgment except at the petition of the exhibitor and with the consent of the president of the commission.

For animals the prizes will be given in money, according to their merit, in addition to the certificate. The value of the prize shall be declared in the respective circulars to be issued. The maintenance and care of animals shall be effected by the exhibitors, the commission providing suitable accommodation.

The prize jury shall consist of two parts—the sectional and the high juries. A sectional jury shall be constituted for each section of the exhibition, and shall consist of at least seven members appointed by the Government and the others by the exhibitors or their representatives, one member, at most, being allowed for each group of ten exhibitors. The high jury shall be composed of the president and members of the committee and the president of the sectional juries. This jury shall finally decide regarding the distribution of prizes and

certificates adjudicated by the sectional juries, and shall determine claims on the part of third parties.

From the commission appointed by the Minister of Industry, Communications and Public Works seven members shall be selected for a propaganda in the States in favor of the exhibition, working in accord with the respective presidents or governors.

All necessary supplementary instructions shall be issued for the execution of the conditions herein established.

#### LEASE OF THE SOROCABANA RAILWAY.

From July 1, 1907, and extending for sixty years, the government of the State of São Paulo has leased the Sorocabana Railway for private exploitation to ALEXANDER MACKENZIE, acting for PERCIVAL FARQUHAR and HECTOR LEGRÚ. The lease comprises all the lines and materials as well as extensions under construction and the service of the navigation of the rivers Piracicaba and Tiete.

According to the terms of the contract, the government undertakes the construction of branch lines to the Parana and Matto Grosso borders for delivery to the holders of the lease in periods of two and five years, respectively, the leaseholders to provide transport for the construction material with 50 per cent reduction on freights and expenses. For these extensions the government is to supply rolling cars, 4 as follows: Eight freight locomotives, 6 first-class passenger mail and baggage cars, 1 State car, and 100 freight cars.

The leaseholders oblige themselves to maintain the railway in prime condition, and are authorized to make such further branches or extensions which may tend to the development of the line, acting in accord with the government. Twenty-five per cent of the revenue of the line is to be paid to the State treasury. The leaseholders shall pay to the Dresdner Bank the service of the £3,800,000 contracted by the State, and when this loan shall have been paid off the half-yearly service shall revert to the government, which shall decide upon its employment in connection with the railway.

Right is reserved by the government for the cancellation of the lease at the expiration of thirty years with suitable indemnification for all the rights of the leaseholders. On the other hand, the leaseholders may renounce the contract in case of persistent loss on the working, under which circumstances they shall lose their deposit and receive from the government only their capital and the value of stores, minus depreciation for the time of occupancy.

In guaranty of the faithful execution of this contract the sum of 1,000 contos of reis has been deposited by the contracting company in the treasury of the State of Sao Paulo, and should the government fail to complete the extensions stipulated for, the lessees shall have the right to do so within the terms of the contract.

In case of disagreement concerning any clause of the contract it is mutually agreed that the matter shall be submitted to arbitration for settlement.

The full report of the line for the year 1906 is published in the "Brazilian Review" for July 16, 1907, and shows a noteworthy gain in revenue for the year as compared with 1905. Total receipts are placed at 12,736:715\$070 and expenditures at 7,019:507\$386, showing a balance of 5,717:507\$684. Improvements of considerable importance were carried out and new surveys made, while the extensions contemplated will open up new sections of the interior and put them in communication with the adjoining States. During 1906 the length of the line was increased by 47.076 kilometers; 1,875,875 bags of coffee were transported, and while only 3 new locomotives were added to the rolling stock, 23 per cent more general merchandise was carried than in the preceding year. The present rolling stock consists of 80 locomotives, 108 passenger coaches, and 1,131 wagons.

#### **DEVELOPMENT AND PROGRESS OF THE STATE OF SÃO PAULO.**

The Brazilian press gives detailed accounts of the plan adopted by the government of the State of São Paulo for the improvement and development of agriculture of the State.

Besides many agricultural schools and colleges throughout the State, and numerous experimental fields and zootechnical institutes, the government intends to organize various institutions giving a practical education in new methods of agriculture.

The new regulations governing immigration and colonization, issued in the BULLETIN of May, 1907, have already been very successful.

Three highly capitalized companies for the issuance of warrants on coffee are in business. To these companies and others of the same kind the government guarantees 6 per cent interest for ten years upon the capital engaged in the establishment of the stores.

A bank for agricultural credit will be established in São Paulo, to which the government guarantees 6 per cent interest in gold upon the capital of £2,000,000. Also, a new company with a capital of 2,000:000\$000 for the foreign propaganda of coffee will shortly initiate its work. It is said that the congress of the State will appropriate a quota of 4,000:000\$000 to help this company every year, and that all the great railroad companies, banks, and other organizations are interested in the enterprise, as well as almost every farmer and coffee grower, exporter and capitalist.

#### **STEAMSHIP SERVICE WITH CHILE.**

An agreement has been reached in Brazil by the Minister from Chile and Mr. MIGUEL CALMON, Brazilian Minister of Industry, concerning the establishment of a new navigation service by the Lloyd Company between Brazil and Chile.

## CHILE.

## CUSTOMS REVENUES, FIRST HALF OF 1907.

The custom-houses of the Chilean Republic collected during the first six months of 1907 a total revenue of 52,501,618.26 *pesos* as against 46,100,762.47 *pesos* collected during the same period of 1906, an increase of 6,400,355.79 *pesos* in 1907.

## BANK STATEMENT, FIRST HALF OF 1907.

"*El Mercurio*," one of the leading dailies of Valparaiso, Chile, publishes in its issue for July 24, 1907, a statement showing the net earnings of the different banks of the Republic during the first six months of the calendar year 1907, as follows:

|  |                |
|--|----------------|
| Bank of Chile.....                       | \$3,461,963.42 |
| German Transatlantic Bank.....           | 2,368,207.59   |
| Trust Bank (Banco Mobiliario).....       | 1,871,043.23   |
| Spanish Bank of Chile.....               | 1,839,658.33   |
| National Bank.....                       | 764,111.72     |
| Italian Bank.....                        | 739,492.96     |
| Bank of the Republic.....                | 459,720.95     |
| Industrial Bank of Chile and France..... | 393,689.64     |
| Bank of Santiago.....                    | 370,793.25     |
| Mortgage Bank.....                       | 114,597.56     |
| Mining Bank.....                         | 96,920.88      |
| Bank of the Commercial Union.....        | 61,280.74      |
| Popular Bank.....                        | 58,838.87      |

## LOAN FOR THE RECONSTRUCTION OF VALPARAISO.

Recent dispatches received from Chile state that the Government of the Republic has negotiated with the German Transatlantic Bank, of Valparaiso, a loan of £1,100,000 for the reconstruction of the city of Valparaiso.

## HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS AT VALPARAISO.

United States Consul A. A. WINSLOW reports that the Chilean Government has awarded to an English firm the contract to construct two steam cranes on the fiscal docks at Valparaiso for the sum of \$90,000. The cranes are to be of 25 and 80 tons capacity and are to be guaranteed for two years. This will greatly facilitate the handling of freight at Valparaiso. The work is to be pushed, but it is not stated when it is to be completed. The Government has decided to double the capacity of the fiscal dock, which, together with the new cranes, will put this port in position to handle much easier the great increase of business. This will cost about \$150,000 United States gold.

**FACTORY CENSUS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SANTIAGO, 1906.**

The factory census of the Department of Santiago, Chile, for the year 1906 gives the following general results:

|                                       |              |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|
| Number of factories.....              | 1,051        |
| Total capital invested.....           | \$54,476,422 |
| Cost of machinery.....                | \$11,663,757 |
| Motors, number of.....                | 502          |
| Horsepower of motors.....             | 4,691        |
| Raw materials consumed in a year..... | \$38,604,766 |
| Total annual production.....          | \$86,039,499 |
| Average production.....               | \$83,409,321 |

The figures representing the number of factories do not include all those operating in the Department of Santiago, for the reason that small factories employing less than four laborers have been omitted.

**IMPORTS FROM PERU, FIRST QUARTER OF 1907.**

During the first quarter of 1907, there were imported into Chile from Callao, Peru, 6,377,067 kilograms of merchandise, valued at \$135,149.50. The principal articles were, by order of values: Crude mineral oil, \$47,542; coffee, \$26,775, and sugar, \$26,095.50.

**SUPPLEMENTARY PROTOCOL TO THE TREATY OF PEACE WITH BOLIVIA OF 1904.**

On May 6, 1907, President MONTT, of the Chilean Republic, promulgated as law of the country a protocol supplementary to the treaty of peace signed with Bolivia the 20th of October, 1904. It is stipulated by the terms of this protocol that:

(1) Bolivia recognizes the absolute and perpetual sovereignty of Chile over the territories lying between the twenty-third and twenty-fourth parallels south latitude, between the sea and the Andes and unto the Argentine border.

(2) The Chilean Government shall have ample liberty to consider, determine, and settle the claims specified in article 5 of the treaty; the Chilean Government shall not take charge of any other claims of the Bolivian Government, whatever their nature or origin, and it shall be the duty of the latter to furnish the former with all information relating to the above-mentioned claims.

(3) The minimum reduction of 10 per cent granted to Chilean products and referred to in the treaty of peace, shall be enforced only as long as the counter guaranty, which Chile may give pursuant to article 3 of the treaty, is valid.

## COLOMBIA.

## PLATINUM AND THE MINING INDUSTRY.

United States Consul DEMERS reports from Barranquilla concerning Colombian platinum in connection with the new law recently passed by the National Assembly reserving to the State the workings of all mines producing platinum, iridium, rhodium, osmium, ruthenium, and all radio-active metals.

He states that platinum is found on the divide between the heads of the Atrato and the San Juan rivers in the Choco region, around Tado, the San Juan, Condoto, and Iro. This branch of mining has never been taken up extensively, and only 661 pounds of the product were turned out from the Choco in 1905. It is reported that 4,202 pounds of it were shipped to the Spanish King in 1788 and that it was found in the country as far back as 1720. The export duty on the metal is 1 per cent *ad valorem*.

The law in reference also contains dispositions respecting the taxation of emerald mines and the denunciation and taxation of copper-producing properties.

## BOUNTIES FOR AGRICULTURAL AND PASTORAL EXPLOITATION.

The "*Diario Oficial*" for July 26, 1907, reports that the Colombian Government, convinced that cotton growing can be successfully carried on in the Republic, has provided a premium of \$1 gold for each *quintal* (110 pounds) of cotton which may be presented to the authorities packed for shipment or home consumption before October 1, 1908, after which date the premium will be paid on such cotton as may be presented to the custom-house for shipment abroad. Further bounties include a premium of \$1 gold per *quintal* on all tobacco exported until July 20, 1910; a premium of \$1 gold on caucho (rubber) on each *quintal* exported from present plants, and in case of new plantations the Government agrees to pay a premium of \$4 for every *quintal* of the product of such plantations as may be established and cultivated in the Republic from and after July 20, 1907; a premium of \$1 per *quintal* on coffee that may be exported through the custom-houses of the Republic until July 20, 1910. The Government has also issued a decree dated July 22, 1907, reducing the export duty on cattle (steers and other males) from \$3 to \$1 gold per head. This will at once stimulate the exportation of cattle. This action on the part of the Government has given general satisfaction. The premiums provided for are to be paid by bonds protected by 5 per cent of the customs duties on imports.



**THE CULTIVATION OF COTTON.**

In order to encourage the cultivation of cotton in the Republic, President REYES has ordered from Peru 500 *quintales* of Peruvian seed cotton of the best kind and suitable for the climate of the country. These seeds will be distributed as follows: Forty *quintales* for Tumaco, 50 *quintales* for Buenaventura, and 410 *quintales* for Barranquilla. The Government intends to establish cotton machinery in Juntas or Girardot. Similar plants are in operation on the Atlantic coast.

**RATIFICATION OF THE UNIVERSAL POSTAL CONVENTION OF ROME.**

On August 5, 1907, President REYES, of the Republic of Colombia, ratified the Universal Postal Convention of Rome, signed on the 26th of May, 1906. The Colombian Government reserves to itself the right to make special conventions with those countries that maintain commercial relations with the Republic.

**MINING CLAIMS IN CAUCA, 1905 AND 1906.**

During the years 1905 and 1906 there were granted in the Department of Cauca, Republic of Colombia, 261 mining claims.

**EFFORTS TO PROMOTE TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.**

"*El Porvenir*," of Cartagena, one of the leading Colombian dailies, edited by Señor GABRIEL EDUARDO O'BYRNE, formerly counselor to the Colombian Legation in Washington, gives an account in its issue for August 2, 1907, of the arrival in the Republic of Mr. CHARLES M. PEPPER, agent of the United States Department of Commerce and Labor. Mr. PEPPER's mission has for object the study of the Colombian commerce, the resources of the country, and its natural sources of wealth; for finding the best means to promote and strengthen the commercial relations between Colombia and the United States, and of ascertaining which American industries and natural and manufactured products would find in the Republic an easy and profitable market, as well as which of the Colombian products would have rapid and abundant consumption in the United States. "*El Porvenir*" considers Mr. PEPPER's visit as highly beneficial and important to both countries, and requests the Colombian people to give him all the assistance necessary in the performance of his transcendental duties.

**FREE ENTRY FOR CORN IMPORTS.**

Under date of June 26, Consul PAUL DEMERS, of Barranquilla, reports that in view of the late disasters caused by the locusts

on the Atlantic coast the Colombian Government issued a decree on June 22 placing on the free list until November 1, 1907, all importations of foreign corn through Atlantic ports—Cartagena, Barranquilla, and Santa Marta.

#### HIGHER DUTIES ON WINES.

Consul I. A. MANNING, of Cartagena, reports that according to the Colombian decree of June 30, red, white, sweet, and dry wines containing 12 per cent of alcohol are dutiable under class 8 at 20 cents per kilogram (2½ pounds), which, with the surtax of 70 per cent, makes 34 cents per kilogram. Prior to that decree, common red wine in casks, barrels, or demijohns was dutiable at 2 cents per kilogram, with the addition of the 70 per cent surtax; white, sweet, and dry wines in casks or barrels were dutiable at 3 cents per kilogram, with the addition of the 70 per cent surtax.

#### SUSPENSION OF SURTAX ON FLOUR.

Mr. WILLIAM HEIMKE, Secretary of Legation at Bogota, reports that by the Colombian decree, promulgated on June 6, the surtax of 70 per cent of the duty on wheat imported into the departments on the Atlantic coast has been suspended for an indefinite period. This action of the Colombian Government is due to the great devastation caused by locusts in the departments on the Atlantic coast. The same decree provides that flour made of imported wheat and imported into the interior of the country shall be considered as imported flour, and consequently subject to the regular customs duties.

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## COSTA RICA.

#### ISSUE OF BONDS FOR RAILROAD CONSTRUCTION.

President VÍQUEZ, on July 31, 1907, signed the act of the preceding day of the Constitutional Congress approving, with certain modifications, the contract made on March 16, 1907, between Señor OSCAR F. ROHRMOSER, Secretary of the Treasury, in representation of the Government of Costa Rica, and GEORGE D. COOK & Co., of New York, providing for the issue of \$2,000,000, United States gold coin, in bonds of the Government of Costa Rica. These bonds are for \$1,000 each, bear 6 per cent interest and are payable a certain number ranging from 40 to 145 each year from 1911 to 1934; they are guaranteed by the hypothecation of 50 per cent of the liquor revenues. The proceeds of the bonds are to be applied to railroad construction.

**APPOINTMENT OF THE DELEGATE TO THE INTERNATIONAL  
SANITARY CONFERENCE.**

The International Bureau of the American Republics has been informed through the Legation of Costa Rica in Washington of the appointment of Dr. JUAN J. ULLOA, Consul of Costa Rica at New York, as Delegate from that country to the International Sanitary Conference to be held in Mexico during December, 1907.

**IMPORT DUTY ON WHEATEN GRITS.**

A decree of the Costa Rican Government, dated April 23, 1907, fixes the import duty on wheaten grits (*acemite*) at the rate of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  *centimos* per kilogram instead of 6 *centimos* per kilogram, the rate applicable to flour under No. 84 of the customs tariff of the Republic.

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**CUBA.****TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES, FISCAL YEAR 1907.**

The value of United States imports from Cuba in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, was \$97,441,690, and of the exports thereto \$49,305,274.

In both imports and exports United States trade with Cuba in 1907 exceeded that of any previous year, the largest imports from the island in any previous year being those of 1905, when they aggregated a little over \$86,000,000, and the largest exports to the island prior to 1907, those of 1906, when they aggregated \$47,750,000.

The imports from the island exceed by about 15 per cent those of the highest record year under Spanish rule, 1874, when the imports from Cuba were valued at \$85,500,000. The exports to the island are about twice as much as those of the highest export year under Spanish rule, 1893, when the exports to the island were \$24,000,000 in value.

A comparison of the trade between Cuba and the United States in 1907 with that of the last year prior to the present reciprocity treaty, 1903, gives some interesting results. The reciprocity treaty went into effect in December, 1903, and the last full year of trade prior to that date was the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903. A comparison of the figures of that year with those of 1907 shows an increase of about 50 per cent in the imports by the United States from the island and of about 125 per cent in the exports thither. During that same period the increase in imports by the United States from other parts of the world was about 40 per cent and the increase of exports to other parts of the world about 30 per cent.

The table which follows shows the value of the principal articles forming the trade of the United States with Cuba in the fiscal year 1907, compared with 1903, the last fiscal year prior to the present reciprocity treaty.

*Commerce of the United States with Cuba, fiscal years 1903 and 1907.*

|   | 1903.        | 1907.        |
|---|--------------|--------------|
| PRINCIPAL IMPORTS FROM CUBA.              |              |              |
| Sugar, not above No. 16.....              | \$42,697,546 | \$70,637,288 |
| Leaf tobacco.....                         | 9,967,124    | 13,527,863   |
| Cigars, cigarettes, etc.....              | 3,175,722    | 3,889,520    |
| Iron ore.....                             | 1,622,004    | 2,137,794    |
| Bananas.....                              | 670,690      | 1,373,826    |
| Molasses.....                             | 1,021,580    | 710,909      |
| Hides and skins.....                      | 13,125       | 357,383      |
| Cocoanuts.....                            | 157,362      | 262,822      |
| Mahogany.....                             | 490,205      | 187,011      |
| Copper: Pigs, bars, etc.....              | 70,557       | 125,395      |
| All other articles.....                   | 3,056,875    | 4,331,889    |
| Total.....                                | 62,942,790   | 97,441,660   |
| PRINCIPAL EXPORTS TO CUBA.                |              |              |
| Flour.....                                | 1,941,690    | 3,121,846    |
| Lard.....                                 | 1,842,639    | 2,948,487    |
| Lumber.....                               | 819,722      | 2,330,867    |
| Boots and shoes.....                      | 536,303      | 2,145,415    |
| Coal, bituminous.....                     | 1,047,733    | 2,013,913    |
| Lard compounds.....                       | 1,060,548    | 1,731,427    |
| Corn.....                                 | 551,213      | 1,600,082    |
| Vegetables.....                           | 430,217      | 1,380,147    |
| Cars, carriages, etc.....                 | 595,896      | 1,156,473    |
| Eggs.....                                 | 139,054      | 1,030,641    |
| Cotton cloths.....                        | 230,778      | 990,754      |
| Milk.....                                 | 315,320      | 812,031      |
| Locomotives.....                          | 67,970       | 765,770      |
| Pork, salted or pickled.....              | 294,931      | 727,816      |
| Scientific instruments and apparatus..... | 151,248      | 620,467      |
| Bacon.....                                | 345,233      | 618,293      |
| Cotton manufactures (except cloth).....   | 186,192      | 617,899      |
| Furniture.....                            | 265,205      | 609,498      |
| Hams.....                                 | 542,695      | 607,040      |
| Builders' hardware.....                   | 314,205      | 573,507      |
| Paper, and manufactures of.....           | 254,966      | 552,683      |
| Mineral oil, refined.....                 | 196,476      | 499,647      |
| Mineral oil, crude.....                   | 332,762      | 455,980      |
| Cattle.....                               | 1,148,382    | 439,795      |
| Sewing machines.....                      | 131,010      | 330,463      |
| Leather.....                              | 89,972       | 328,721      |
| Books, maps, etc.....                     | 62,069       | 291,762      |
| Horses.....                               | 105,469      | 287,000      |
| Cotton-seed oil.....                      | 43,234       | 252,037      |
| Fruits and nuts.....                      | 82,099       | 233,379      |
| Timber, etc.....                          | 47,325       | 118,534      |
| Tobacco, manufactures of.....             | 131,622      | 118,303      |
| Coal, anthracite.....                     | 78,908       | 97,808       |
| Agricultural implements.....              | 45,756       | 95,354       |
| All other articles.....                   | 5,741,790    | 17,827,094   |
| Total domestic exports.....               | 20,140,132   | 48,330,913   |
| Total foreign exports.....                | 1,621,506    | 974,361      |
| Total exports.....                        | 21,761,638   | 49,305,274   |

#### DECREE ESTABLISHING NATIONAL SANITATION MEASURES.

In accordance with a decree signed on August 26, 1907, by CHARLES E. MAGOON, Provisional Governor of Cuba, the sanitation of the Republic is to be centralized through the creation of a National Sanitary Department.

The text of the decree is as follows:

*"Decree No. 894, Havana, August 26, 1907.*

"Whereas the maintenance of good sanitary conditions in the large cities of Cuba is an obligation national in character and of the highest importance to the commerce and prosperity of the Republic; and

"Whereas it has been found that the municipal governments have not themselves been able to provide sufficient funds for the support of an efficient sanitary service; and

"Whereas under local control it is not possible to obtain such uniformity of methods and concert of action as is necessary to an efficient sanitary service; and

"Whereas the neglect of this service by one municipality may endanger the health of the rest and cause the entire Republic inconvenience and expense on account of quarantines to prevent the spread of epidemic diseases,

"Therefore, I, CHARLES E. MAGOON, by virtue of the authority vested in me as Provisional Governor of Cuba,

*"Resolve*, That a National Sanitary Department is hereby created with respect to which the provisions of existing orders which require that the decrees, orders, and decisions of the Chief Executive relative to the Department of Sanitation shall have the referendum of the Secretaría de Gobernación shall continue in force until further orders."

In the regulations which follow the decree the personnel of the Sanitary Board is named, with the duties appertaining to each position; the measures to be taken for the discovery and treatment of epidemic diseases through the cooperation of local official; the precautions against disease, and the penalties attached to any infraction of the law in reference.

#### THE BUDGET FOR 1907-8.

The Cuban budget for the fiscal year 1907-8 has been recently announced officially. The amount appropriated for expenditures is fixed at \$23,309,539.87, and the revenues are estimated at a total of \$25,466,325, which leaves a surplus of \$2,156,785.13.

The appropriation for expenditures is distributed as follows:

|  |               |
|--|---------------|
| Chief Executive (Provisional Government).....          | \$105,980.00  |
| Department of State and Justice.....                   | 680,265.57    |
| Department of the Interior.....                        | 8,973,002.75  |
| Treasury Department.....                               | 3,440,954.65  |
| Department of Public Instruction.....                  | 4,195,868.00  |
| Department of Public Works.....                        | 4,445,226.00  |
| Department of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce..... | 274,988.00    |
| Judiciary Department.....                              | 1,193,255.00  |
| Total.....   | 23,309,539.87 |

The receipts are estimated as follows:

|                                  |                 |
|----------------------------------|-----------------|
| Customs duties.....              | \$23,946,000.00 |
| Consular fees.....               | 350,000.00      |
| Postal revenues.....             | 743,000.00      |
| Internal revenue.....            | 831,000.00      |
| Rents from State properties..... | 234,000.00      |
| Miscellaneous receipts.....      | 262,325.00      |
| Total.....                       | 25,466,325.00   |

**DELEGATES TO THE THIRD INTERNATIONAL SANITARY CONFERENCE.**

Drs. HUGO ROBERTO and JUAN GUITERAS have been designated by the Superior Board of Health as delegates to the Third International Sanitary Conference of American Republics to be held in the City of Mexico from the 2d to the 7th of December, 1907.

**THE PUBLIC TREASURY ON JUNE 30, 1907.**

Following is a statement recently published by the Department of Finance of Cuba, and it shows the situation of the Treasury of the Republic on June 30, 1907:

|  |               |
|--|---------------|
| DEBIT.   |               |
| Orders of advance funds in transit.....                | \$5,000.00    |
| Special laws.....                                      | 6,084,509.36  |
| Postal money-order fund.....                           | 307,785.83    |
| Pending obligations.....                               | 11,398.31     |
| Fund for honorary consuls.....                         | 618.75        |
| Loan tax fund.....                                     | 2,360,027.56  |
| Loan deposit fund, first 50 per cent.....              | 672,840.79    |
| Balance fund of army salaries, second 50 per cent..... | 2,201,430.44  |
| Revenue fund.....                                      | 1,000,000.00  |
| Cash fund.....   | 4,588,322.94  |
| Total.....   | 17,231,933.58 |

|                             |                 |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|
| CREDIT.                     |                 |
| In cash.....                | \$16,053,663.26 |
| In external-debt bonds..... | 1,000,000.00    |
| Remittances in transit..... | 178,270.32      |
| Total.....                  | 17,231,933.58   |

**CONSULAR FEES COLLECTED DURING 1906-7.**

According to official figures recently published, the various consulates of the Cuban Republic collected during the fiscal year 1906-7 the amount of \$371,392.99 for consular fees.

**FISCAL REVENUES, FIRST HALF OF 1907.**

According to official statistics published in the Bulletin of the Chamber of Commerce, Industry, and Navigation of the Island of

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CATHEDRAL IN QUITO, THE CAPITAL OF ECUADOR.



Cuba, for the month of August, 1907, the fiscal revenues of the Republic, collected during the first six months of the calendar year 1907, reached a total of \$14,520,270.92. During the same period the collections of the tax for the amortization of the loan amounted to \$2,018,279.74.

#### ADHERENCE TO THE GENEVA CONVENTION OF 1864.

By decree of June 24, 1907, the Provisional Governor of Cuba declares the adherence of the Republic to the convention to improve the condition of soldiers wounded while in the field, signed at Geneva on August 22, 1864.

#### LIVE-STOCK CENSUS OF 1906.

According to figures published in the official bulletin of the Department of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce of Cuba, in its issue of June 20, 1907, the live stock existing in the Republic during 1906 was as follows: Cattle, 2,579,492 head; horses, 402,461; mules, 51,333; asses, 2,635; total, 3,035,921 head.

### ECUADOR.

#### COCOA PRODUCTION, FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1907.

Ecuadorian cocoa production during the first half of 1907 is reported as totaling 234,493 Spanish *quintals*, distributed as follows: Arriba, 190,677 *quintals*; ballao, 28,019, and machala, 15,797 *quintals*.

#### SHIPMENTS OF HIDES.

During the years 1903-1906 Ecuador exported \$1,290,331 worth of dry hides of neat cattle, which went to the following countries:

| Country.           | 1903.     | 1904.     | 1905.     | 1906.     |
|--------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| United States..... | \$176,414 | \$277,561 | \$267,124 | \$363,802 |
| Great Britain..... | 25,478    | 41,958    | 40,501    | 13,888    |
| Germany.....       | 14,174    | 13,806    | 29,685    | 43,964    |
| France.....        | 14,779    | 6,125     | 8,138     | 48        |
| All other.....     | 10        | .....     | 1,550     | 1,326     |
| Total.....         | 230,855   | 289,450   | 346,998   | 423,028   |

United States Consul-General DIETRICH, of Guayaquil, states that Ecuador also figures on the markets with an abundance of alligator skins. This industry, still in its infancy, was launched in 1903 by an American citizen who came to Guayaquil for the purpose of hunting down the myriads of alligators which abound in the river Guayas and its tributaries. He was at once successful. The business was temporarily interrupted in the early part of 1906 by the untimely death of

the American from an accident, but has recently been resumed by his successors. The total value of alligator skins exported during the calendar years 1903, 1904, 1905, and 1906 was \$35,826. To the United States the shipments have been: In 1903, 29,840 pounds, valued at \$2,311; 1904, 184,512 pounds, at \$11,072; 1905, 223,495 pounds, at \$16,388; and in 1906, 57,045 pounds, valued at \$4,873. To Germany, 500 pounds, worth \$20, were shipped in 1905, and 14,555 pounds, worth \$1,130, in 1906.

#### BANKS AND BANKING IN GUAYAQUIL.

United States Consul-General DIETRICH reports concerning the banks of Guayaquil, Ecuador, that on an aggregate capital of nearly \$5,000,000 the six banks in the city declared dividends for 1906 averaging a little less than 14 per cent.

It is reported that the German Bank of Berlin, which has already established branches in Peru and Chile, is about to establish a similar institution in Guayaquil.

#### DEVELOPMENT OF THE HAT INDUSTRY.

United States Consul-General DIETRICH, of Guayaquil, reports that the toquilla straw-hat industry is fast growing in importance, the rapid development during the past few years already placing it among the chief industries of Ecuador. The values of toquilla straw hats exported from Ecuador during the calendar years 1905 and 1906 were as follows:

| Country.            | 1905.     | 1906.     |
|---------------------|-----------|-----------|
| United States.....  | \$417,356 | \$600,901 |
| Germany.....        | 76,865    | 238,301   |
| United Kingdom..... | 47,181    | 174,471   |
| France.....         | 15,591    | 67,250    |
| All other.....      | 123,820   | 120,075   |
| Total.....          | 680,813   | 1,200,998 |

The plant known as "planta de Toquilla" (the *Carludovica palmata*) grows wild in the low, damp forests of Ecuador and is extensively cultivated in some localities, yielding the straw from which are made the toquilla straw hats (known in the United States as Panama hats and in some localities as jipijapa hats). The plant is fully developed at eighteen months and is said to live from forty to fifty years. After a sufficient number of the leaves expand to form shade harvesting is begun, and consists in gathering monthly the young leaves while yet folded up, though just beginning to open. It is from these that the straw is obtained, the leafstalk being cut off about 5 inches below the leaf to facilitate handling. The leaf is opened and two or more of the outer plaits are torn off from each side, as they are too tough to form

good straw and too green to bleach. The remaining portion is torn plait by plait, these being generally about half an inch wide and corresponding to the parallel veins. They are further split into shreds of varying sizes, according to the fineness of straw required, sometimes with the finger nail, but usually with a gauge, the points of which are needles properly arranged in a piece of wood, the plait being ripped into fibers, which are left attached to the leafstalk, the waste fragments being torn off and thrown away. The leafstalks, with their numerous fibers attached, are then gathered and submerged in boiling water, afterwards being dried, first in the shade and subsequently in the sun. In Ecuador it is not usual to add anything to the water in which the straw is boiled, though lemon juice is sometimes added. At times the fiber is used without further preparation other than drying, but a much better straw is obtained by boiling the fiber for a short time.

The best toquilla straw is grown in the vicinity of Manglaralto, where enough is produced for the entire demands of the canton, besides supplying considerable to the provinces of Azuay and Cañar, a still larger quantity being exported to Catacaos, Peru, where it is used for manufacturing the well-known brand of hats called "Catacaos." For transportation or export the straw is baled loosely in quantities of 85 to 90 pounds and generally sells for 65 to 70 cents a pound, but during the month of March last, on account of the increased demand, it brought the unusually high price of 90 cents a pound. Six years ago this same article could not be marketed for more than 13 to 15 cents a pound. The present high price is owing to the large amount of straw now used in making hats for export and on account of the relatively small production, especially during the dry season, the prices ranging from 70 to 80 cents a pound. The straw is classified for market into four distinct classes—coarse, medium, medium fine, and fine—the finer and more delicate grades commanding the highest prices. A small quantity of straw is exported to Europe, Germany being the principal consumer.

In the Province of Guayas are made the hats commonly known in Ecuador as "costeños," meaning a coast product. As a rule these hats are of an inferior class, but some of them are considered to be very good, many selling for \$30 in the locality. They are also considered to be of superior workmanship and more serviceable, considering their grades, than those made in some other parts of Ecuador. No special preparation is used on the straw or hats to enhance their appearance or finish. The production is comparatively small, amounting to about 500 or 600 dozen a month, nearly all of which are exported via Guayaquil.

The Provinces of Azuay and Cañar, situated in the eastern part of Ecuador, also produce large quantities of toquilla straw hats. The

greater part of those made in the villages of Gualaquiza and Sigsig are of inferior quality and of grayish color, on account of the straw being used in its natural state without first preparing it, which is not done in Cuenca and Azoguez, where only well-prepared straw is employed, which produces a better class of hats. Hats made in Cuenca and vicinity are denominated by exporters as "cuencas" or "blancos," and are peculiar in their make-up and style, differing materially from those made in other parts of Ecuador. The monthly production of these Provinces is estimated to be 4,000 to 5,000 dozen. The principal hat market in the district is Azoguez, where large numbers of buyers and sellers assemble every Saturday.

In the Province of Imbabura, which lies in the northeastern part of Ecuador, on the eastern slope of the Andes Mountains, they weave the toquilla straw hats from straw imported from the Cauca Valley, Colombia. The workmanship of these hats is good, but the straw is inferior to that of Ecuador, and the hats are not regarded as being up to the average standard. From 100 to 150 dozen are woven monthly, and are for interior demand and not for export.

In Manabi Province are woven what are said to be the finest toquilla straw hats produced in the world. These are known as "Montecristi" or "Manabi" hats, and are especially noted for fineness of fiber and excellent workmanship, the highest grades, which are called "*especiales*," commanding the enormous price of \$100 to \$125. A limited number of these high-grade "*especiales*" are made, as few weavers understand making them, and the demand is small. From five to six months is required to make one of these, as work on this class of a hat can only be done during certain hours of the day. The industry is especially well developed in the canton of Jipijapa, in this Province, which produces its full share of the average grades found on the markets, carrying with them their provincial or local name, "jipijapa" hats, a name well known in foreign markets. The Province is said to produce the largest quantity of the so-called "partida corriente" and "entrefinos," produced in Ecuador, and the monthly production is estimated at 600 to 700 dozens. They are exported from the port of Cayo to the United States, Mexico, Cuba, and Europe. Some of them also come to Guayaquil and are reshipped by agents, who export them on commission.

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## HONDURAS.

### RECOGNITION OF NEW MINISTER IN THE UNITED STATES.

Dr. ANGEL UGARTE, accredited Minister from the Republic of Honduras to the United States, was recognized by the Department of State of the latter country on August 23, 1907, as the authorized representative of the Honduras Government.

Doctor UGARTE was born in Tegucigalpa about fifty years ago, and after graduating from the *Instituto de Jurisprudencia y Ciencias Politicas*, was acknowledged as one of the foremost lawyers and diplomats of Central America. He served several terms in the Honduran Congress, and has previously been sent abroad on various diplomatic and financial missions. Doctor UGARTE is a man of scholarly attainments, and is considered one of the best orators in his native land.

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## HAITI.

### TRADE STATISTICS FOR 1906.

The Haitian trade year 1906, ending with September 30, shows the following as the leading articles of export from the Republic during the period in reference: Coffee, 50,853,554 pounds, an advance of 12,000,000 pounds over the preceding year; cocoa, 4,582,403 pounds, being practically the same as reported for 1905; cotton, 3,865,216 pounds, an increase of about 200,000 pounds; cotton seed, 6,208,289 pounds, showing the remarkable gain of 6,150,000 pounds; hemp, 398,679 pounds, a gain of 70,000 pounds; hides and skins, 659,886 pounds, a decline of 500,000 pounds; orange peel, 494,492 pounds, practically the same as in 1905; peanuts, 30,000 pounds, a gain of 8,000 pounds; wax, 149,095 pounds, a loss of 50,000 pounds, and woods of various kinds, 122,598,000 pounds, as compared with 113,422,435 pounds in the preceding year.

The woods shipped comprise cedar, 613,000 pounds; fustic, 1,097,000 pounds; logwood, 119,000,000 pounds; mahogany, 1,700,000 pounds, and white wood, 188,000 pounds.

Almost the entire coffee crop is shipped to Europe, but American consumption of the article is on the increase, the same being true of Haitian cotton and cocoa. There was a slight increase in the production of the latter article and some attention has been given to rubber planting. Sugar production is increasing, and the home market is well supplied by native producers, though none of the manufactured product is exported. All machinery for the mills is bought in the United States, and owing to the increased manufacture importation of the refined article has fallen off.

The imports of dry goods from the United States continue to occupy first place, though during 1906 considerable purchases were made in Great Britain, but they were of inferior quality. Provisions and household articles are mainly of United States origin, but owing to a depressed financial condition, purchases abroad have somewhat diminished in value.

United States Consul J. B. TERRES, in commenting on the economic conditions of the Republic, states that the shortage in the coffee crop

for the past three seasons has been productive of a stringent financial situation, as the budget expense account is based on a 60,000,000-pound crop, and these figures have not been attained in recent years.

Up to January 1, 1907, the Government had redeemed \$3,177,500 of the paper currency in circulation, leaving an outstanding balance of \$7,825,248 in paper and \$2,600,000 in nickel pieces and \$225,000 in copper. This reduction in paper currency had a beneficial effect on exchange rates.

Among the concessions granted during the year were included the establishment of electric plants for lighting Port au Prince and Cape Haitien; also grants for the operation of gold, copper, iron, and coal deposits. The company holding the concession for working the copper mine at Terre Nueve has developed the principal veins with encouraging results, but the copper mine at Maissade and the coal deposit at Hinche have been hampered by the lack of transportation facilities for the necessary machinery.

All railroad material is of United States origin.

#### LEGISLATION AFFECTING COIN SILVER EXPORTS.

Mr. H. W. FURNISS, United States Minister to Haiti, under date of July 19, 1907, has forwarded to his home Government a translation of a recent Haitian law which repeals the law of March 4, 1904, prohibiting the exportation of Haitian silver coin, and that of August 23, 1906, which permitted said coin to be paid into the custom-house for a certain per cent of export duties at the rate of 50 cents gold on the dollar silver. During the last three or four years large quantities of the Haitian silver coin have been exported and sold as bullion, being worth many times more as such than as currency. The law, therefore, affects only the small quantity of coins which remain. These are chiefly in the Government's hand and will now be shipped for sale as bullion.

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## MEXICO.

### FOREIGN COMMERCE IN MAY, 1907.

According to figures issued by the Statistical Division of the Treasury Department of the Republic of Mexico, the foreign commerce of the Republic for May, 1907, and for the first eleven months of the fiscal year 1906-7, was represented by the following valuations, the figures for the corresponding periods of the preceding year being also given for the purposes of comparison:

The total value of importations during the eleven months under review was \$211,314,600 in Mexican currency, as declared in the custom-houses, an increase of \$14,034,784.45 as compared with the preceding year.

The exports for the eleven months were valued at \$228,071,773.24, showing a decrease of \$19,997,697.86 as compared with the same period of 1905-6. Imports and their valuation were as follows:

## IMPORTS.

[Silver valuation.]

| Articles.                                   | May—           |                | First eleven months— |                 |
|---|----------------|----------------|----------------------|-----------------|
|   | 1907.          | 1906.          | 1906-7.              | 1905-6.         |
| Animal substances.....                      | \$1,401,085.02 | \$1,346,200.21 | \$17,684,767.59      | \$14,848,938.59 |
| Vegetable substances.....                   | 3,370,479.72   | 2,897,928.92   | 28,294,629.01        | 29,552,617.45   |
| Mineral substances.....                     | 7,572,169.53   | 10,856,491.80  | 75,381,323.40        | 80,209,488.93   |
| Dry goods.....                              | 2,290,969.19   | 2,027,750.94   | 24,178,766.07        | 20,661,723.92   |
| Chemical and pharmaceutical substances..... | 1,059,650.48   | 684,840.76     | 8,492,977.92         | 6,997,529.36    |
| Beverages.....                              | 737,835.26     | 624,430.99     | 6,554,956.86         | 6,647,411.23    |
| Paper and its applications.....             | 475,215.66     | 412,106.01     | 5,400,423.97         | 4,907,814.88    |
| Machinery and apparatus.....                | 3,251,151.90   | 2,523,049.40   | 24,916,108.37        | 18,445,821.92   |
| Vehicles.....                               | 792,945.22     | 626,891.76     | 8,226,392.04         | 4,165,897.55    |
| Arms and explosives.....                    | 350,459.89     | 341,988.88     | 3,565,910.83         | 3,556,561.14    |
| Miscellaneous.....                          | 966,569.97     | 804,562.50     | 8,558,343.94         | 7,346,010.58    |
| Total.....                                  | 22,178,532.44  | 23,146,242.17  | 211,314,600.00       | 197,279,815.55  |

## EXPORTS.

[Silver valuation.]

| Articles.            | May—           |                 | First eleven months— |                  |
|----------------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------------|------------------|
|                      | 1907.          | 1906.           | 1906-7.              | 1905-6.          |
| Precious metals..... | \$8,042,238.54 | \$17,519,500.88 | \$114,542,164.24     | \$144,193,404.87 |
| Other articles.....  | 13,213,294.00  | 11,075,491.40   | 113,529,609.00       | 103,876,356.23   |
| Total.....           | 21,255,532.54  | 28,594,992.28   | 228,071,773.24       | 248,069,741.10   |

The details of the export trade for the period in reference show the following classification of figures:

|                            | May—           |               | First eleven months— |                |
|----------------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------------|----------------|
|                            | 1907.          | 1906.         | 1906-7.              | 1905-6.        |
| Mineral products:          |                |               |                      |                |
| Mexican gold coin.....     |                | \$240.00      | \$29,990.00          | \$240.00       |
| Foreign gold coin.....     |                |               | 10,070.00            | 4,835.98       |
| Gold in bars.....          | \$1,144,546.48 | 1,847,839.30  | 17,248,174.23        | 25,700,152.33  |
| Gold in other forms.....   | 448,432.21     | 510,302.91    | 4,607,524.65         | 3,366,850.43   |
| Total gold.....            | 1,592,998.69   | 2,358,373.21  | 21,895,758.88        | 29,072,078.74  |
| Mexican silver coin.....   | 309,177.00     | 8,101,782.00  | 24,339,314.00        | 44,812,209.00  |
| Foreign silver coin.....   | 3,605.00       | 7,895.00      | 153,989.00           | 121,093.50     |
| Silver in bars.....        | 4,857,312.00   | 6,027,018.55  | 57,154,524.75        | 61,359,717.85  |
| Silver in other forms..... | 1,279,145.25   | 1,024,432.12  | 10,998,577.61        | 8,827,705.78   |
| Total silver.....          | 6,449,239.85   | 15,161,127.67 | 92,646,405.36        | 115,121,326.13 |
| Total gold and silver..... | 8,042,238.54   | 17,519,500.88 | 114,542,164.24       | 144,193,404.87 |
| Antimony.....              | 65,220.00      | 55,447.00     | 1,296,437.00         | 932,089.96     |
| Copper.....                | 3,130,721.00   | 2,288,916.47  | 26,057,640.00        | 27,282,368.90  |
| Marble.....                | 19,925.00      | 30.00         | 77,374.00            | 77,623.00      |
| Plumbago.....              | 19,575.00      | 15,000.00     | 115,565.00           | 129,121.51     |
| Lead.....                  | 259,118.00     | 375,436.19    | 3,233,753.56         | 4,751,049.44   |
| Zinc.....                  | 164,361.00     |               | 1,781,955.12         | 249,163.99     |
| Other metals.....          | 37,292.00      | 10,158.76     | 1,145,717.42         | 388,831.80     |
| Total.....                 | 11,729,427.54  | 20,265,089.30 | 148,270,836.34       | 178,003,653.47 |

## 630 INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

|                                    | May—                |                     | First eleven months— |                      |
|------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
|                                    | 1907.               | 1906.               | 1906-7.              | 1905-6.              |
| <b>Vegetable products:</b>         |                     |                     |                      |                      |
| Coffee.....                        | \$1,037,208.00      | \$1,236,216.20      | \$6,639,086.34       | \$8,610,708.30       |
| Cascolote and tanning barks.....   |                     |                     | 8,260.00             | 21,012.00            |
| Rubber.....                        | 710,980.00          | 459,159.33          | 5,818,053.00         | 1,945,741.29         |
| Chicle.....                        | 160,176.00          | 198,163.42          | 2,085,373.00         | 1,532,451.43         |
| Beans.....                         | 112,600.00          | 67,615.00           | 803,459.00           | 690,890.72           |
| Fruits.....                        | 31,284.00           | 16,501.20           | 308,307.43           | 280,465.80           |
| Chick peas.....                    | 406,762.00          | 128,278.00          | 3,284,914.00         | 2,135,536.25         |
| Guayule.....                       | 2,100.00            | 15,325.00           | 61,225.00            | 107,993.00           |
| Horse beans.....                   |                     |                     | 2,550.00             | 112,110.00           |
| Heniquen.....                      | 2,358,619.00        | 3,323,598.00        | 29,427,500.77        | 26,030,536.00        |
| Ixtle.....                         | 294,122.00          | 225,144.00          | 3,517,080.00         | 3,347,249.88         |
| Woods.....                         | 177,972.00          | 180,193.15          | 1,983,779.50         | 1,729,578.19         |
| Maize.....                         | 1,968.00            | 170.45              | 6,119.80             | 64,710.15            |
| Mahogany.....                      | 14,736.00           | 6,031.00            | 79,323.00            | 76,535.87            |
| Dyewoods.....                      | 50,873.00           | 110,782.00          | 604,572.12           | 468,169.39           |
| Xacaton.....                       | 231,792.00          | 144,114.00          | 1,645,563.00         | 1,677,541.00         |
| Leaf tobacco.....                  | 203,841.00          | 340,633.00          | 1,067,264.35         | 1,975,298.06         |
| Vanilla.....                       | 600,971.00          | 449,893.00          | 1,907,325.00         | 3,550,250.99         |
| Other vegetables.....              | 1,344,765.00        | 87,713.20           | 5,014,584.20         | 1,326,122.38         |
| <b>Total.....</b>                  | <b>7,780,859.00</b> | <b>7,008,631.95</b> | <b>64,804,245.51</b> | <b>55,682,890.70</b> |
| <b>Animal products:</b>            |                     |                     |                      |                      |
| Cattle.....                        | 392,455.00          | 377,907.00          | 1,431,795.00         | 3,049,760.50         |
| Skins and hides.....               | 749,209.00          | 601,551.35          | 8,286,626.03         | 7,296,004.55         |
| Other animal products.....         | 88,639.00           | 87,475.00           | 639,310.99           | 528,780.83           |
| <b>Total.....</b>                  | <b>1,230,303.00</b> | <b>1,066,933.35</b> | <b>10,357,738.02</b> | <b>10,875,145.88</b> |
| <b>Manufactured articles:</b>      |                     |                     |                      |                      |
| Sugar.....                         | 390,085.00          | 2,811.00            | 1,155,914.00         | 673,807.00           |
| Rope.....                          | 325.00              |                     | 1,122.00             |                      |
| Flour and pastes.....              | 19,534.00           | 63,361.00           | 818,089.00           | 499,582.00           |
| Dressed skins.....                 | 268.00              | 12,770.00           | 33,991.00            | 204,745.00           |
| Straw hats.....                    | 19,676.00           | 32,491.00           | 692,929.80           | 500,339.29           |
| Manufactured tobacco.....          | 41,935.00           | 36,611.40           | 461,718.60           | 328,969.59           |
| Other manufactures.....            | 55,016.00           | 51,610.85           | 562,064.32           | 548,684.00           |
| <b>Total.....</b>                  | <b>436,839.00</b>   | <b>199,655.25</b>   | <b>3,635,828.72</b>  | <b>2,736,127.48</b>  |
| <b>Miscellaneous articles.....</b> | <b>78,104.00</b>    | <b>54,382.43</b>    | <b>943,124.65</b>    | <b>751,923.57</b>    |

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

|                      | May—                 |                      | First eleven months of— |                       |
|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|
|                      | 1907.                | 1906.                | 1906-7.                 | 1905-6.               |
| Europe.....          | \$7,738,011.40       | \$6,031,149.00       | \$75,891,291.08         | \$65,406,439.36       |
| Asia.....            | 115,015.03           | 208,833.59           | 2,056,218.10            | 1,508,619.26          |
| Africa.....          | 15,222.00            | 11,801.41            | 217,321.90              | 43,813.21             |
| North America.....   | 11,201,697.39        | 16,811,893.43        | 132,553,725.32          | 129,735,901.21        |
| Central America..... | 19,330.47            | 18,319.43            | 69,643.99               | 42,354.46             |
| South America.....   | 35,804.60            | 18,313.41            | 274,901.95              | 230,341.17            |
| West Indies.....     | 15,211.55            | 35,982.00            | 171,739.30              | 238,109.26            |
| Oceania.....         | 8,240.00             | 3,946.00             | 90,358.36               | 74,177.62             |
| <b>Total.....</b>    | <b>22,178,532.41</b> | <b>23,116,212.17</b> | <b>211,311,660.00</b>   | <b>197,279,815.55</b> |



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

|                      | May—           |                | First eleven months of— |                 |
|----------------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------------|-----------------|
|                      | 1907.          | 1906.          | 1906-7.                 | 1905-6.         |
| Europe.....          | \$5,614,790.61 | \$8,617,614.10 | \$63,815,267.64         | \$74,223,676.17 |
| Asia.....            |                |                | 796.00                  |                 |
| North America.....   | 15,372,142.93  | 19,647,433.28  | 161,299,344.29          | 169,120,332.02  |
| Central America..... | 40,822.00      | 48,481.90      | 749,718.31              | 964,289.59      |
| South America.....   | 1,750.00       | 5,200.00       | 100,138.00              | 60,395.32       |
| West Indies.....     | 225,227.00     | 276,263.00     | 2,103,709.00            | 3,701,048.00    |
| Oceania.....         | 800.00         |                | 830.00                  |                 |
| Total.....           | 21,255,532.54  | 28,594,992.28  | 228,071,773.24          | 248,069,741.10  |

#### SILVER BASIS OF THE STAMP AND CUSTOMS TAXES, SEPTEMBER, 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 September, 1907, is \$45.03, 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.

#### SUBSIDY PAID TO PAN-AMERICAN RAILWAY COMPANY.

On June 15, 1907, the Mexican Government made a payment of 1,200,000 *pesos* to the Pan-American Railway Company as a subsidy for the section of the line opened to traffic about the beginning of that month. The amounts paid by the Government to the company make a total of 5,000,000 *pesos*.

#### MINING CONCESSIONS IN GUANAJUATO.

United States Vice-Consul-General ALBERT DE BAER, of Mexico City, reports that a concession for the development of the Guanajuato mining field has been granted to a company of Guanajuato.

The intention of the company is to sink a 1,000-meter shaft for the purpose of investigating the ores which are supposed to lie deep underground in the State of Guanajuato. As the enterprise is one of great public importance, and as the Mexican Government has for some time contemplated a geological exploration of this nature, the company has been granted a direct subsidy and certain rights with relation to the other mining companies operating in the same district. The following is a résumé of the leading points of the concession:

The contract is to run for ten years from February 4, 1907, and during its lifetime the company shall be exempted from the payment of all Federal taxes, with the exception of the stamp and mine taxes

and assessments on capital, bonds, shares, buildings, roads, and works of the company. The import duties on the machinery for this enterprise and for the plants where the ores are to be treated shall be returned to the company. This exemption shall only apply to the machinery imported before June 30, 1908. Students of the National School of Engineers will be permitted to practice in the mines being worked and also in the reduction plants which the company may construct. The company and those who may succeed it in its rights, as well as the employees and other persons interested in the company, shall be considered as Mexicans in all matters having relation to this contract, and shall be subjected exclusively to the jurisdiction of the courts of the Republic.

#### **STEEL BRIDGES ON THE INTERNATIONAL RAILROAD.**

Dispatches received from Monterey, Mexico, state that the International Railroad Company is making important improvements in the section between said city and Monclova. All the wooden bridges on the Monterey section are being replaced by solid stone and steel structures.

#### **COTTON CROP FOR 1907.**

According to official estimates the Mexican cotton crop for 1907 will not exceed 80,000 bales, 50,000 less than the last crop. This decrease is due to the fact that the number of acres cultivated was less in 1907, and also to atmospheric conditions.

#### **MONORAIL ROAD BETWEEN MONTERREY AND SALTILLO.**

A syndicate formed by English capitalists and organized by Mr. SANTIAGO LUDGATE will construct and exploit a monorail line between Monterrey and Saltillo, State of Nuevo Leon, investing in the enterprise a capital of 100,000,000 *pesos*. The extension of the line will be 100 kilometers, and the system to be adopted will be that invented by Mr. Brennan, which has been successfully tested in England.

#### **RAILROAD LINE IN GUANAJUATO.**

The Mexican Government has recently granted a concession to the Mexican Milling and Transportation Company for the construction and exploitation of a railroad line in the municipalities of Guanajuato and La Luz, both in the State of Guanajuato, starting from the station of Tepetapa, on the Mexican Central, and terminating at a point near the town of Santa Rosa. The whole line shall be completed within five years. The concessionaires have made a deposit of 4,000 *pesos*, in bonds of the Consolidated Public Debt, to guarantee the fulfillment of the terms of the contract.

## RAILROAD LINE IN THE STATE OF GUERRERO.

The "*Compañía Mexicana del Pacífico*" has been granted a concession for the construction and exploitation of a railroad line in the State of Guerrero, which starting from the city of Acapulco, following a direction from southeast to northwest, and touching at a point called "Pie de la Cuesta," shall terminate at a point on the Coyuca River. The line must be completed within four years.

## CONSULAR TRADE REPORTS.

The Consul-General of Mexico at New York reports that during the month of July, 1907, fifteen vessels proceeding from Mexican ports entered the harbor of New York City, bringing 313,313 packages of merchandise. During the same month the thirteen vessels clearing from the port of New York destined to Mexican ports, carried 160,666 packages of merchandise. The imports from Mexico, through the port of New York, in July, 1907, were, in detail, as follows:

| Articles.              | Quantity. | Articles.                   | Quantity. |
|------------------------|-----------|-----------------------------|-----------|
| Henequen.....bales..   | 14,952    | Tecali marble.....slabs..   | 54        |
| Coffee.....bags..      | 4,911     | Hair.....bales..            | 152       |
| Hides.....bales..      | 6,782     | Lead bullion.....bars..     | 51,177    |
| Yxtle.....number..     | 3,416     | Sarsaparilla.....bales..    | 260       |
| Yxtle.....bales..      | 3,298     | Vanilla.....boxes..         | 284       |
| Goatskins.....do..     | 1,676     | Alligator skins.....bales.. | 113       |
| Deerskins.....do..     | 297       | Heron plumes.....boxes..    | 5         |
| Rubber.....do..        | 3,862     | Honey.....barrels..         | 530       |
| Leaf tobacco.....do..  | 733       | Cedar.....logs..            | 15        |
| Cigars.....boxes..     | 26        | Copper.....bars..           | 6,653     |
| Sugar.....bags..       | 198,440   | Coined silver.....boxes..   | 574       |
| Broom root.....bales.. | 112       | Mexican dollars.....do..    | 3         |
| Chicle.....do..        | 448       | Cotton.....bales..          | 5,030     |
| Fustie.....logs..      | 7,610     |                             |           |

The Consul-General of Mexico at New York reports that during the month of June, 1907, nine vessels proceeding from Mexican ports entered the harbor of New York City, bringing 67,764 packages of merchandise. During the same month the fourteen vessels clearing from the port of New York, destined to Mexican ports, carried 166,173 packages of merchandise. The imports from Mexico through the port of New York, in June, 1907, were, in detail, as follows:

| Articles.              | Quantity. | Articles.                    | Quantity. |
|------------------------|-----------|------------------------------|-----------|
| Henequen.....bales..   | 9,531     | Hair.....bales..             | 396       |
| Coffee.....bags..      | 5,365     | Lead bullion.....bars..      | 18,177    |
| Hides.....bales..      | 6,655     | Sarsaparilla.....bales..     | 65        |
| Do.....loose..         | 3,293     | Vanilla.....boxes..          | 300       |
| Yxtle.....bales..      | 2,192     | Alligator skins.....bales..  | 216       |
| Goatskins.....do..     | 1,748     | Heron plumes.....boxes..     | 3         |
| Deerskins.....do..     | 322       | Bones.....packages..         | 250       |
| Rubber.....do..        | 2,276     | Honey.....barrels..          | 459       |
| Leaf tobacco.....do..  | 80        | Cedar.....logs..             | 38        |
| Cigars.....boxes..     | 18        | Mahogany.....do..            | 840       |
| Sugar.....bags..       | 2,153     | Copper.....bars..            | 5,747     |
| Broom root.....bales.. | 134       | Coined silver.....packages.. | 462       |
| Chicle.....do..        | 728       | Asphalt.....barrels..        | 2,219     |
| Fustie.....logs..      | 3,532     |                              |           |

The Mexican Consul at Philadelphia advises that the shipments of merchandise from Philadelphia to the Mexican ports of Tampico and Veracruz during the month of June, 1907, amounted to \$180,763.18, and consisted of coal, petroleum, and powder invoiced at \$81,559.25, \$78,122.68, and \$21,081.25, respectively.

The Consul-General of Mexico at San Francisco, California, advises that the imports of Mexican products through the port of San Francisco during the month of June, 1907, aggregated an invoice value of \$387,560, made up of \$65,007 worth of merchandise, and \$322,553 worth of gold and silver bullion.

The exports from San Francisco to Mexico during the same period amounted to \$180,751, and consisted of \$175,317 of domestic merchandise, and \$5,434 of merchandise originating in foreign countries.

During the month referred to there were 27,880 Mexican dollars exported, through the port of San Francisco, to Hongkong.

The Mexican Consul at Nogales, Arizona, reports that during the month of June, 1907, the following merchandise was imported through the custom-house of Nogales from the State of Sonora, Mexico:

|                             | Gold. |                                 | Gold.   |
|-----------------------------|-------|---------------------------------|---------|
| Aguardiente.....            | \$39  | Corn.....                       | \$40    |
| Cane sugar.....             | 64    | Oranges.....                    | 10      |
| Fowls.....                  | 62    | Lead ore.....                   | 2,050   |
| Portland cement.....        | 64    | Fresh fish.....                 | 37      |
| Rawhides.....               | 3,268 | Potatoes.....                   | 710     |
| Fresh meat.....             | 23    | Cheese.....                     | 5       |
| Old iron and steel.....     | 192   | Ready-made cotton clothing..... | 6       |
| Laces.....                  | 20    | Common salt.....                | 30      |
| Pickles.....                | 3,854 | Wheat.....                      | 25      |
| Articles not specified..... | 4     | Leaf tobacco.....               | 287     |
| Beans.....                  | 67    | Gold bullion and dust.....      | 98,192  |
| Canned fruits.....          | 64    | Silver bullion.....             | 49,227  |
| Cattle.....                 | 2,818 |                                 |         |
| Chinaware.....              | 6     | Total.....                      | 161,164 |

The value of the merchandise shipped through the custom-house of Nogales, Mexico, to the State of Sonora in June, 1907, was \$464,156.77, and consisted of the following merchandise:

|   |             |
|---|-------------|
| Animal products.....                    | \$67,176.72 |
| Vegetable products.....                 | 55,787.28   |
| Mineral products.....                   | 137,045.36  |
| Textiles, and manufactures thereof..... | 43,563.46   |
| Chemical products.....                  | 24,052.67   |
| Spirituuous beverages.....              | 3,868.25    |
| Paper and paper products.....           | 4,376.79    |
| Machinery and apparatus.....            | 85,350.63   |
| Vehicles.....                           | 8,371.65    |
| Arms and explosives.....                | 11,159.52   |
| Miscellaneous.....                      | 23,404.44   |
| Total.....                              | 464,156.77  |

The said merchandise came from the following countries:

|                    |              |
|--------------------|--------------|
| United States..... | \$420,581.93 |
| England.....       | 15,571.52    |
| France.....        | 3,185.85     |
| Germany.....       | 16,871.94    |
| Spain.....         | 2,476.32     |
| Austria.....       | 2,882.34     |
| Scotland.....      | 1,628.10     |
| Japan.....         | 870.33       |
| China.....         | 88.44        |
| Total.....         | 464,156.77   |

The customs duties collected during the month amounted to \$136,775.14.

The Treasury Department of the United States reports that the total value of imports from Mexico, through the port of San Diego, California, in June, 1907, amounted to \$17,965.

The Consul-General of Mexico at New York reports that during the month of May, 1907, nine vessels proceeding from Mexican ports entered the harbor of New York City, bringing 74,284 packages of merchandise. During the same month the vessels clearing from the port of New York numbered fifteen, carrying 204,517 packages of merchandise consigned to Mexican ports. The imports in detail from Mexico to New York in May, 1907, were as follows:

| Articles.              | Quantity. | Articles.                   | Quantity. |
|------------------------|-----------|-----------------------------|-----------|
| Heniquen.....bales..   | 9,009     | Lead bullion.....bars..     | 29,620    |
| Coffee.....sacks..     | 5,431     | Ores.....sacks..            | 2,450     |
| Hides.....bales..      | 4,210     | Sarsaparilla.....packages.. | 260       |
| Do.....loose..         | 3,875     | Vanilla.....boxes..         | 170       |
| Ixtle.....bales..      | 3,961     | Alligator skins.....do..    | 124       |
| Goatskins.....do..     | 1,981     | Heron plumes.....do..       | 5         |
| Deerskins.....do..     | 137       | Bones.....packages..        | 213       |
| Rubber.....do..        | 1,583     | Honey.....barrels..         | 150       |
| Leaf tobacco.....do..  | 180       | Jalap.....sacks..           | 33        |
| Cigars.....boxes..     | 25        | Copper.....bars..           | 3,062     |
| Sugar.....sacks..      | 750       | Coin.....boxes..            | 33        |
| Broom root.....bales.. | 286       | Silver coin.....do..        | 362       |
| Chicle.....do..        | 1,196     | Garlic.....sacks..          | 361       |
| Fustete.....logs..     | 5,336     | Mexican dollars.....boxes.. | 35        |
| Hair.....bales..       | 86        |                             |           |

The Mexican Consul at Nogales, Arizona, reports that during the month of May, 1907, the following merchandise was imported through the custom-house of Nogales from the State of Sonora, Mexico:

|                                | Gold.  |                               | Gold.   |
|--------------------------------|--------|-------------------------------|---------|
| Aguardiente.....               | \$82   | Natural feathers.....         | \$324   |
| Cane sugar.....                | 1,376  | Fresh fish.....               | 5       |
| Lime.....                      | 2,985  | Potatoes.....                 | 63      |
| Rawhides.....                  | 10,725 | Cheese.....                   | 42      |
| Fresh meat.....                | 20     | Ready-made cotton clothing... | 145     |
| Sweetmeats, not specified..... | 1      | Common salt.....              | 340     |
| Pickles.....                   | 3,380  | Wheat.....                    | 2       |
| Articles not specified.....    | 5      | Leaf tobacco.....             | 435     |
| Beans.....                     | 36     | Gold bullion and dust.....    | 60,579  |
| Canned fruits.....             | 5,380  | Silver bullion.....           | 93,820  |
| Cattle.....                    | 3,907  |                               |         |
| Corn.....                      | 3      | Total.....                    | 185,106 |
| Oranges.....                   | 1,451  |                               |         |

The value of the merchandise shipped through the custom-house of Nogales, Mexico, to the State of Sonora in May, 1907, was \$415,724.27, and consisted of the following merchandise:

|   |             |
|---|-------------|
| Animal products.....                    | \$48,058.97 |
| Vegetable products.....                 | 73,632.75   |
| Mineral products.....                   | 79,467.54   |
| Textiles, and manufactures thereof..... | 56,411.64   |
| Chemical products.....                  | 9,327.42    |
| Spirituuous beverages.....              | 4,013.47    |
| Paper and paper products.....           | 5,600.37    |
| Machinery and apparatus.....            | 79,905.54   |
| Vehicles.....                           | 14,120.25   |
| Arms and explosives.....                | 22,074.32   |
| Miscellaneous.....                      | 23,112.00   |
| Total.....                              | 415,724.27  |

The said merchandise came from the following countries:

|                    |              |
|--------------------|--------------|
| United States..... | \$364,661.24 |
| France.....        | 14,838.83    |
| England.....       | 21,468.81    |
| Germany.....       | 3,694.36     |
| Spain.....         | 7,109.37     |
| Austria.....       | 1,762.77     |
| Japan.....         | 952.74       |
| Italy.....         | 814.05       |
| Chile.....         | 422.10       |
| Total.....         | 415,724.27   |

The customs duties collected at the port of Nogales in May, 1907, amounted to \$147,357.10.

**LIGHT-HOUSES ALONG MEXICAN COAST.**

Vessels sailing at night in the Gulf of Mexico from Progreso to Veracruz are always in the radius of the lights along the coast.

However, the officials think it would be well to increase the number of light-houses, and, for this purpose, two new ones are to be built, one at Tupilco in the State of Tabasco, the other at Tonalá on the boundary of Tabasco and Veracruz.

The old Coatzacoalcos light-house is to be rebuilt, and when finished it will be one of the most modern of its kind in the country. Its lights will be seen as far as 20 miles in the open.

Two more light-houses will also be built at Cuyo, on the western coast of Yucatan, and at Punta Celarin, south of Cozumel.

Guayamas harbor light, San José del Cabo, in Lower California, and Veracruz light-houses are nearing completion.

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**NICARAGUA.****RUBBER EXPORTS IN 1907.**

Total exports of rubber from Bluefields for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, are valued at \$269,019.57 in an estimate published in the "American" for August 5, 1907. These figures are somewhat less than those reported for the two preceding years, when the valuations were \$298,464.03 and \$280,609.28, respectively, but they are in line with the general advance in shipments noted for the past six years.

**GOLD SHIPMENTS FROM BLUEFIELDS.**

The American consular agent at Bluefields has compiled data covering the shipments of gold bullion from that port during the six-year period 1901-1907, from which it is seen that for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, a record figure was established. Total valuations are placed at \$557,550.66, as compared with \$463,110.18 in 1906, \$421,046.85 in 1905, \$534,371.34 in 1904, \$378,866.50 in 1903, and \$273,616.60 in the fiscal year 1901-2. Gold exports are thus shown to have more than doubled during the period in reference.

**MINING LAW.**

The following law governing mining operations in Nicaragua was promulgated by President ZELAYA on November 14, 1906, and published in full in the "*Diario Oficial*" of November 22, 1906:

"The President of the Republic, considering that the new mining code approved by the National Legislative Assembly on February 17 last and put into effect from April 11, 1906, establishes as a legal

requirement the registry and annual tax for the regular exploration of mines and mining zones, as also of the plants and smelting works for the mines, through the payment of certain fiscal taxes which it is advisable to regulate for their right application and efficacious control, in use of the power conferred by article 239 of the said code, decrees the following mining tax law:

"ARTICLE I. No one shall have the right to engage in mining, in any form whatever, unless provided beforehand with the necessary authorization prescribed by law, in which shall be set out payment of taxes due to the treasury, and without prejudice to the personal registry for miners by virtue of which they shall enjoy the privileges established by the mining code. The authorization referred to is called a patent, and shall be an inseparable complement of the respective property title.

"ART. II. The patents upon which are based the decree for the legitimate working of the mines, washings or placers, and the plants and smelting works of the same, established by Articles 19, 202, and 220 of the present mining code, must be issued by the fiscal officer who assesses the tax, collecting the amounts or ordering its collection by the proper person.

"There shall be three kinds of patents, which must be issued in special forms, according to the amount of the annual tax serving as a base, to wit:

"(1) Patents for mines; for each hectare, 5 pesos.

"(2) Patents for mining zones; for each hectare, 20 centavos.

"(3) Patents for plants or smelters; for each hectare, 2 pesos.

"ART. III. The patents shall be drawn up in stub books printed on durable paper, leaving the necessary spaces blank, which the officer issuing shall fill with the essential facts to complete the document. They shall be numbered in continuous series, sealed by the Ministry of the Treasury, and countersigned, after first making a record thereof, by the Supreme Tribunal of Accounts; and in order to issue the same to the parties in interest, the officer issuing shall date, sign, and seal them, requiring a receipt on the corresponding stub from the person receiving them as owner or properly authorized representative.

"ART. IV. The district judges, or authorities having cognizance of the declarations or denouncements of mines, placers, or washings, and plants for smelting or of concession granted by the Executive power for working mining zones, once the title being issued, provisional or definitive, authorizing the working, shall prepare a correct resumen of the proceedings which they shall attest in the nature of a certificate, and shall remit immediately to the political chief or intendente to whose jurisdiction belongs the mining enterprise treated therein. At the end of each month the said functionaries shall remit also a detailed index of the resumens of titles issued of



which they may have given an account in the period just ended, or a statement, such being the case, of having issued none. A similar document they must remit every three months to the Tribunal of Accounts, that is the list spoken of in Article 211 of the mining code.

"Failure to comply with the provisions of this article, in whole or in part, will incur upon the said functionaries a fine of from 50 to 100 pesos, to be adjudged by the Ministry of the Treasury.

"ART. V. The political chiefs or intendentes, upon receipt of the resumens of titles granted provisionally or definitively treated of in the preceding article, shall inscribe the same in a statistical register which they shall carry, stating with all exactness under the number in order of each entry the following details: (1) Date of grant and kind of title; (2) name of the property worked and its kind and character; (3) locality of the mining enterprise, that is the district; (4) name of the owner or owners and their residence; (5) number of claims and extent in hectares of each one, or simply extent if relating to placers, washings, or plants; (6) character of the concession or title, that is if the acquisition was original, or by concession of the Executive, or denouncement for abandonment or public sale, setting out in the two last cases the name of the former owner and the cost of acquisition; (7) amount of the tax to be collected annually for each patent which may issue.

"The inscription of these resumens must be set out under three separate headings according to the kind of patent paying a different tax according to the classification in Article XII (II?).

"ART. VI. The political chiefs or intendentes shall remit without delay a correct and attested copy of the inscriptions made conformably to the preceding article to the Tribunal of Accounts and to the collecting officer, respectively, so that the latter may proceed to issue the patents as soon as he shall receive the taxes due thereon. If it should occur that when the party in interest solicits a patent there has not, at the time, arrived at the office the copy of the register referred to in this article the collector shall not on this account omit to issue the patent. To this end he shall request the data of the party in interest, without prejudice, to require the same immediately, being obliged to give an account to the ministry of the irregularity, and to rectify the differences which may subsequently result.

"ART. VII. On the first day of each year the political chiefs or intendentes shall likewise remit a copy or minute of all the inscriptions remaining in effect on the register treated of in Article V, from the first entry up to the last of the day preceding, to the Tribunal of Accounts and to the collecting officer, respectively, so that the latter may advise and summon, as he may deem expedient, each of the mining enterprises, in order that they may apply to renew their patents, with warning that, if the period prescribed in article 209

of the code covering the subject shall lapse without the matter being attended to, fiscal execution shall proceed, without prejudice, giving notice to the proper judge in order that he may declare the forfeiture of the concessions according to law.

"ART. VIII. Every mining patent as well as every registry in order to be valid, once issued by the fiscal officer, must be presented for legalization to the district judge in the jurisdiction in which is situated the mining enterprise thereby authorized. This officer shall register a brief of the patent in a special book, which he shall keep, setting out number and date of its issue, period to which it corresponds, name of the owner, name of the enterprise of exploration, its character, extension in hectares, amount of taxes, and amount of the patent. If on carefully comparing these with the proceedings or registers of his office he shall find substantial or fundamental discrepancies he shall make a note on the document of the corrections required, and shall give an account of these to the Ministry of the Treasury without loss of time, in order that the latter may exact directly or through the Tribunal of Accounts the liabilities to which the errors pointed out may have given rise.

"ART. IX. Immediately after the publication of this law the district judges shall issue a summons to the owners, managers, or workers of mines or washings or mining enterprises of any kind, in order that within the peremptory period of fifteen days, in addition to the time required by the distance to go, they shall appear at his office with their property titles, in order that the same may be examined in regard to their conformity or legality and briefed as prescribed in Article IV of this law.

"The judges shall remit without delay the said briefs or resumens to the office of the political chiefs or intendentes, respectively, and shall take a copy in a book, and shall note at the bottom of the title of having performed this requirement. If the said period having elapsed and the titles are not presented, the same shall be subject to the forfeitures established by Articles 206 and 209 of the mining code.

"ART. X. Mining claims or surface areas that follow from titles not expressed in hectares shall be reduced to hectares by the district judges, first determining the area of the properties in square varas, by means of multiplying length by width of each claim or area; each hectare being equivalent to 14,184.15 square varas, according to the equivalents established by the law of September 10, 1902, counting as an entire unit every fraction amounting to five-tenths or more, conformably with Article 203 of the mining code.

"ART. XI. The political chiefs or intendentes upon receipt of the resumens of titles prior to this law shall proceed on their part to open the statistical register treated of in Article V, making a separate

entry of each one under the number in order of a continuous series, and taking care to observe strict fidelity and at once remitting to the proper collector the copy or minute of the inscriptions which must serve as a basis for collection as well as a direct voucher of of the account.

“They shall send a copy of the said minute, signed, to the Tribunal of Accounts, as prescribed in Article VI.

“ART. XII. The district judges are obliged to give an account to the political chiefs or intendentes on becoming informed of any changes in the principal fact of the statistical inscriptions of mining titles, whether by virtue of change of owners, reduction or increase of the property, of forfeiture of the same, or on account of any other cause which may affect the tax, abolishing, increasing, or decreasing it. To this end the owners or holders of such titles are obliged to present them to the proper judge in every case, where by sale or any other legal development they are subject to any of the said changes. Failure to comply with this requirement shall be cause for suspension of the inscriptions in the registry of real property.

“ART. XIII. The changes occurring in mining titles mentioned in the preceding article shall be noted by the judges in the book referred to in the second paragraph of Article IX, being made to accord by means of numbered cross references with the preceding resumen of the said title in the same book. In regard to the statistical register in the offices of the political chiefs or intendentes, these changes must be entered separately, under a column of observations reserved for such cases, by means of a new inscription, which shall include the changes which have occurred with cross references between the first entry and the new entry.

“ART. XIV. Presentation of titles which have suffered changes on account of sale or other transaction or by any process of law, to the respective judge where the mining enterprise may be found situated, for the purposes of the preceding article, should be made by the person interested before the said titles are entered in the registry of real property. The registrar shall take care that this requisite is faithfully complied with under penalty of denying registry meanwhile proof is not presented that the respective judge has taken the required note of the change or novation of title.

“ART. XV. The Tribunal of Accounts having once received the minutes of statistical inscriptions of mining titles which the political chiefs or intendentes must remit shall proceed to the examination and scrutiny of the same and shall arrange that by means of the statistical section of the office shall be centralized the registers of mining property, opening the proper books, which shall contain for each mining district the details prescribed by Article IV, and other special details which may be within their knowledge. They must leave suf-

ficient columns within which to state monthly the amount of production of metals and amount exported, and also the cost of materials imported and the amount of customs duties remitted by virtue of the privilege established in favor of mining enterprises by article 231 of the mining code.

ART. XVI. Mine operators, in order to enjoy the privilege of exemption from import duties accorded by law for materials employed in their works, must be strictly listed conformably to articles 227 to 230 of the mining code. The certificate of registry shall be issued by the political chiefs, issuing the same from stub books which shall be furnished to them for this purpose. Each certificate shall bear a stamp of the value of two pesos and dated, signed, and sealed, shall be effective only for the period therein indicated.

"ART. XVII. Omissions or infractions for which the judges, political chiefs, or intendentes may become liable in the proper performance of the provisions of this law or of matters relating thereto, not otherwise particularly referred to, shall be penalized with a fine of from ten to fifty pesos, without prior denouncement, to be applied by the Ministry of the Treasury directly or by the Tribunal of Accounts in cases thereunder.

"ART. XVIII. In regard to the present year, all taxes on mining patents shall be reduced to only one-half of the amounts set out in Article II of this law.

"ART. XIX. This decree shall be in force from its publication."

#### NEW LINE FROM NEW YORK TO SAN JUAN.

United States Consul F. M. RYDER advises that the Hamburg-American Line (Atlas Service) has inaugurated a regular monthly service between New York and San Juan del Norte.

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## PANAMA.

### IMPORTANT TARIFF PROVISIONS.

The "*Gaceta Oficial*" of the Republic of Panama, in its issue for July 5, 1907, publishes the text of a decree of the Acting President, Señor OBALDÍA, dated July 3, 1907, which contains important tariff provisions, as follows:

"ARTICLE 1. All persons desiring to export merchandise to any port of the Republic shall present to the consular agent, or the person acting in his stead, in the place where the shipment is to be made, an invoice in quadruplicate wherein shall be stated:

"The name of the exporter, place of origin, the name of the person to whom the merchandise is sent, the name of the port to which it is sent, and the name of the vessel; the marks on the parcels, their respec-

tive numbers, a description of the merchandise, with the original prices, the total weight in kilograms, the number of bottles contained in each case or barrel, if the merchandise consist of liquid substances, and its equivalent in liters.

"It is hereby prohibited to enter in the same invoice parcels with different destinations, or for different owners or consignees, even though the point of destination were the same.

"Consular invoices made out without the requisites herein prescribed shall be subject to a fine equal to 5 per cent of the total value of the invoice.

"ART. 2. Import duties shall be collected as heretofore, in accordance with the laws in force; provided, however, that from the publication of the present decree no allowance or reduction shall be made for damages, breakages, or other injuries, whatever their nature, and provided further, that no attention shall be given to claims wherein the refund of duties paid is sought.

"ART. 3. Sparkling wines inferior to champagne shall pay a duty at the rate of 50 cents per liter, and cider, kola-champagne, ginger beer, and other similar beverages 20 cents per liter, the same as beer of any kind referred to in the tariff prescribed by Law 88 of 1904.

"ART. 4. The collection of duties upon tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes shall be put into effect upon the goods as they are sold; that is to say, with the boxes or packages containing them, and excluding from the impost the larger boxes or packings which contain the former smaller ones."

#### PUBLIC LAND LAW.

In accordance with Law No. 19 of May 29, 1907, concerning grants of public lands the National Assembly of Panama decrees the following regulations:

#### CHAPTER I.

##### DEFINITION AND OWNERSHIP OF PUBLIC LANDS.

ARTICLE 1. All lands of the Republic are National public lands, except the so-called exempted lands, and those which at present lawfully belong to natural or artificial persons.

ART. 2. The complete dominion of public lands is vested in the Nation.

#### CHAPTER II.

##### PURPOSES FOR WHICH LANDS MAY BE GRANTED AND THE AIM OF SAID GRANTS.

ART. 3. The object of granting public lands is to cultivate them, and to establish industries or undertakings of public utility, and for other purposes prescribed by this law.

ART. 4. Public lands may be granted as follows:

1. For establishing, enlarging, or for the common use of towns, but said grants shall not be transferred nor devoted to any other purpose, excepting lots of land for urban constructions, which lots may be granted gratis, leased, or sold by the respective municipalities, provided they be built upon in such form and within such period of time as said corporations may specify.

2. For homesteads, that is to say, for rural homes entirely fenced and having arable and grazing lands.

3. For general cultivation and for establishing industries.

4. For the support of institutions of public utility, but the latter grants require the final approval of the legislature.

5. For establishing and encouraging colonies authorized by law.

6. For the assistance or compensation granted by law for the construction of the means of communication, but the latter grants shall only be made in alternate lots along the respective roads.

ART. 5. Other kinds of grants shall only be made by law or special decrees.

ART. 6. All natural or artificial persons residing in the country shall have the right to grants of portions of public lands, unless prohibited from the acquisition thereof.

Nevertheless, foreigners coming from countries in which Panamans are not permitted to own urban or rural property shall not enjoy this right.

### CHAPTER III.

#### GRANTS IN GENERAL.

ART. 7. A tax, payable in the following manner, is hereby imposed on the issuance of provisional or definite titles:

(a) On homestead grants, one-half balboa per hectare for provisional as well as definite titles.

(b) On grants to public utility enterprises, 1 balboa per hectare, payable solely for the definite title.

(c) On grants of land for cultivation or other useful industrial purposes, one-half balboa per hectare, provided the area solicited does not exceed 100 hectares; should the area solicited be more than 100 hectares and not exceed 200 hectares, the tax shall be 0.55 of a balboa per hectare; if greater than 200 without exceeding 300, 0.60 of a balboa per hectare; if greater than 300 without exceeding 400, 0.65 of a balboa per hectare; and in like manner the price will be increased 0.05 of a balboa for each 100 hectares of increase or fraction thereof.

(d) On grants for establishing and encouraging of colonies authorized by law the tax shall be the same as on grants of land for cultivation, provided the grants are made separately to each colonist; but if made collectively to a person or legal entity the tax shall be 1 balboa

for the provisional grant and the same as paragraph (c) for the definite grant.

(c) On grants for the support or compensation of means of communication the tax on provisional titles shall be 1 balboa per hectare, and on definite titles the tax corresponding to the progressive scale indicated in paragraph (c)

ART. 8. When, in order to avoid the payment of the tax, broken lots are requested, either directly or through the intervention of another person, they shall be considered as one parcel for the purposes of the tax and an additional charge of 50 per cent shall be added.

ART. 9. The proceeds of the title tax prescribed by this law shall be used for the payment of administrative expenses and in the study and adjudication of national lands.

ART. 10. The persons who have to pay the tax referred to may pay 50 per cent cash and request a period of twelve months in which to pay the other 50 per cent, binding themselves to pay 6 per cent interest to the Government.

Failure to pay at the termination of the twelve months agreed to will void ipso facto the respective adjudication.

ART. 11. The provisional title tax established by this law shall become due although the adjudication should not be made. For this purpose the Administrator of Public Lands shall send the respective bill to the proper Treasury official, who shall transmit it to the Accounting Department of the Republic.

ART. 12. Anyone desiring to secure the grant of one or more lots of public land shall make the proper application on stamped paper of the first class, addressed to the commissioner of Government lands of the Province in which the lots he wishes to obtain are located.

ART. 13. The applications shall be clearly written and shall contain the following data: The name of the district in which the land is situated, the approximate area of said land, its surroundings, the purpose for which it is intended, and all other details descriptive of said land.

ART. 14. The commissioners of Government lands are authorized to change the limits or boundaries described in the applications whenever such boundaries may be regarded as detrimental to the adjacent Government lands, or whenever there are generally objectionable features.

In such cases the applicants shall have the right of appeal to the President of the Republic whenever they deem that the decisions of said commissioners have no foundation in fact.

The decisions arrived at in such cases by the President of the Republic shall be final from an administrative point of view.

ART. 15. After an application has been made in the form prescribed by the present law the same shall be made known to the public by

edicts, which shall be posted for thirty days in a conspicuous place on the outside of the building in which the offices of the Government land commissioner is located, and also in the mayor's (alcaldía) office of the respective district. This official notice shall also be published three times in the "Official Gazette" at the expense of the party in interest.

The object of the publication of the aforesaid official notice is to enable those who consider themselves prejudiced by the application to present their claims in due time.

ART. 16. All claims against the applications for grants of Government lands shall be filed within thirty days after the date of the third publication of the edict in the "Official Gazette," with the proper commissioner, who shall decide concerning the same following the procedure prescribed in Chapter XIV of this law.

ART. 17. If on the expiration of the thirty days referred to in the foregoing article no claim has been filed, or if the claims filed have been decided in favor of the applicant, the commissioner of public lands shall forward the application to an official land surveyor in order that he may, within the following fifteen days, map out and survey said land, report concerning its boundaries, its character, and whether it corresponds to the description made in the application.

ART. 18. The plan shall contain the complete boundaries based on permanent landmarks, and described in such manner as to leave no room for future doubts. At least the vertexes of the starting angle should have their geographic coordinates.

ART. 19. No grant shall be made unless the plan of the land applied for is included therein, drawn on the regular scale, which shall be determined afterwards, for each kind of grant, according to its dimensions.

ART. 20. The expenses required by the opening of the necessary roads to make the survey and maps of the land shall be paid by the party in interest. Said roads shall have a minimum width of 2 meters.

ART. 21. The plans made in accordance with the foregoing provisions shall be signed by the surveyor who has done the work, and shall be approved by the proper commissioner, whose signature shall be certified to by the secretary.

The originals and copies filed in the General Land Office shall be likewise authenticated by the chief of said office.

ART. 22. The applicant shall be notified of the plan, the survey, and the report, and within three days thereafter he shall have the right to make such objections as he may deem convenient, which objections shall be decided by the commissioner within the seventy-two hours following.



ART. 23. A docket bearing the proper ordinal number shall be made in each application for a grant of land, and there shall be added thereto all the documents in the case.

ART. 24. After the plans, the survey, and the report have been accepted and approved by the proper commissioner, and when the objections filed by the interested parties, should there be any, have been decided upon by the commissioner, and when proof is furnished of the payment of the tax imposed by this law, the aforesaid official shall proceed to issue the proper provisional title.

ART. 25. The title of a provisional grant of public lands shall consist of the decision by virtue of which the grant is made. Said decision shall contain the following:

(a) The date and object of the application, name and residence of the applicant.

(b) A copy of the receipt showing that the proper tax has been paid.

(c) The area and description of the land and a clear statement of its boundaries.

(d) The number of the docket formed by reason of the grant. A copy of the plan of the land and of the record of the delivery thereof shall also constitute a part of the title.

ART. 26. All things being equal, the grants in the order of their numbers, in accordance with article 4 of this law, shall have the priority, and those of the smaller area shall have priority over those of larger area.

ART. 27. In case of a final grant of land which had been previously granted provisionally, there shall be no cause for objection, and for this reason it shall not be necessary to post edicts.

ART. 28. The titles of grants of lands comprised in the territory of two or more provinces shall be issued by the land office of the Province where the greater portion of the land to be granted is located; but said land office shall communicate this fact to the respective land offices, sending at the same time a copy of the proceedings to be filed as soon as the proper annotations shall have been made.

ART. 29. Whenever the object of the applications made to the commissioners of public lands is to obtain the final ownership of some public land, the report of the surveyor or expert shall refer exclusively to the following subjects: Whether it is the same land that was previously provisionally granted; to the condition of its fences, houses, and crops; to the development of the industry for which it was provisionally granted, and as to whether all the formalities required by the present law for acquiring the final ownership have been complied with in accordance with the kind of grant in question.

ART. 30. The title of the final grant of ownership shall contain a

copy of the provisional title and the decision by virtue of which said grant is made, referring therein to the other documents added to the proceedings after the provisional grant and to the certificate of having made the payment of the tax for the final grant.

If the final title is issued only for a fraction of the land provisionally granted, it shall be so stated, specifying at the same time the legality and form of the procedure. In such case the official surveyor shall make the partial plan and shall report concerning the land in the same manner as in case of general grants.

ART. 31. If, after the expiration of the term allowed for the final adjudication fixed by the present law, the proper application has not been filed, the commissioner of public lands shall proceed to make personally or through a representative an ocular inspection of the land. If from such inspection it should appear that the party in interest has not complied with the obligations prescribed by this law, the land shall be declared forfeited to the nation, and the provisional title shall therefore be canceled. Such decision as may be reached in the matter shall be communicated as prescribed by article 15, and after the expiration of the term fixed by article 16 no appeal shall be allowed therefrom.

ART. 32. In order to be valid, all titles of final ownership issued by reason of the present law shall be recorded at the expense of the interested party in the proper register office within thirty days after the issuance thereof; but the title tax includes the registration fee.

#### CHAPTER IV.

##### GRANTS TO MUNICIPALITIES.

ART. 33. For urban area and common use of towns or villages of 500 or more inhabitants the municipalities have the right to obtain a free grant of land up to 1 hectare per inhabitant of the city, town, or village in question.

ART. 34. Whenever for the purposes stated in the foregoing article any municipality desires to obtain the grant of one or more lots of Government lands, it shall prove before the Department of the Interior such right as it may have to the grant of said lands.

ART. 35. Before deciding on the applications made by the municipalities the Department of the Interior may consult the governor of the respective Province.

ART. 36. If the right of the municipality making the application for the grant of lands is shown, said municipality shall be granted authorization to make the proper application to the Land Office.

ART. 37. The municipality making the application shall be represented by the proper municipal agent.

ART. 38. Whenever a municipality files an application for a grant of land, together with the certificates of having complied with all

the requisites prescribed by this law, said application shall be published in accordance with the provision of article 15.

ART. 39. If, after the expiration of the thirty days referred to in article 16, no objection has been made, or when said objection has been disregarded, if any has been made, the respective commissioner of Government lands shall proceed to issue the title of ownership in favor of the respective municipality represented by the municipal agent.

ART. 40. The title of final grant in the cases referred to in this chapter shall consist of the decision whereby said grant is made. Said decision shall contain precisely the following:

(a) The name of the municipality making the application and that of the city, town, or village to the use of which the lands granted are destined.

(b) The object of the grant.

(c) The area and description of the land, stating clearly its boundaries.

(d) The number of the docket formed by reason of the grant.

(e) A copy of the decision by virtue of which the Department of the Interior granted the permit for requesting the concession of lands.

A copy of the plan of the grant of the land and the proceedings of the delivery of the same shall also constitute a part of the title.

ART. 41. Whenever it shall be proved that the municipality has not devoted the lands for the purpose for which they were applied, or that it has in any other way made improper use of the same, the grant shall be declared void, and said lands shall revert to the Government.

ART. 42. This declaration shall be made by the General Commissioner of Government Lands, after having been duly summoned and upon hearing the Attorney-General, and after having summoned also the interested municipality, represented by its municipal agent.

## CHAPTER V.

### GRANTS FOR HOMESTEADS.

ART. 43. Every citizen, and in general all persons, not disqualified by law, or who does not own any land, shall have the right to a provisional grant of twenty hectares of Government land for his rural residence, wherever he may apply for them for the aforesaid purpose, and provided they are not destined to another use.

ART. 44. The applications made for this purpose to the Commissioner of Government Lands shall be made in accordance with the provisions of Chapter III of this law.

ART. 45. Within the four years from the date of the provisional grant, the party in interest shall have the right to request that the concession made him be final; but in order to so do, the following

further requisities shall be complied with: That the land be entirely and permanently fenced; that a dwelling house be built thereon, which shall be thatched with straw with a lining of reeds and wooden and hinged doors, and that at least one-half of the land be used for cultivation or stock raising.

ART. 46. The term permanent fence means natural fences which provide protection; wire fences of four strands on solid wooden posts which shall last at least ten years, or live posts that grow permanently, placed at least two meters from each other, or of other material which, in the opinion of the Commissioner of Government Lands, last as long as the aforementioned posts.

ART. 47. If after four years shall have elapsed from the date on which the provisional grant was made, without the grantee having fulfilled the conditions he agreed to in order to obtain the final grant, he shall forfeit his right to the latter, and the respective Commissioner of Government Lands shall declare the land vacant without the right to make any claim whatever; but if he has fenced the land and should furnish proof of his having been prevented from complying with the other stipulations, the proper commissioner of Government lands shall grant him an extension of time of two years, within which period he shall comply with all the aforesaid conditions.

ART. 48. The party in interest shall accompany the application for a final grant with a certificate of having paid the tax at the proper office of the National Treasury, and then the commissioner shall proceed to issue the final title of ownership.

## CHAPTER VI.

### GRANTS OF LANDS FOR CULTIVATION IN GENERAL AND FOR THE ESTABLISHING OF INDUSTRIES.

ART. 49. Grants of lands for cultivation in general and for establishing industries shall be made provisionally for a period of five years, and in order to secure such grants it shall be necessary to comply with the requisites established by Chapter III of the present law.

ART. 50. Within the period of five years prescribed by the foregoing article, the party in interest shall apply to the proper commissioner of Government lands in order that the latter may issue him the final title of ownership, after he shall have proved that he has paid the proper tax; but in order to obtain such title, the party in interest shall furthermore prove the following: That the land is permanently fenced; that four-fifths of its area are under cultivation in case said land was applied for for agricultural purposes, or that it is occupied in an equal proportion by the industry for which it was applied. After the expiration of this period of five years, if the grantee fails to cultivate at least four-fifths of said land or to establish thereon the industry for which it was applied, he shall have the right to obtain the owner-

ship of such portion as he may have cultivated or occupied. The remainder of the land shall revert to the nation.

ART. 51. If at the expiration of five years from the date of each provisional grant the applicant should have failed to make the application for a final grant, the commissioner of public lands shall officially proceed personally or through an agent, to inspect the land in question in order to determine whether the provisions of this law, which entitle the party in interest to the final, partial, or total grant, have been complied with. The result of this investigation or inspection shall be recorded in the proper proceedings of the adjudication, and shall serve as a basis for the further decision of the commissioner of public lands, after the requisites referred to in article 15 have been complied with.

ART. 52. The maximum of public lands granted to a single person shall be 20,000 hectares.

After making the final grant of any land the title shall be issued.

#### CHAPTER VII.

##### GRANTS FOR THE PURPOSE OF HELPING INSTITUTIONS OF PUBLIC UTILITY.

ART. 53. The grants made for the purpose of helping institutions of public utility shall be made in conformity with the law wherein the right and precise quantity of land which should be granted is recognized and determined.

ART. 54. After obtaining the authorization, it shall be the duty of the person having the legal representation of the respective institution to take the necessary steps before the commissioner of public lands in order to obtain the provisional grant of the land after complying with all the formalities prescribed by Chapter III of this law.

ART. 55. The law shall fix the term within which the institutions of public utility shall comply with the condition entitling them to the final grant, but should the law fail to fix such term the Executive shall have power to do so.

ART. 56. In regard to the provisional and final grants referred to in this chapter, and in the issuance of the title to the same, the procedure prescribed in Chapter III shall be followed.

ART. 57. The transfers made by institutions of public utility of the lands granted for their assistance shall necessarily contain the condition that at least four-fifths of said land shall be devoted to cultivation or to the establishment of some useful industry for a period of five years from the date of the transfer, and the noncompliance with this condition shall be considered a good reason for the annulment of said transfer, and then the land shall revert to the nation.

## CHAPTER VIII.

## GRANTS FOR FOUNDING AND ENCOURAGING COLONIES ESTABLISHED BY LAW.

ART. 58. The law creating one or more colonies shall specify the number of hectares of public lands to be granted in establishing or encouraging them, the number that may be granted separately to the colonists, and the time allowed in which to acquire definite title of ownership.

ART. 59. The necessary proceedings for acquiring the respective titles, in which all the formalities prescribed in Chapter III of this law must be complied with, correspond to the person representing the rights under said laws.

ART. 60. The provisional and definite titles in the cases referred to in this chapter shall be issued in the same manner and with the same requisites prescribed in Chapter III.

## CHAPTER IX.

## GRANTS AS ASSISTANCE OR COMPENSATION IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF MEANS OF COMMUNICATION.

ART. 61. Grants of Government lands which, by virtue of a legal order, must be made as assistance or compensation for the construction of new ways of communication, shall be subject entirely to the provisions of Chapter III.

ART. 62. Of such public lands as are granted as compensation, or assistance in the construction of new means of communication, the portions which at the end of fifteen years are not cultivated or occupied by useful industries in at least three-fourths of their area, either directly by the grantees or their assigns, shall revert to the Government.

ART. 63. The transfer of grants of lands made in conformity with this chapter shall necessarily contain the condition prescribed in Chapter V for the grants of lands for homesteads, or those contained in Chapter VI for the grants for crops in general as well as for the establishment of industries, according as they are devoted to either object.

## CHAPTER X.

## POSSESSION.

ART. 64. After the provisional grant of a portion of land is made, the respective commissioner of public lands, personally or through an agent, shall give possession of said land to the party in interest, and shall make a record thereof.

The alcalde or municipal judge of the district wherein the land is situated may act as agents for this purpose, with the assistance of the respective representative.

ART. 65. The commissioner shall forward to the official whom he may appoint to give possession of the land a copy of the decision concerning the respective grant, and shall communicate to him such other instructions as he may deem advisable in order that he may satisfactorily perform the duties intrusted to him.

ART. 66. As soon as the agent of the commissioner receives the communication from the provincial commissioner, he shall notify the interested party, and shall also have posted for forty-eight hours in a conspicuous place of the mayor's office of the district, a notice announcing or fixing the day and hour on which he shall enter into possession.

ART. 67. On the appointed day the official charged with delivery of possession, accompanied by two qualified witnesses and the party in interest or his representative, shall go to the land granted, shall make the delivery, and make a record of the proceedings, which shall be signed by all who have participated therein, provided no objection is made thereto. After these formalities the proper official shall deliver possession of the land to the party in interest, provided no opposition is made, and in such case the procedure prescribed in articles 98 and 100 of the law shall be followed.

ART. 68. Should the interested party fail to appear in order to take possession of the land, a new date shall be fixed for said delivery, and should he also fail to appear the second time, it shall be understood that he waives his rights, and in order to recover them he shall make a new application and comply with the other formalities required before the respective provincial commissioner of public lands.

ART. 69. The proceedings incident to the delivery of possession of land shall be at the expense of the party in interest, who shall furnish the official who is delegated to deliver possession, the municipal agent, and the witness the necessary food and vehicles to that end.

He shall also pay the witnesses 0.25 of a balboa for each hour of work, or fraction thereof, spent in the fulfillment of said duty.

## CHAPTER XI.

### TRANSITORY USE OF PUBLIC LANDS.

ART. 70. Licenses for the exploitation of forests on public lands shall be issued by the land offices for a period not exceeding five years, and for a quantity of land not exceeding 1,000 hectares to each person, by paying in advance an annuity of 0.50 of a balboa per hectare.

Failure to pay the annuity shall forfeit ipso facto the respective license.

ART. 71. Licenses for transitory cultivation shall be granted for a maximum period of two years, and the fees on said licenses shall be paid in advance at the rate of 0.20 of a balboa during the current year, and shall be gradually increased 0.10 of a balboa each year up to 1 balboa per hectare the ninth year, this being the rate to be paid thereafter.

These licenses shall not be granted for a tract of land greater than 8 hectares.

ART. 72. The alcaldes of the districts where there are no land offices shall issue these licenses from stub books authorized by the respective commissioner of public lands, upon payment of the proper tax at the respective municipal collection office.

ART. 73. The licenses referred to shall contain:

- (a) The proper serial number;
- (b) The name of the person in whose favor the license is issued;
- (c) The certificate of having paid the tax;
- (d) The area of the land and the location thereof; and
- (e) A statement showing that said license has been issued without prejudice to a third party.

ART. 74. The deputy alcaldes shall forward to the respective land offices at the close of each month a statement of the licenses they may have issued for transitory cultivation.

ART. 75. Whenever any person shall consider himself injured by the issuance of any license he shall have the right to oppose the latter before the land shall have been sown, and the respective alcalde shall hear the compliant, forward the same to the person in whose favor the license was issued, shall consider and decide the same in the shortest possible time, which in no case shall exceed ten days.

ART. 76. The final decisions made by the deputy alcaldes in conformity with the foregoing article shall have the approval of the respective commissioner of public lands, who will revise and return them within seventy-two hours after receiving the same.

ART. 77. If the opposition has no foundation in fact, the opposing party shall be sentenced to the payment of costs, which shall be determined by the commissioner of public lands upon deciding personally the objections referred to in this chapter or upon revising the decisions made by the deputy alcaldes.

ART. 78. These decisions of the commissioners of public lands shall be final except when the opposition is based on the ownership of the land, in which case either of the contestants may appeal to the judge having jurisdiction. In such case if the decision of the commissioner of public lands is confirmed the appellant shall be sentenced to the payment of expenses for rashness.



## CHAPTER XII.

## LANDS WHICH CAN NOT BE GRANTED.

ART. 79. The lands occupied by savage or semisavage Indians can not be granted.

The Executive is authorized to specify by decree the exact boundaries of these reserved lands, and to restrict them from time to time as he may deem advisable.

Such provisions as the Executive may decree in the exercise of his authority shall be signed by all the members of his cabinet.

ART. 80. In accordance with this law the following lands can not be granted:

1. Mines and deposits of metals and ores.
2. Salt and mineral water springs.
3. Water for public use in towns.
4. River and sea waters, even though navigable only by small vessels.
5. Such lands as the Executive may designate for future ports or for the enlargement of the present ports.
6. The area of towns and their suburbs.

In the first two cases the grant shall be made in accordance with a special law.

## CHAPTER XIII.

## CONCERNING THE PRESENT OCCUPANTS.

ART. 81. The rights to public lands acquired by private persons in conformity with the legal provisions previous to the present law, even though they have not been given the proper title, shall be respected.

ART. 82. Anyone who desires to exercise these rights shall file with the respective provincial commissioner of public lands a sworn statement concerning the basis of such rights, and he shall clearly describe therein the landmarks of the area claimed; the condition of the fences; the portion of uncultivated land, if there is any; that occupied by buildings; that under cultivation or occupied by useful industries, specifying both the former and the latter.

In the statement of the party in interest, he shall furthermore specify the legal provisions on which he bases his rights.

ART. 83. The statements referred to in the foregoing article may be filed as late as two years after the respective provincial land office has been established.

ART. 84. Both these statements and proofs shall be examined by the provincial commissioner, who shall decide, in the first instance, as to the validity of the alleged rights after consulting the district attorney.

The decision of the provincial commissioner shall be submitted to the General Commissioner of Public Lands, who, in order to decide in the matter, shall hear the opinion of the Attorney-General of the nation.

ART. 85. If the decision of the provincial commissioner of public lands is approved, the final title shall be issued in strict accordance in all respects with the provisions of this law concerning the survey, the drawing of the plans, the payment of taxes, etc.

ART. 86. Should the decision of the General Commissioner of Public Lands be unfavorable to the applicant, the latter may appeal to the courts within thirty days following the notification of the decision.

ART. 87. The present simple occupants of Government lands, cultivated in whole or in part, with houses or industries consisting in the raising of stock, shall have the right of priority for a maximum period of two years after the establishment of the respective office of public lands, in order to apply for the provisional, partial, or total grant of the lands occupied thereby, and then, as soon as at least three-fifths of said lands are cultivated, built upon, or devoted to industries, he shall have the right to obtain the final grant, previously complying, in both cases, with the provisions of the present law.

## CHAPTER XV.

### LITIGATIONS AND OPPOSITIONS.

ART. 88. Such litigation as may arise among the applicants for grants of Government lands and other persons who may claim to have better rights shall be decided by the respective commissioners of public lands, who, in order to do so, shall hear the opinion of the agent of the district attorney.

ART. 89. The provincial commissioners of public lands shall submit their decisions to the General Commissioner of Lands, who, in order to decide the matter, shall hear the opinion of the Attorney-General of the nation.

ART. 90. Whenever any of the interested parties is not satisfied with these decisions, the General Commissioner may, within the thirty days following, exercise his rights before the courts through the ordinary channels.

ART. 91. The procedure in the cases mentioned in the foregoing articles shall be the following: Upon the receipt of the proved claim, the respective commissioner of public lands shall forward it to the attorney of the district and then to the applicant for the grant of the land within the following seventy-two hours. Both officials shall

decide on the matter within the seventy-two hours following the receipt of the proceedings, and after the expiration of this latter period the provincial commissioner shall proceed to claim immediately the docket, in case it had not been previously returned, and as soon as he receives the same he shall decide the matter within the seventy-two hours following.

ART. 93. The claimant, upon forwarding his claim to the commissioner, should attach the proofs on which he bases his claim.

ART. 94. The provincial commissioner shall send by the first mail after the last notification the proceedings to the General Commissioner of Public Lands for revision.

ART. 95. Within the forty-eight hours following the receipt of the docket the General Commissioner shall forward it to the Attorney-General of the Republic, who may retain it three days to study and give his opinion thereon.

ART. 96. After the Attorney-General has rendered his opinion, the General Commissioner shall be allowed a period of five days to decide the matter and to make such notifications as may be necessary.

ART. 97. The party in interest in said litigation may file with the General Commissioner such documents and proofs as he may deem advisable in support of his rights.

ART. 98. At the moment of the delivery of possession of a tract of land, under the conditions prescribed by article 67 of this law, anyone deeming himself injured by the same may oppose such possession, making known his opposition to the person charged with said delivery.

The declaration referred to in this article may be oral or written, and the same shall be recorded in the proceedings.

ART. 99. The opponent should formally make before the Commissioner of Public Lands the respective claim within the following ten days, and should he fail to do so the action shall be considered abandoned, and the opponent shall be compelled to pay all damages.

ART. 100. Within the term referred to in the foregoing article, the applicant for the grant of land may request that the opponent shall give a personal bond to secure the payment of the damages in case he should fail to make his opposition in due form, or in case the action is decided in favor of the applicant.

Should the opponent fail to give the bond referred to in this article within the six days following that on which said bond was demanded the opposition shall be declared abandoned.

The provincial commissioners of public lands shall fix the amount of this bond in proportion to the number of hectares of land applied for; but said bond shall never exceed 150 balboas.

## CHAPTER XV.

## SUNDRY PROVISIONS.

ART. 101. The rights of the nation to the uncultivated lands is never forfeited, consequently whenever said rights are prejudiced through error in the grants of lands or owing to other causes they shall be exercised by the respective agent of the Government.

ART. 102. The grants of lands contiguous to public ways of communication, whether fluvial, land, or maritime, shall not have a frontage greater than one-fourth of their depth, except in case of small tracts of land surrounded by fluvial waters giving them the shape of peninsulas, or those known as small islands.

In this provision the grants made in favor of the municipality for the purposes specified in article 33 of this law are excepted.

ART. 103. The right of way shall be free when through granted lands, in accordance with the provisions of the present law, whenever said right of way is declared within the maximum period of five years after the adjudication of the final grant of the servient or dominant land, and after this period they shall be regulated in conformity with the provisions of the civil laws or in accordance with private arrangements with the interested party.

ART. 104. The provisional rights to Government lands in divisions 2 and 3 of article 4 are not transferable, nor can they be seized, except in case of the death of the owner, when they shall become the property of his heirs, to whom there shall be granted the term of one year in which to declare whether they desire to avail themselves of said rights, assuming thereby the obligations relating thereto.

This declaration may be made by the testamentary executor, or by the heir or heirs, or legatees to whom said rights are transferred.

ART. 105. For the purposes of this law the following shall be considered cultivated lands:

1. Cleared, plowed, harrowed, and prepared lands for cultivation of plants in general in accordance with modern agricultural usages.

2. The lands sown with useful and permanent plants, at a distance not exceeding 10 meters apart, for which they have been previously cleared.

3. Lands devoted to the cultivation of permanent plants under natural shade, planted at a distance of not over 4 meters apart.

4. The lands occupied by houses or dwellings and their belongings.

ART. 106. The permanent occupation by loose cattle or horses entitles the holder to the usufruct of the land in the proportion of 1 hectare per head of stock.

In this case the first occupants shall have the right of priority.

ART. 107. The lands thus occupied may be cultivated if they are fenced, being strictly limited by the proportion between the stock

and the land prescribed in the foregoing article; but the right to these permits shall be proven by an ocular inspection of the commissioner of public lands accompanied by two qualified witnesses, and to acquire these licenses it shall be necessary to fulfill the same formalities as in the case of provisional grants, and they shall have to pay a tax equivalent to half of the tax imposed on grants of lands for cultivation.

Should there be any objections, they shall be decided in the same manner as those arising in the cases of grants of lands for cultivation.

ART. 108. Anyone who fences land in accordance with the foregoing article, shall keep therein the corresponding number of animals in conformity with the proportion established between said animals and the land. Should the number of animals be decreased, the occupant shall be compelled to open the excess land for common use, or he shall be bound to allow on the excess land animals belonging to other persons until the proper number is completed, but the owner of said animals shall pay a share of the expenses caused by keeping the fences of said land in repair.

ART. 109. On lands devoted to other than agricultural industries, the legal requisites shall be considered complied with in the opinion of the experts appointed by the respective commissioner of public lands. Said lands shall be devoted to the industry they were applied for.

ART. 110. The stock-raising industry does not entitle the holder to final ownership.

ART. 111. The occupation of Government lands shall only be allowed under the conditions prescribed by this law.

ART. 112. The Executive is authorized to declare that certain zones of Government lands may be granted for important reasons of public utility, without prejudice to rights already acquired. Such decrees as the Executive may issue to this end shall be signed by all the members of his cabinet.

ART. 113. Administrative officials shall notify in writing the persons who unduly occupy Government lands to vacate them within the thirty days following the notification.

On making the notification a copy of the present law shall be delivered to such occupants and shall be read to those who can not read, explaining to them at the same time the rights that said law confers.

The official who makes the notification shall submit his decision to the respective commissioner of government lands, who shall revise the same within the five days following that of its receipt, and shall return it to the place whence it came, already approved, revised, or not approved, as the case may be.

ART. 114. At the expiration of the period of thirty days referred

to in the foregoing article, and after the decision of the official who made the notification has been approved, the said official shall proceed to the act of the ejection of the intruder.

The decisions concerning the ejection shall be forwarded to the respective commissioner of public lands to be revised within the following seventy-two hours after its receipt, and shall be recorded if approved. Should there be any omission or irregularity in said decisions, they shall be returned to the office whence they came in order that such commissions or deficiencies may be repaired or corrected.

ART. 115. All resistance in cases of dispossession shall be punished in accordance with the common law.

ART. 116. All provisions concerning grants of Government land decreed before the present law are hereby repealed.

ART. 117. This law shall become effective three months after its promulgation.

Issued at Panama on the 28th day of May, 1907, and approved by the President on May 29, 1907.

#### AUTOMOBILE SERVICE IN PANAMA, COLON, AND OTHER CITIES.

A law of the Legislative Assembly of the Republic of Panama, passed on the 22d of May, 1907, and published in the "*Gaceta Oficial*" of July 8, 1907, approves a contract for the establishment of a public service of automobiles for the transportation of passengers and freight in the cities of Panama and Colon, and in other towns and ports of the Republic. The contract was entered into between the Government and the "*Compañía Nacional de Transportes*" on the 19th of May, 1907. The Government guarantees an interest of 6 per cent of the total cost of vehicles plus 20 per cent. The duration of the contract shall be twenty years from the 1st of January, 1907.

## PARAGUAY.

### FINANCIAL CONDITIONS IN THE REPUBLIC.

In his message to the Paraguayan Congress, President FERREIRA furnishes the following data covering customs, revenues, and general financial conditions for the period 1900-1906:

Speaking of the progress made at the custom-house, the President gives a table of revenues from the year 1900 to 1906, as follows:

|            |               |            |                |
|------------|---------------|------------|----------------|
| 1900 ..... | \$8, 228, 705 | 1904 ..... | \$15, 071, 076 |
| 1901 ..... | 9, 930, 348   | 1905 ..... | 22, 467, 970   |
| 1902 ..... | 9, 479, 624   | 1906 ..... | 25, 551, 286   |
| 1903 ..... | 12, 960, 675  |            |                |

Referring to the internal revenue, the President gives the following table:

|            |             |            |             |
|------------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| 1900 ..... | \$1,122,460 | 1904 ..... | \$1,459,614 |
| 1901 ..... | 1,220,247   | 1905 ..... | 2,416,950   |
| 1902 ..... | 1,246,740   | 1906 ..... | 3,713,280   |
| 1903 ..... | 1,924,594   |            |             |

Continuing, the President speaks of the external debt, and states that the service of same has continued with scrupulous regularity. On December 31, 1905, the amount was \$4,573,486; amortization during the year, \$283,835; interest paid, \$142,979; commissions, \$2,549. These latter figures are in gold, but those referring to the custom-house and internal revenue are pesos, and should be divided by 1.100 per cent to make them gold dollars.

Touching on the internal debt, the President states this is represented by the amount of the circulating emission of 35,000,000 *pesos*. Deducting from these figures the capital of the agricultural bank, 14,531,238 *pesos*; that of the Caja de Conversion, 12,184,598 *pesos*, and the sum recorded in the sense of amortization of paper money, 5,470,792 *pesos*, the true debt of the nation is reduced to 12,813,372 *pesos* legal currency (\$116,485 gold).

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## PERU.

### NEW CABINET.

According to a communication received from the Department of Foreign Relations of the Republic of Peru, under date of August 2, 1907, President PARDO has formed a new cabinet, as follows:

President of the Council of Ministers, and Minister of the Interior and Police, Señor Don AGUSTÍN TOVAR.

Minister of Foreign Relations, Señor Doctor Don SOLÓN POLO.

Minister of Justice, Worship, and Instruction, Señor Don CARLOS A. WASHBURN.

Minister of War and Navy, Señor General Don PEDRO E. MUÑIZ.

Minister of Finance and Commerce, Señor Don GERMÁN SCHREIBER.

Minister of Promotion, Señor Doctor Don DELFÍN VIDALÓN.

### MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT PARDO.

Following are extracts from President PARDO's message to the Peruvian Congress on July 28, 1907:

#### TELEGRAPH LINES.

In 1906, 1,287 kilometers of new telegraph lines were constructed, and 533 kilometers were completed in the first half of the current year.

The following departments and provinces have telegraphic communication with the capital: Amazonas, San Martín, Ayabaca, Huancabamba, Pacasmayo, Cajamarca, Celendin, Chachapoyas, Moyobamba, Huari, Cajatambo, Canas, Paucartambo, Urubamba, and Carabaya. Telegraphic lines will soon be extended to Contumaza, San Martín, Pomabamba, Pataz, Bolognesi, Humalies, and Dos de Mayo.

The telegraph line of Locumba to Candarave and Ticaco, as well as that which will connect the present line with those of the provinces of Lucanas, Parinacochas, La Unión, Antabamba, Aymaraes, and Chumbivilcas, will be constructed shortly.

## RAILROADS.

The Government has constructed satisfactorily the railways of Huancayo and Cuzco, using for that purpose the internal revenue on tobacco.

A survey has been made to unite the different railway lines of the northern part of the Republic with each other and with those communicating with the capital.

The following sections have been surveyed:

|                                 | Kilometers. |
|---------------------------------|-------------|
| From Guadalupe to Combo.....    | 66          |
| From San Pedro to Chochope..... | 52          |
| From Trujillo to Tablonos.....  | 113         |
| Total.....                      | 231         |

The railways from Ferreñafe to Piura and from Recuay to Huacho will soon be surveyed. The investigating committees of the railway to Ucaylli have reported concerning the following sections:

|  | Kilometers. |
|--|-------------|
| From Cacamarca to Palca.....             | 70          |
| From Port Wertheman to Cuatzirique.....  | 76          |
| From Cuatzirique to Sumbisidoni.....     | 58          |
| From Sumbisidoni to Penatinganorona..... | 23          |
| From Penatinganorona to Cuatzingari..... | 33          |
| From Cuatzingari to Shahuaya.....        | 3           |
| Total.....                               | 263         |

A survey has also been made from Palca to Port Wertheman, representing a distance of 105 kilometers. Other important surveys have been made, such as that of Menocuecho to Salpo and that of the line which is to connect Vitor with the fertile valleys of Sigua, Mages, and Camaná, a distance of 245 kilometers. Another line is now being surveyed to connect the Ilo railway with the southern railways, and it is proposed to construct a wharf at said port.

The time granted to the Pacific Company to comply with the terms of its concession having expired, the concession was forfeited and the deposit of £10,000 was appropriated by the Government.



The Government has made contracts for the construction of a railway from Oroya to Ucayli River and for another line from Ucayli River to the coast. In the first instance the Government contributed £2,000,000 in bonds for the construction and with 3,000 hectares of land per kilometer in the second instance.

#### ENCOURAGEMENT OF THE FISHING INDUSTRY.

For the purpose of encouraging fisheries, the Government has entered into a contract with a North American specialist to make a detailed report concerning the Pacific coast and the adjacent islands, believing that said investigation will greatly contribute to the establishment in the Republic of a new source of wealth, as has been successfully done in this industry in other countries.

#### ENCOURAGEMENT OF STOCK RAISING.

Important and practical measures have been adopted which will doubtless be beneficial to stock raising, which is destined to become a very important factor in the production of national wealth. The Government has taken the necessary steps to prevent agriculturists from buying stock for breeding purposes unless it is entirely healthy and in good condition.

#### THE MINING INDUSTRY.

During the first half of the present year 12,858 mining claims were recorded, producing a revenue amounting to £34,068.

The value of the product of the mines in 1903 amounted only to £1,282,080, while that in 1906 rose to £2,610,574. In 1906 the number of workmen employed in the exploitation of 1,200 mines was 13,961, and the output of said mines was 126,926 tons of ores and 10,996 tons of petroleum.

The following table shows the production of the mines of Peru in 1906 as compared with 1905:

| Products.          | Metric tons. |         | Value in Peruvian pounds. |           |
|--------------------|--------------|---------|---------------------------|-----------|
|                    | 1905.        | 1906.   | 1905.                     | 1906.     |
| Coal.....          | 75,388       | 79,960  | 100,000                   | 138,155   |
| Raw petroleum..... | 49,700       | 70,832  | 116,795                   | 242,542   |
| Gold.....          | a 776        | a 1,247 | 106,062                   | 170,355   |
| Silver.....        | 191          | 230     | 729,444                   | 972,958   |
| Copper.....        | 12,213       | 13,474  | 725,905                   | 996,055   |
| Lead.....          | 1,476        | 2,568   | 6,107                     | 35,125    |
| Bismuth.....       | 12           | .....   | 5,000                     | .....     |
| Nickel.....        | 1,778        | .....   | 258                       | .....     |
| Quicksilver.....   | a 1,554      | a 2,304 | 340                       | 495       |
| Salt.....          | 21,039       | 20,226  | 21,038                    | 20,226    |
| Borates.....       | 1,954        | 2,508   | 17,586                    | 23,392    |
| Sulphur.....       | .....        | 1,830   | .....                     | 2,745     |
| Antimony.....      | .....        | 91      | .....                     | 8,526     |
| Total.....         | .....        | .....   | 1,828,535                 | 2,610,574 |

a Kilos.

In 1906 the exports of ores amounted to 20,708 tons; 126,926 tons were treated and 75,942 tons were stored, making a total of 223,576 tons.

#### MOUNTAIN LANDS.

In conformity with the provisions of the law of December 21, 1898, in 1906, 1,523 hectares of mountain lands were sold in different sections of the country.

#### PATENTS AND TRADE-MARKS.

In 1906, 45 patents of invention and 108 trade-marks were registered.

#### THE MINT.

From the 1st of July, 1906, to the 30th of June, 1907, there were delivered at the mint 288 gold ingots, valued at £142,176. In the same period the following gold pieces were coined: Pounds, 78,679; half pounds, 81,000; fifths of a pound, 150,128; or a total value of £149,204.

Silver bullion to the value of 149,322 soles was converted into fractional silver coin.

In accordance with law 443, 14,470 kilos of silver were bought and were coined into fractional coins to the value of 522,829 soles.

#### INTERNAL DEBT.

The interest on the internal debt, amounting to £2,660,000—that is to say, the amount of the paper issue in accordance with the law of June 12, 1889—has been paid up to date.

In conformity with the law of December 17, 1898, the quarterly payments of the amortization bonds were liquidated with the £25,000 appropriated in the budget.

The claim of the Guano Consignee Company of the United States has been paid by an issue of £1,477,085 in bonds of the public debt.

Up to June, 1906, bonds were issued to the amount of £1,845,335 for the payment of the debts referred to in the law of December 17, 1898.

The total issue of bonds amounted to £3,554,595, £1,416,245 of which were in bonds of the public debt, leaving £2,138,350 outstanding.

#### BUDGET OF THE REPUBLIC.

The budget for 1906 was £2,506,386, the receipts being £2,555,463, leaving a surplus of £49,077. The estimated budget for 1908 amounts to £2,866,156, and since the budget of 1907 amounted to £2,679,266 there is a surplus of £186,890 in favor of 1908.

## AGRICULTURAL AND STOCK PRODUCTS.

The following table shows the value of agricultural and stock products from 1903 to 1906, inclusive:

|            |         |            |         |
|------------|---------|------------|---------|
| 1903 ..... | £2, 346 | 1905 ..... | £3, 757 |
| 1904 ..... | 2, 803  | 1906 ..... | 4, 731  |

The following table shows the quantity and value of some of the principal agricultural and stock products:

| Products.      | Kilos.        |               | Value in Peruvian pounds. |             |
|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------------------|-------------|
|                | 1905.         | 1906.         | 1905.                     | 1906.       |
| Sugar.....     | 161, 850, 935 | 169, 418, 176 | 1, 638, 593               | 1, 854, 842 |
| Cotton.....    | 10, 665, 275  | 12, 636, 848  | 522, 843                  | 556, 850    |
| Wool.....      | 4, 510, 530   | 4, 897, 431   | 440, 734                  | 549, 986    |
| Rubber.....    | 2, 539, 074   | 2, 756, 957   | 955, 157                  | 1, 037, 834 |
| Cocoanuts..... | 1, 313, 825   | 2, 842, 916   | 94, 596                   | 130, 325    |
| Coffee.....    | 834, 893      | 1, 120, 799   | 28, 390                   | 42, 754     |
| Cocaine.....   | 6, 088        | 5, 914        | 77, 318                   | 79, 071     |
| Hides.....     |               | 4, 046, 244   |                           | 180, 668    |
| Total.....     |               |               | 3, 757, 831               | 4, 431, 309 |

## FOREIGN COMMERCE.

The foreign commerce in 1906 amounted to £10,787,614, as compared with £10,109,317 in 1905, or an increase of £678,297 in 1906.

The value of the imports in 1906 rose to £4,999,046, as compared with £4,357,696 in 1905, or an increase of £641,350 in 1906. In 1906 the value of the exports amounted to £5,817,232, as compared with £5,751,620 in 1905, or an increase of £65,612 in 1906.

## SALVADOR.

## CANCELLATION OF CONTRACT FOR THE PAN-AMERICAN RAILWAY.

The "*Diario Oficial*" of Salvador of July 23, 1907, contains a resolution of the Executive of the Republic canceling the contract entered into with the Pan-American Railway Company for the construction of the first section of the line, starting from the city of La Union and terminating at San Miguel. The reason of this cancellation is the nonacceptance by the company of the amendments made to the contract by the National Legislative Assembly.

## BANK STATEMENTS, FIRST HALF OF 1907.

The National Bank of Salvador has published recently its report for the first half of 1907, according to which the amount of its net

earnings during said period was \$5,975.72, distributed as follows: For the reserve fund, \$1,000; for a new account, \$4,975.72. The 10,000 shares of this bank are distributed among 66 stockholders.

The report of the Salvadorean Bank for the same period has also been published recently, the following figures having been taken therefrom: Cash on hand in silver, \$1,072,884.43; in gold, at 130 per cent, \$17,624.46; amount of mortgage loans, \$1,671,178.02; value of real estate, \$581,105.31. The capital of the bank is \$3,000,000, and the value of the bank notes that it has in circulation is \$1,396,118. Its reserve fund amounts to \$231,985.80; the fund for future dividends to \$20,000, and the contingent fund to \$49,897.49. The bank distributed on June 30, 1907, \$90,000 in dividends, and its profit-and-loss account was \$45,272.87.

#### NEW SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE.

The new building of the School of Agriculture was opened on June 4, 1907, in the capital, San Salvador, by Dr. FRANCISCO G. DE MACHÓN, Director General of Agriculture.

The founding of a school of theoretical agriculture and the erection of a building to be used for the purposes of the school was first suggested in August, 1905, by Dr. RAMÓN GARCÍA GONZÁLEZ, at present Minister of Foreign Relations, who brought the matter to the attention of Dr. JOSÉ ROSA PACAS, at that time Minister of Fomento and subsequently Minister of Salvador and of Honduras to the United States.

Doctor PACAS entered enthusiastically into the idea, and as a result the Central Board of Agriculture, through the Consul of Salvador in France, engaged M. FÉLIX CHOUSSY, an expert, as director of the school, with whom was associated as assistant Señor PASCASIO GONZÁLEZ, under whose joint direction the building is constructed.

Although not yet entirely completed, the building was so far advanced as to permit in June the inauguration of the School of Agriculture therein.

The total cost of the building and ground when completed will be about \$180,000; of this amount there had been expended at the time of the inauguration of the school the sum of \$97,176.32.

## 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

Latin-American countries. The report is for the month of July, 1907, with a comparative statement for the corresponding month of the previous year; also for the seven months ending July, 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 one month, are not received at the Treasury Department until about the 20th of the following month, and some time is necessarily consumed in compilation and printing, so that the returns for July, for example, are not published until some time in September.

IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

| Articles and countries.   | July—     |           | Seven months ending July— |            |
|---|-----------|-----------|---------------------------|------------|
|   | 1905.     | 1906.     | 1905.                     | 1906.      |
| <b>Cocoa (Cacao; coco ou cacao; cacao):</b>   |           |           |                           |            |
| Central America.....  | \$2,730   | \$1,640   | \$13,776                  | \$37,357   |
| Brazil.....   | 126,824   | 90,332    | 779,607                   | 1,262,972  |
| Other South America.....  | 162,751   | 544,204   | 1,405,208                 | 1,779,728  |
| <b>Coffee (Café; café; café):</b>   |           |           |                           |            |
| Central America.....  | 178,682   | 610,267   | 5,553,876                 | 7,202,195  |
| Mexico.....   | 145,031   | 146,352   | 1,877,420                 | 1,444,683  |
| Brazil.....   | 1,191,138 | 4,477,771 | 20,715,403                | 29,344,556 |
| Other South America.....  | 724,801   | 739,399   | 5,755,503                 | 5,647,429  |
| <b>Copper (Cobre; cobre; cobre):</b>  |           |           |                           |            |
| Mexico.....   | 1,573,830 | 1,306,098 | 10,954,847                | 11,954,847 |
| Cuba.....   |           | 13,882    | 32,840                    | 98,787     |
| South America.....  | 27,174    | 233,601   | 478,275                   | 954,534    |
| <b>Fibers:</b>  |           |           |                           |            |
| <b>Cotton unmanufactured (Algodón en rama; algodón en rama; coton non manufacture):</b>                           |           |           |                           |            |
| South America.....  | 36,220    | 12,148    | 343,488                   | 358,811    |
| <b>Ixtle or Tampico fiber (Irlite; Irlite; Irlite):</b>   |           |           |                           |            |
| Mexico.....   | 89,843    | 114,556   | 649,608                   | 716,175    |
| <b>Sisal grass (Henéquen; henequen; henequen):</b>  |           |           |                           |            |
| Mexico.....   | 878,853   | 1,601,742 | 7,599,609                 | 8,497,991  |
| <b>Fruits:</b>  |           |           |                           |            |
| <b>Bananas (Plátanos; Bananas; bananes):</b>  |           |           |                           |            |
| Central America.....  | 479,628   | 644,678   | 3,301,449                 | 3,309,584  |
| Cuba.....   | 258,412   | 185,678   | 947,997                   | 940,376    |
| South America.....  | 17,150    | 39,750    | 309,404                   | 183,579    |
| <b>Oranges (Naranjas; Laranjas; Oranges):</b>   |           |           |                           |            |
| Mexico.....   | 24        | 496       | 4,920                     | 13,423     |
| Cuba.....   | 80        |           | 5,676                     | 3,800      |
| <b>Furs and fur skins, undressed (Pielas finas sin curtir; pelles finas nao curtidas; peaux non travaillées):</b> |           |           |                           |            |
| South America.....  | 26,818    | 26,874    | 69,183                    | 92,785     |
| <b>Hides and skins (Cueros y pieles; couros e pelles; Cuirs et peaux):</b>  |           |           |                           |            |
| Mexico.....   | 197,401   | 175,677   | 1,664,061                 | 1,766,429  |
| Brazil.....   | 234,149   | 73,532    | 1,087,681                 | 1,100,504  |
| Other South America.....  | 284,343   | 126,707   | 1,473,243                 | 1,126,894  |
| <b>Hides of cattle (cueros vacunos; couros de gado; cuirs de bétail):</b>   |           |           |                           |            |
| Mexico.....   | 137,667   | 75,539    | 882,057                   | 1,058,668  |
| Cuba.....   | 27,268    | 14,417    | 27,268                    | 196,788    |
| Brazil.....   | 8,777     | 28,344    | 124,132                   | 190,207    |
| Other South America.....  | 999,938   | 466,062   | 5,767,903                 | 5,985,460  |
| <b>India rubber, crude (Goma elástica; Borracha cruda; Caoutchouc):</b>   |           |           |                           |            |
| Central America.....  | 59,369    | 66,381    | 487,399                   | 518,563    |
| Mexico.....   | 107,093   | 355,668   | 809,388                   | 2,407,900  |
| Brazil.....   | 1,873,648 | 1,152,285 | 16,363,407                | 20,268,773 |
| Other South America.....  | 128,044   | 124,188   | 649,848                   | 655,026    |
| <b>Iron ore (Mineral de hierro; Mineral de ferro; Mineral de fer):</b>  |           |           |                           |            |
| Cuba.....   | 132,476   | 230,650   | 1,295,066                 | 1,352,027  |

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## IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

| Articles and countries.  | July—     |           | Seven months ending July— |             |
|--|-----------|-----------|---------------------------|-------------|
|  | 1905.     | 1906.     | 1905.                     | 1906.       |
| <b>Lead, ore (<i>Plomo; Chumbo; Plomb</i>):</b>  |           |           |                           |             |
| Mexico.....  | \$318,562 | \$250,317 | \$1,876,941               | \$1,548,619 |
| <b>Sugar, not above No. 16 Dutch standard (<i>Azúcar, inferior al No. 16 del modelo holandés; Asúcar não superior ao No. 16 de padrão holandês; Sucre, pas au-dessus du type hollandais No. 16</i>):</b> |           |           |                           |             |
| Mexico.....  | 52,119    | 878,470   | 76,706                    | 1,018,605   |
| Cuba.....  | 7,071,230 | 5,013,408 | 46,585,144                | 58,540,446  |
| Brazil.....  |           |           | 328,646                   | 278,491     |
| Other South America.....   | 15,139    | 3,814     | 725,898                   | 459,712     |
| <b>Tobacco and manufactures (<i>Tabaco y sus manufacturas; Tabaco e sus manufacturas; Tabac et ses manufactures</i>):</b>  |           |           |                           |             |
| Cuba.....  | 1,151,092 | 1,008,247 | 10,665,422                | 8,261,323   |
| <b>Wood, mahogany (<i>Caoba; Mogno; Acajou</i>):</b>   |           |           |                           |             |
| Central America.....   | 20,240    | 17,085    | 263,434                   | 281,150     |
| Mexico.....  | 13,538    | 16,408    | 263,023                   | 442,412     |
| Cuba.....  | 47,294    | 5,204     | 112,270                   | 87,470      |
| <b>Wool (<i>Lana; Lã; Laine</i>):</b>  |           |           |                           |             |
| South America—   |           |           |                           |             |
| Class 1 (clothing).....  |           | 41,114    | 6,517,952                 | 4,848,840   |
| Class 2 (combing).....   | 62,744    |           | 228,831                   | 365,979     |
| Class 3 (carpet).....  | 233,995   | 42,550    | 574,796                   | 396,969     |

## EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

|   |         |         |           |           |
|---|---------|---------|-----------|-----------|
| <b>Agricultural implements (<i>Instrumentos agrícolas; Instruments agricoles</i>):</b>            |         |         |           |           |
| Mexico.....   | 20,420  | 46,258  | 330,729   | 325,169   |
| Cuba.....   | 9,649   | 18,751  | 88,528    | 78,851    |
| Argentine Republic.....   | 493,004 | 424,904 | 2,561,396 | 1,627,996 |
| Brazil.....   | 9,576   | 9,054   | 58,744    | 83,853    |
| Chile.....  | 69,497  | 116,423 | 221,637   | 255,255   |
| Other South America.....  | 10,695  | 9,318   | 167,472   | 96,312    |
| <b>Animals:</b>   |         |         |           |           |
| <b>Cattle (<i>Ganado vacuno; Gado; Bétail</i>):</b>   |         |         |           |           |
| Mexico.....   | 81,623  | 35,843  | 439,062   | 380,646   |
| Cuba.....   | 193,812 | 43,543  | 896,224   | 181,908   |
| South America.....  |         | 450     | 50,410    | 33,524    |
| <b>Hogs (<i>Cerdos; Porcos; Pores</i>):</b>   |         |         |           |           |
| Mexico.....   | 7,460   | 17,645  | 111,833   | 96,369    |
| South America.....  |         | 111     | 2,155     | 7,845     |
| <b>Horses (<i>Caballos; Carallos; Chevaux</i>):</b>   |         |         |           |           |
| Mexico.....   | 7,805   | 12,647  | 168,891   | 232,892   |
| <b>Sheep (<i>Ovejas; Ovelhas; Brébis</i>):</b>  |         |         |           |           |
| Mexico.....   | 25,345  | 8,900   | 70,692    | 43,155    |
| <b>Books, maps, etc. (<i>Libros, mapas, etc.; Livros, mapas, etc.; Litres, mappes, etc.</i>):</b> |         |         |           |           |
| Central America.....  | 3,589   | 3,820   | 37,121    | 32,075    |
| Mexico.....   | 13,634  | 47,543  | 146,105   | 197,766   |
| Cuba.....   | 27,188  | 31,389  | 168,221   | 176,347   |
| Argentine Republic.....   | 4,597   | 6,577   | 61,011    | 54,598    |
| Brazil.....   | 4,964   | 3,777   | 62,425    | 52,144    |
| Chile.....  | 1,228   | 564     | 78,534    | 87,023    |
| Other South America.....  | 4,855   | 5,250   | 50,019    | 99,132    |
| <b>Breadstuffs:</b>   |         |         |           |           |
| <b>Corn (<i>Maiz; Milho; Maïs</i>):</b>   |         |         |           |           |
| Central America.....  | 3,988   | 10,526  | 43,961    | 39,854    |
| Mexico.....   | 86,513  | 143,486 | 639,681   | 731,205   |
| Cuba.....   | 125,204 | 178,577 | 771,362   | 1,119,744 |
| South America.....  | 1,856   | 1,913   | 9,685     | 7,286     |
| <b>Oats (<i>Avena; Avoia; Avoine</i>):</b>  |         |         |           |           |
| Central America.....  | 844     | 1,812   | 17,741    | 25,127    |
| Mexico.....   | 3,771   | 7,112   | 34,021    | 40,795    |
| Cuba.....   | 21,601  | 26,792  | 143,152   | 162,588   |
| South America.....  | 1,441   | 430     | 14,021    | 4,671     |
| <b>Wheat (<i>Trigo; Trigo; Blé</i>):</b>  |         |         |           |           |
| Central America.....  | 3,140   | 1,900   | 18,768    | 17,777    |
| Mexico.....   | 133,419 | 25,237  | 1,365,872 | 1,435,681 |
| South America.....  | 85,146  | 4,220   | 163,513   | 100,139   |

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

| Articles and countries.   | July—     |           | Seven months ending July— |             |
|---|-----------|-----------|---------------------------|-------------|
|   | 1905.     | 1906.     | 1905.                     | 1906.       |
| <b>Breadstuffs—Continued.</b>   |           |           |                           |             |
| Wheat flour ( <i>Harina de trigo; Farinha de trigo; Farine de blé</i> ):  |           |           |                           |             |
| Central America.....  | \$133,053 | \$141,441 | \$942,870                 | \$1,134,138 |
| Mexico.....   | 6,616     | 14,950    | 63,378                    | 86,025      |
| Cuba.....   | 249,990   | 280,760   | 1,775,764                 | 2,019,434   |
| Brazil.....   | 80,356    | 135,130   | 699,106                   | 844,224     |
| Colombia.....   | 6,854     | 12,352    | 60,932                    | 193,077     |
| Other South America.....  | 289,114   | 111,079   | 1,560,432                 | 867,659     |
| <b>Carriages, etc.:</b>   |           |           |                           |             |
| Automobiles ( <i>Automóviles; Automoviles; Automobiles</i> ):   |           |           |                           |             |
| Mexico.....   | 72,985    | 49,113    | 381,367                   | 452,611     |
| South America.....  | 13,044    | 31,821    | 72,316                    | 128,490     |
| Cars, passenger and freight ( <i>Trenes para carga y pasaje; carros de passageiros e carga; wagons de voyageurs et de marchandises</i> ): |           |           |                           |             |
| Central America.....  | 167,711   | 76,398    | 1,715,252                 | 1,337,717   |
| Mexico.....   | 49,048    | 149,590   | 667,163                   | 1,175,299   |
| Cuba.....   | 106,084   | 20,080    | 731,398                   | 393,087     |
| Argentine Republic.....   | 31,320    | 41,244    | 361,790                   | 988,796     |
| Chile.....  | 1,042     | 810       | 99,556                    | 79,447      |
| Other South America.....  | 73,116    | 89,825    | 284,428                   | 505,852     |
| Cycles and parts of ( <i>Bicicletas y sus accesorios; Bicycles e partes; Bicyclettes et leurs parties</i> ):                              |           |           |                           |             |
| Mexico.....   | 13,052    | 9,172     | 68,089                    | 53,345      |
| Cuba.....   | 3,356     | 3,138     | 19,531                    | 28,701      |
| Argentine Republic.....   | 1,514     | 2,054     | 9,918                     | 11,858      |
| Brazil.....   | 190       | 253       | 6,145                     | 8,771       |
| Other South America.....  | 3,003     | 1,061     | 11,292                    | 7,730       |
| Clocks and watches ( <i>Relojes de pared y bolsillo; Relojes de bolso e parede; Horloges et montres</i> ):                                |           |           |                           |             |
| Central America.....  | 999       | 504       | 9,904                     | 11,039      |
| Mexico.....   | 2,667     | 6,150     | 51,561                    | 39,292      |
| Argentine Republic.....   | 4,149     | 8,666     | 41,373                    | 44,298      |
| Brazil.....   | 6,240     | 6,893     | 35,218                    | 54,968      |
| Chile.....  | 3,060     | 3,482     | 29,339                    | 31,939      |
| Other South America.....  | 2,068     | 5,003     | 29,924                    | 24,295      |
| Coal ( <i>Carbón; Carvão; Charbon</i> ):  |           |           |                           |             |
| Mexico.....   | 294,640   | 212,392   | 1,914,376                 | 1,962,743   |
| Cuba.....   | 86,891    | 190,168   | 1,151,573                 | 1,244,579   |
| Copper ( <i>Cobre; Cobre; Cuivre</i> ):   |           |           |                           |             |
| Mexico.....   | 106,633   | 262,338   | 702,548                   | 993,575     |
| <b>Cotton:</b>  |           |           |                           |             |
| Cotton, unmanufactured ( <i>Algodón en rama; Algodão em rama; Coton non manufacturé</i> ):  |           |           |                           |             |
| Mexico.....   |           | 3,800     | 491,429                   | 9,270       |
| Cotton cloths ( <i>Tejidos de algodón; Fazendas de algodão; Coton manufacturé</i> ):  |           |           |                           |             |
| Central America.....  | 123,222   | 157,384   | 952,730                   | 1,096,626   |
| Mexico.....   | 21,280    | 17,506    | 190,882                   | 160,737     |
| Cuba.....   | 89,398    | 92,994    | 451,674                   | 569,451     |
| Argentine Republic.....   | 13,298    | 17,298    | 117,097                   | 79,397      |
| Brazil.....   | 28,807    | 48,903    | 281,622                   | 295,185     |
| Chile.....  | 82,084    | 57,657    | 469,395                   | 407,783     |
| Colombia.....   | 54,501    | 51,586    | 464,200                   | 462,000     |
| Venezuela.....  | 33,383    | 15,387    | 251,260                   | 173,067     |
| Other South America.....  | 34,653    | 29,184    | 235,543                   | 287,953     |
| Wearing apparel ( <i>Ropa de algodón; Fazendas de algodão; Vêtements de coton</i> ):  |           |           |                           |             |
| Central America.....  | 24,261    | 53,216    | 163,712                   | 338,279     |
| Mexico.....   | 25,497    | 31,733    | 142,901                   | 232,619     |
| Cuba.....   | 26,099    | 35,212    | 163,156                   | 241,681     |
| Other South America.....  | 10,332    | 9,160     | 61,597                    | 59,221      |
| <b>Fibers:</b>  |           |           |                           |             |
| Twine ( <i>Bramante; Barbante; Ficelle</i> ):   |           |           |                           |             |
| Argentine Republic.....   | 62,489    | 26,844    | 158,820                   | 123,002     |
| Other South America.....  | 12,954    | 12,275    | 79,442                    | 86,108      |
| Salmon ( <i>Salmón; Salmao; Saumon</i> ):   |           |           |                           |             |
| Colombia.....   | 233       | 702       | 2,154                     | 2,261       |
| Other South America.....  | 8,914     | 8,261     | 86,890                    | 261,830     |

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EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

| Articles and countries.   | July—   |          | Seven months ending July— |           |
|---|---------|----------|---------------------------|-----------|
|   | 1905.   | 1906.    | 1905.                     | 1906.     |
| <b>Fruits and nuts (<i>Frutas y nueces; Frutas e nozes; Fruits et noix</i>):</b>  |         |          |                           |           |
| Central America.....  | \$6,457 | \$16,668 | \$55,273                  | \$80,931  |
| Mexico.....   | 19,757  | 18,894   | 113,088                   | 125,645   |
| Cuba.....   | 9,496   | 18,320   | 73,323                    | 112,466   |
| South America.....  | 10,644  | 9,911    | 66,596                    | 86,655    |
| <b>Electric and scientific apparatus (<i>Aparatos eléctricos y científicos; Aparatos eléctricos e científicos; Appareils électriques et scientifiques</i>):</b> |         |          |                           |           |
| Central America.....  | 22,999  | 23,328   | 142,172                   | 186,352   |
| Mexico.....   | 75,562  | 98,876   | 779,841                   | 751,326   |
| Cuba.....   | 62,187  | 38,844   | 393,946                   | 285,518   |
| Argentine Republic.....   | 36,480  | 22,199   | 257,266                   | 184,039   |
| Brazil.....   | 29,215  | 175,291  | 529,599                   | 743,929   |
| Other South America.....  | 39,031  | 90,285   | 312,920                   | 561,261   |
| <b>Electrical machinery (<i>Maquinaria eléctrica; Máquinas eléctricas; Machines électriques</i>):</b>   |         |          |                           |           |
| Central America.....  | 1,301   | 21,328   | 18,132                    | 62,031    |
| Mexico.....   | 109,762 | 159,270  | 640,607                   | 882,583   |
| Cuba.....   | 38,337  | 11,208   | 403,544                   | 31,167    |
| Argentine Republic.....   | 16,414  | 27,024   | 92,790                    | 64,295    |
| Brazil.....   | 42,698  | 57,084   | 343,763                   | 548,802   |
| Other South America.....  | 8,618   | 10,317   | 78,083                    | 94,469    |
| <b>Iron and steel, manufactures of:</b>   |         |          |                           |           |
| <b>Steel rails (<i>Carriles de acero; Trilhos de aço; Rails d'acier</i>):</b>   |         |          |                           |           |
| Central America.....  | 2,066   | 178,950  | 475,757                   | 446,094   |
| Mexico.....   | 36,467  | 46,664   | 426,879                   | 728,088   |
| South America.....  | 178,900 | 113,007  | 1,890,300                 | 1,640,233 |
| <b>Structural iron and steel (<i>Hierro y acero para construcción; Ferro e acciaio para construção; Fer et acier pour la construction</i>):</b>                 |         |          |                           |           |
| Mexico.....   | 101,640 | 62,524   | 316,017                   | 528,554   |
| Cuba.....   | 43,309  | 22,712   | 236,639                   | 139,438   |
| South America.....  | 17,575  | 98,106   | 220,387                   | 372,785   |
| <b>Wire (<i>Alambre; Arame; Fil de fer</i>):</b>  |         |          |                           |           |
| Central America.....  | 14,703  | 17,924   | 145,850                   | 120,276   |
| Mexico.....   | 47,042  | 144,716  | 378,182                   | 551,908   |
| Cuba.....   | 46,427  | 74,171   | 295,309                   | 299,592   |
| Argentine Republic.....   | 52,230  | 132,990  | 882,296                   | 781,828   |
| Brazil.....   | 11,682  | 28,534   | 118,636                   | 174,099   |
| Other South America.....  | 34,093  | 74,913   | 233,939                   | 334,793   |
| <b>Builders' hardware, etc. (<i>Materiales de metal para construcción; Ferragens; Matériaux de construction en fer et acier</i>):</b>                           |         |          |                           |           |
| Central America.....  | 22,462  | 30,601   | 179,891                   | 210,528   |
| Mexico.....   | 75,546  | 128,737  | 643,785                   | 754,841   |
| Cuba.....   | 54,317  | 52,203   | 361,265                   | 355,561   |
| Argentine Republic.....   | 59,548  | 71,498   | 453,835                   | 406,241   |
| Brazil.....   | 31,629  | 59,062   | 257,915                   | 319,301   |
| Chile.....  | 26,779  | 42,228   | 164,290                   | 215,644   |
| Colombia.....   | 4,374   | 7,268    | 44,721                    | 52,404    |
| Venezuela.....  | 13,588  | 3,173    | 37,363                    | 26,795    |
| Other South America.....  | 21,777  | 29,074   | 176,834                   | 224,403   |
| <b>Metal-working machinery (<i>Maquinaria para trabajar metales; Máquinas para trabalhar em metal; Machines pour travailler les métaux</i>):</b>                |         |          |                           |           |
| Mexico.....   | 2,051   | 3,439    | 29,671                    | 43,253    |
| South America.....  | 3,189   | 41,675   | 35,551                    | 124,121   |
| <b>Pipes and fittings (<i>Cañería; Tubos; Tuyauz</i>):</b>  |         |          |                           |           |
| Central America.....  | 30,319  | 62,313   | 413,299                   | 379,318   |
| Mexico.....   | 162,153 | 144,797  | 1,033,758                 | 728,015   |
| Cuba.....   | 35,092  | 82,084   | 207,477                   | 524,264   |
| Argentine Republic.....   | 7,462   | 31,260   | 94,285                    | 83,340    |
| Other South America.....  | 9,704   | 26,912   | 116,812                   | 140,730   |
| <b>Sewing machines and parts (<i>Máquinas de coser y sus accesorios; Machines de coudre e accesorios; Machines à coudre et leurs parties</i>):</b>              |         |          |                           |           |
| Central America.....  | 11,200  | 11,469   | 86,131                    | 78,609    |
| Mexico.....   | 57,029  | 79,909   | 444,901                   | 451,681   |
| Cuba.....   | 44,868  | 31,070   | 211,255                   | 209,857   |
| Argentine Republic.....   | 21,827  | 40,877   | 341,378                   | 242,237   |
| Brazil.....   | 34,020  | 29,355   | 122,665                   | 251,864   |
| Colombia.....   | 5,538   | 14,733   | 43,163                    | 48,905    |
| Other South America.....  | 35,151  | 44,384   | 262,594                   | 217,545   |



EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

| Articles and countries.  | July—    |         | Seven months ending July— |           |
|--|----------|---------|---------------------------|-----------|
|  | 1905.    | 1906.   | 1905.                     | 1906.     |
| <b>Iron and steel, manufactures of—Continued.</b>  |          |         |                           |           |
| Steam engines and parts of ( <i>Locomotoras y accesorios; Locomotivas e accesorios; Locomotifs et leurs parties</i> ):                         |          |         |                           |           |
| Central America.....   |          |         | \$930,782                 | \$753,582 |
| Mexico.....  | \$37,328 | \$7,145 | 338,580                   | 314,005   |
| Cuba.....  | 28,372   | 6,834   | 154,061                   | 250,795   |
| Argentine Republic.....  |          |         | 172,165                   | 100,766   |
| Brazil.....  | 32,814   | 46,075  | 530,780                   | 529,406   |
| Other South America.....   | 28,000   | 20,830  | 482,856                   | 516,330   |
| Typewriting machines and parts of ( <i>Mecanografos y accesorios; Machinas de escribir e accesorios; Machines à écrire et leurs parties</i> ): |          |         |                           |           |
| Central America.....   | 1,706    | 4,040   | 26,672                    | 29,854    |
| Mexico.....  | 22,352   | 31,037  | 204,678                   | 213,069   |
| Cuba.....  | 6,441    | 9,966   | 44,217                    | 52,699    |
| Argentine Republic.....  | 12,720   | 6,944   | 63,680                    | 50,207    |
| Brazil.....  | 3,072    | 9,956   | 37,213                    | 50,295    |
| Colombia.....  | 986      | 1,098   | 5,303                     | 14,912    |
| Other South America.....   | 13,483   | 20,125  | 86,061                    | 122,353   |
| Leather, other than sole ( <i>Cuero distinto del de suelas; Couro, não para solas; Cuir, autres que pour semelles</i> ):                       |          |         |                           |           |
| Central America.....   | 12,750   | 21,552  | 124,328                   | 150,241   |
| Cuba.....  | 16,702   | 12,771  | 107,717                   | 76,610    |
| Argentine Republic.....  | 23,177   | 10,989  | 169,815                   | 112,392   |
| Brazil.....  | 8,678    | 11,882  | 91,373                    | 80,094    |
| Other South America.....   | 22,276   | 16,531  | 156,177                   | 94,253    |
| Boots and shoes ( <i>Calzados; Calçados; Chaussures</i> ):   |          |         |                           |           |
| Central America.....   | 30,800   | 67,822  | 258,967                   | 413,310   |
| Mexico.....  | 119,083  | 154,020 | 840,782                   | 980,342   |
| Colombia.....  | 4,903    | 3,384   | 36,900                    | 16,735    |
| Other South America.....   | 24,970   | 38,820  | 175,481                   | 235,726   |
| <b>Meat and dairy products:</b>  |          |         |                           |           |
| Beef, canned ( <i>Carne de vaca en latas; Carne de vacca em latas; Boeuf conservé</i> ):   |          |         |                           |           |
| Central America.....   | 4,842    | 8,879   | 35,835                    | 44,837    |
| Mexico.....  | 2,641    | 2,041   | 14,703                    | 13,022    |
| Cuba.....  | 456      | 2,382   | 10,986                    | 9,845     |
| Other South America.....   | 5,807    | 2,486   | 27,556                    | 18,516    |
| Beef, salted and pickled ( <i>Carne de vaca salada ó adobada; Carne de vacca, salgada; Boeuf salé</i> ):                                       |          |         |                           |           |
| Central America.....   | 10,544   | 21,646  | 71,990                    | 120,548   |
| South America.....   | 22,622   | 16,378  | 138,951                   | 88,976    |
| Tallow ( <i>Sebo; Sebo; Suif</i> ):  |          |         |                           |           |
| Central America.....   | 12,272   | 17,206  | 77,811                    | 81,407    |
| Mexico.....  | 2,140    | 3,733   | 13,326                    | 15,599    |
| Cuba.....  | 1,844    | 6,154   | 8,931                     | 50,301    |
| Chile.....   | 18,645   | 18,500  | 61,858                    | 48,639    |
| Other South America.....   | 6,953    | 2,633   | 30,058                    | 26,995    |
| Glucose and grape sugar ( <i>Glucosas; Glucoses; Glucoses</i> ):   |          |         |                           |           |
| Argentine Republic.....  | 9,536    | 7,096   | 40,762                    | 28,425    |
| Other South America.....   | 190      | 1,301   | 2,436                     | 4,915     |
| Bacon ( <i>Tocino; Toucinho; Lard fumé</i> ):  |          |         |                           |           |
| Central America.....   | 684      | 4,894   | 16,399                    | 28,563    |
| Mexico.....  | 6,097    | 5,554   | 27,711                    | 43,211    |
| Cuba.....  | 51,714   | 38,369  | 283,490                   | 373,430   |
| Brazil.....  | 8,686    | 15,143  | 92,961                    | 118,598   |
| Other South America.....   | 193      | 2,572   | 8,155                     | 14,450    |
| Hams ( <i>Jamones; Presuntos; Jambons</i> ):   |          |         |                           |           |
| Central America.....   | 5,303    | 21,951  | 69,797                    | 102,179   |
| Mexico.....  | 12,312   | 10,544  | 59,803                    | 75,406    |
| Cuba.....  | 44,124   | 59,000  | 319,072                   | 367,534   |
| Venezuela.....   | 3,124    | 2,137   | 24,014                    | 22,041    |
| Other South America.....   | 6,178    | 7,754   | 44,068                    | 34,094    |
| Pork ( <i>Carne de puerco; Carne de porco; Porc</i> ):   |          |         |                           |           |
| Cuba.....  | 52,652   | 89,258  | 406,407                   | 491,824   |
| South America.....   | 16,860   | 18,112  | 152,426                   | 150,397   |
| Lard ( <i>Manteca; Banha; Saïndour</i> ):  |          |         |                           |           |
| Central America.....   | 26,892   | 58,856  | 213,422                   | 407,670   |
| Mexico.....  | 23,904   | 35,305  | 275,761                   | 395,394   |
| Cuba.....  | 296,708  | 355,136 | 1,748,880                 | 1,936,536 |
| Brazil.....  | 50,240   | 112,433 | 269,909                   | 829,008   |
| Chile.....   | 30,112   | 25,204  | 109,625                   | 85,030    |
| Colombia.....  | 4,370    | 4,623   | 48,770                    | 40,707    |
| Venezuela.....   | 35,663   | 3,934   | 189,729                   | 81,444    |
| Other South America.....   | 53,162   | 63,080  | 342,980                   | 366,756   |

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## EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

| Articles and countries.   | July—    |          | Seven months ending July— |           |
|---|----------|----------|---------------------------|-----------|
|   | 1905.    | 1906.    | 1905.                     | 1906.     |
| <b>Meat and dairy products—Continued.</b>   |          |          |                           |           |
| <b>Butter (<i>Mantequilla; Manteiga; Beurre</i>):</b>   |          |          |                           |           |
| Central America.....  | \$11,582 | \$13,566 | \$76,882                  | \$99,376  |
| Mexico.....   | 11,025   | 13,429   | 83,171                    | 95,186    |
| Cuba.....   | 2,283    | 3,860    | 34,601                    | 45,302    |
| Brazil.....   | 2,862    | 5,913    | 71,806                    | 25,957    |
| Venezuela.....  | 8,917    | 3,270    | 64,826                    | 19,985    |
| Other South America.....  | 8,139    | 7,669    | 27,766                    | 23,918    |
| <b>Cheese (<i>Queso; Queijo; Fromage</i>):</b>  |          |          |                           |           |
| Central America.....  | 4,750    | 11,202   | 42,024                    | 61,534    |
| Mexico.....   | 3,130    | 4,837    | 26,098                    | 27,477    |
| Cuba.....   | 1,689    | 2,082    | 8,998                     | 19,573    |
| <b>Naval Stores:</b>  |          |          |                           |           |
| <b>Rosin, tar, etc. (<i>Resina, alquitrán, etc.: Resina e alcatrão; Résine et goudron</i>):</b>   |          |          |                           |           |
| Cuba.....   | 7,277    | 11,561   | 37,074                    | 53,369    |
| Argentine Republic.....   | 4,525    | 56,285   | 219,459                   | 94,850    |
| Brazil.....   | 39,857   | 83,042   | 423,231                   | 421,284   |
| Other South America.....  | 16,027   | 7,635    | 164,366                   | 108,669   |
| <b>Turpentine (<i>Aguarras; Aguaraz; Terebenthine</i>):</b>   |          |          |                           |           |
| Central America.....  | 9,179    | 10,385   | 32,570                    | 30,415    |
| Cuba.....   | 6,644    | 11,632   | 43,819                    | 50,561    |
| Argentine Republic.....   | 14,837   | 62,872   | 198,189                   | 188,672   |
| Brazil.....   | 9,300    | 13,855   | 85,047                    | 96,241    |
| Chile.....  | 12,344   | 8,345    | 53,493                    | 73,705    |
| Other South America.....  | 10,886   | 7,445    | 50,807                    | 45,737    |
| <b>Oils:</b>  |          |          |                           |           |
| <b>Mineral, crude (<i>Aceites minerales, crudos; Oleos minerales, crus; Huiles minerales, brutes</i>):</b>  |          |          |                           |           |
| Mexico.....   | 74,705   | 77,580   | 541,946                   | 594,845   |
| Cuba.....   | 25,331   | .....    | 342,733                   | 198,048   |
| <b>Refined or manufactured, illuminating (<i>Aceites refinados para alumbrado; Oleos refinados para iluminación; Huiles raffinées d'éclairage</i>):</b> |          |          |                           |           |
| Central America.....  | 13,659   | 25,581   | 166,930                   | 172,801   |
| Cuba.....   | 3,258    | 463      | 50,726                    | 112,448   |
| Argentine Republic.....   | 180,436  | 341,889  | 1,020,910                 | 1,203,449 |
| Brazil.....   | 211,564  | 208,677  | 1,427,823                 | 1,492,294 |
| Chile.....  | 66,504   | 40,800   | 513,116                   | 479,708   |
| Other South America.....  | 80,602   | 130,286  | 536,302                   | 735,048   |
| <b>Refined, lubricating (<i>Aceites refinados para la lubricación; Oleos refinados para lubricación; Huiles raffinées à graisser</i>):</b>              |          |          |                           |           |
| Mexico.....   | 13,023   | 17,368   | 147,338                   | 104,967   |
| Cuba.....   | 6,645    | 37,210   | 115,854                   | 237,778   |
| Argentine Republic.....   | 25,709   | 25,296   | 216,552                   | 242,046   |
| Brazil.....   | 14,642   | 17,523   | 140,806                   | 195,859   |
| Chile.....  | 26,417   | 15,980   | 139,792                   | 127,068   |
| <b>Vegetable (<i>Aceites vegetales; Oleos vegetales; Huiles vegetales</i>):</b>   |          |          |                           |           |
| Central America.....  | 2,040    | 6,782    | 19,607                    | 48,757    |
| Mexico.....   | 52,526   | 38,678   | 391,094                   | 597,709   |
| Cuba.....   | 22,333   | 14,294   | 157,139                   | 187,745   |
| Argentine Republic.....   | 8,965    | 25,365   | 46,947                    | 56,668    |
| Brazil.....   | 9,499    | 44,645   | 153,257                   | 508,545   |
| Chile.....  | 7,184    | 40,043   | 18,807                    | 123,039   |
| Other South America.....  | 9,937    | 20,036   | 112,531                   | 183,859   |
| <b>Paper (<i>Papel; Papier; Papier</i>):</b>  |          |          |                           |           |
| Mexico.....   | 6,350    | 9,300    | 20,071                    | 44,420    |
| Cuba.....   | 21,963   | 18,133   | 92,845                    | 133,837   |
| Argentine Republic.....   | 1,815    | 3,082    | 137,708                   | 100,751   |
| Brazil.....   | 759      | 267      | 24,621                    | 5,257     |
| Chile.....  | 13,940   | 6,181    | 93,958                    | 90,519    |
| Other South America.....  | 1,650    | 7,695    | 44,474                    | 56,121    |
| <b>Paraffin (<i>Parafina; Paraffina; Paraffine</i>):</b>  |          |          |                           |           |
| Central America.....  | 4,033    | 6,405    | 37,424                    | 45,430    |
| Mexico.....   | 30,658   | 31,546   | 309,691                   | 305,336   |
| Other South America.....  | 2,788    | 4,716    | 17,277                    | 34,907    |
| <b>Tobacco, unmanufactured (<i>Tobaco en rama; Tabaco não manufacturado; Tabac non manufacturé</i>):</b>  |          |          |                           |           |
| Central America.....  | 3,955    | 2,007    | 42,033                    | 29,633    |
| Mexico.....   | 7,274    | 10,678   | 54,341                    | 81,533    |
| Argentine Republic.....   | 1,883    | 39,784   | 8,983                     | 109,072   |
| Colombia.....   | 1,106    | 2,519    | 6,932                     | 8,932     |
| Other South America.....  | 4,769    | 10,008   | 37,401                    | 51,165    |
| <b>Tobacco, manufactures of (<i>Tabaco elaborado; Tabaco manufacturado; Tabac manufacturé</i>):</b>   |          |          |                           |           |
| Central America.....  | 3,493    | 6,371    | 34,084                    | 50,922    |





THE CITY HALL AND MUNICIPAL BUILDING, MONTEVIDEO, URUGUAY.

## EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

| Articles and countries.  | July—    |          | Seven months ending July— |           |
|--|----------|----------|---------------------------|-----------|
|  | 1906.    | 1905.    | 1905.                     | 1906.     |
| <b>Wood and manufacture of:</b>  |          |          |                           |           |
| Wood, unmanufactured ( <i>Madera sin Labrar; Madeira não manufacturada; Bois brut:</i> ) |          |          |                           |           |
| Central America.....   | \$64,142 | \$85,418 | \$357,884                 | \$341,813 |
| Mexico.....  | 89,375   | 165,065  | 740,825                   | 897,191   |
| Cuba.....  | 32,451   | 8,841    | 130,671                   | 52,845    |
| Argentine Republic.....  | 5,624    | 4,069    | 76,217                    | 46,410    |
| Other South America.....   | 36,455   | 566      | 77,074                    | 107,387   |
| <b>Lumber (<i>Maderas; Madeiras; Bois de construction:</i>)</b>                          |          |          |                           |           |
| Central America.....   | 28,562   | 127,996  | 582,026                   | 736,823   |
| Mexico.....  | 227,426  | 249,203  | 1,371,077                 | 1,521,287 |
| Cuba.....  | 119,516  | 219,611  | 1,540,376                 | 1,613,167 |
| Argentine Republic.....  | 333,311  | 254,145  | 2,290,863                 | 2,805,794 |
| Brazil.....  | 144,614  | 49,431   | 429,993                   | 684,885   |
| Chile.....   | 9,080    | 168,816  | 357,708                   | 918,683   |
| Other South America.....   | 63,429   | 250,538  | 608,532                   | 1,044,325 |
| <b>Furniture (<i>Muebles; Mobilia; Meubles:</i>)</b>                                     |          |          |                           |           |
| Central America.....   | 21,569   | 24,049   | 171,045                   | 194,304   |
| Mexico.....  | 52,243   | 113,628  | 540,430                   | 627,999   |
| Cuba.....  | 47,348   | 50,122   | 385,869                   | 423,321   |
| Argentine Republic.....  | 24,386   | 55,082   | 177,477                   | 278,162   |
| Brazil.....  | 6,887    | 21,860   | 34,960                    | 61,563    |
| Chile.....   | 11,069   | 17,169   | 49,172                    | 55,369    |
| Colombia.....  | 1,288    | 1,229    | 10,767                    | 8,769     |
| Venezuela.....   | 1,175    | 705      | 12,872                    | 13,648    |
| Other South America.....   | 9,898    | 11,059   | 57,070                    | 77,660    |

## URUGUAY.

## CUSTOMS REVENUE IN 1906-7.

According to recently published figures, the customs receipts at Uruguayan ports for the financial year ending June 30, 1907, were \$13,033,576 gold, as compared with \$12,731,528 for 1905-6 and \$10,916,089 for 1904-5.

While this increase over 1905-6 is comparatively a small one—\$302,047, or about 2½ per cent—it is sufficient to show that the high grade of commercial activity attained in the preceding year has been maintained throughout 1906-7. In eight months out of the twelve, the monthly receipts in 1906-7 were higher than those recorded for the corresponding month in the previous period and several new monthly records were established.

The budget estimate for customs revenue was fixed for the year at \$10,900,000, and this excess of over \$2,000,000 has been assigned to various governmental projects for the development of the country's resources.

## INCREASED INSURANCE TAX.

Recent dispatches from Montevideo, Uruguay, state that the Government of the Republic will within a short time increase considerably the taxes on insurance companies that have no funds deposited in the banks of the country, the object of this measure being to compel said companies to bring sufficient capital with which to guarantee the insurances which they may underwrite.

## VENEZUELA.

## EXPORTATION OF CATTLE.

By decree of July 31, 1907, published in the "*Gaceta Oficial*" of the same date, the President of the Republic of Venezuela has canceled the contract entered into between the Government and Señor JUAN OTÁÑEZ MAUCÓ for the exportation of cattle raised in the Republic, for the reason that the concessionaire has not fulfilled the terms thereof and because the contract itself is detrimental to the cattle industry, besides depriving the Republic of the benefits derived from said exportation, one of the principal sources of national wealth. By the same decree all cattle owners and dealers are authorized to export cattle at all times and in any manner. The custom-houses shall collect an export duty of 5 *bolivares* per head, male or female. The collection of any other imposts is strictly prohibited.

## NEW CABINET.

The International Bureau of the American Republics has been informed, through the Department of State of the United States, that the Cabinet of President CASTRO, as constituted on August 8, 1907, comprised the following personnel.

- Minister of the Interior, Dr. R. LOPEZ BARALT.
- Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. J. DE J. PAUL.
- Minister of Finance and Public Credit, Dr. ARNALDO MORALES.
- Minister of War and Marine, Gen. DIEGO B. FERRER.
- Minister of Fomento, Señor Don J. M. HERRERA YRIGROYEN.
- Minister of Public Works, Señor Don JUAN CASANOVA.
- Minister of Public Instruction, Dr. JOSÉ A. BALDO.
- Secretary-General, Dr. R. GARBIRAS GUZMAN.

## VENEZUELA—COLOMBIA.

## FROM CARACAS TO BOGOTA.

The following extracts from a paper prepared by Prof. HIRAM BINGHAM, of Harvard University, outline an interesting trip made by the writer and Dr. HAMILTON RICE, F. R. G. S., following the route of General BOLIVAR's famous march from the interior of Venezuela to the interior of Colombia.

As the object of the journey was to secure scientific data in the fields of history, geography, sociology, and meteorology, it was gratifying to find in Caracas that geographical work planned had already been done by the Military Map Commission, the "Plano Militar de

Venezuela," which has been quietly at work for some years, although none of its maps have as yet been published. While its work is far from complete, what has been done is of a high order of excellence. Both Doctor AGUERREVERE, who is at the head of the commission, and Doctor URGUETO, who is in charge of the Cajigal Observatory, are scientists of distinguished attainment. Venezuela is to be congratulated on their excellent work which, it is to be hoped, will soon be given to the public in full.

Continuing, Doctor BINGHAM says:

"Another surprise that awaited us was the collection of Venezuelan fauna that has been made by Friar CORNEELIS, under Capuehin auspices. It is remarkably full and the specimens are attractively mounted. It well repays a visit.

"The National Library is in excellent condition, thanks to the labors of the librarian, General LANDETA ROSALES, who is better known for his historical work. He has entirely rearranged the books so that they can be readily consulted. The climate is very hard on bindings, but here one may find 10,000 well-preserved vellum folios bearing on ecclesiastical subjects—surely a rich field for some patient church historian. An Aldine Archimedes, a Plutarch of 1491, and a few interesting manuscripts, are the chief treasures. The most valuable manuscript is a comprehensive description of Venezuela in 1771-1784, as it appeared to a bishop who had occasion during those years to visit all parts of the country. This is an interesting document, is in good condition, and ought to be printed.

"On the 3d of January, 1907, we left Caracas for Valencia by the *Gran Ferrocarril de Venezuela*, more commonly known as the German Railway, because owned and operated by Germans.

"As a desirable place from which to start into the interior, Valencia presents the additional advantage of a good hotel, well-stocked shops, and faithful *peons* willing to follow you anywhere in Venezuela. Those who need the services of an interpreter will do better to get one in Caracas, where there are a number of West Indian negroes who speak several languages.

"From Valencia we went via Tocuyito, the site of President CASTRO's earlier victories, to Carabobo, the Yorktown of Venezuelan independence. The trails from central and western Venezuela converge here as they go northward to Valencia and the seacoast. That from the heart of the llanos is rapidly being made into a cart road by President CASTRO, while the other has had that dignity since the days of GUZMAN BLANCO.

"After ten days at Carabobo, we went south via Tinaquillo to Tinaco on the northern edge of the llanos, thence to the interesting old city of San Carlos, once ten times as populous as it is to-day. The ruins of the palaces of Spaniards of the old régime make one marvel at the present poverty of the inhabitants.

"The shops in this part of the country are supplied by carts from Valencia and offer a fair assortment of imported articles, mostly of German and British manufacture. One sees few things 'made in America,' although an exception must be made of the 'Extra Soda' biscuits made in New York, and of a variety of American patent medicines which follow one even into the farthest interior where they are almost the sole representations of American industry and enterprise.

"From San Carlos we went via Agua Blanca to Araure and Acoucagua, two towns lying side by side, the former decreasing while the latter appears to be quite prosperous and actually growing. There is a cart road from here north to Barquisimeto, but we took the one to the south between the mountains and the plains. Although this place may be reached in four days on horseback from easy rail and steam communication with New York, we were told that only one American had ever been seen here before.

"Our route now lay through the towns of Aparicion, Ospino, San Rafael, Guanare, Tocupido, Sabaneta, and Barrancas to Barinas, the end of the lone telegraph wire and the end likewise of the cart road. Guanare is the present provincial capital and has the most life, but all are handicapped by lack of capital, lack of labor, and difficulty of communication with the outside world. The possibilities of this region for supporting a large population are wonderful. The soil is fertile and the cattle ranges are magnificent. Yet crops are small and herds scarce.

"On the road one meets occasionally carts loaded with hides or coffee; once in a while a hundred cattle on the way to market, or a wild bull with his head tied up in a bag, his nose fastened by a long lasso to the tail of a tame horse, being conducted to Caracas and the Sunday bull fight. There are few travelers.

"Once across the Apure, we struck the trail of BOLIVAR'S famous march and skirted the river to Periquera via Palmanto whose corrugated iron roofs and well-stocked shops testify to the steamboats that are able to navigate the Apure during the rainy season. Periquera, likewise, is iron roofed and modern, while Guasualito exists only on the map. The ruins of its church are all that remain, since the population has moved several miles nearer the river to the new town. A day's journey south of Periquera brought us to the frontier river town of El Ampano which lies opposite Arauca in Colombia.

"Hides and feathers are the chief articles of export hereabouts. The principal foodstuffs are plantains, beef, coffee, and crude native sugar. Maize is raised for the animals, but it is too much work to grind it for human consumption. Such operations as plowing,



grinding coffee, maize, and sugar cane are still done in the most primitive manner conceivable.

"On February 22 we crossed the boundary and were most kindly received by the Colombian authorities, who had special instructions from President REYES's Government to treat us with consideration and admit all our outfit duty free.

"Arauca is the port of entry for this part of Colombia but is at a disadvantage, since all goods have to pay duty to the Venezuelan customs at Ciudad Bolivar on the Orinoco before being allowed to proceed up the river to the Colombian custom-house where another duty awaits them. Consequently, prices are high and business is poor.

"We left Arauca on February 27 and with the aid of an Indian guide followed the trail of the liberating army westward through a labyrinth of swamps and morasses from which we did not emerge for two weeks, not until we reached Limbo. There was once a trail but it has long since been abandoned to the wilderness. The Indians whom we met spoke a few words of Spanish and seemed friendly.

"At Limbo, a hospitable ranch belonging to General PEREZ, we enjoyed the luxuries afforded by such outposts of civilization on the eastern flanks of the Andes, and then turned south. By easy stages we passed through the villages of Puerto Casanare, Corralles, and Chire to Moreno, once the capital of the district, but now rather decayed.

"South of Moreno lies Pore, whose annual fair was in progress at the time of our visit. We sold our oxen to an enterprising Syrian contractor who undertook to provide us pack mules for the rough journey over the Andes to the plateau of Bogota. The customary and much easier way is by Labranza Grande and Sogamoso, but as we were bent on following BOLIVAR's footsteps, we went west and northwest via Nunchia, the thriving provincial capital, Marcote, Paya, and Pisva, remote mountain villages, to the unfrequented pass known as the Paramo of Pisva where BOLIVAR lost all his horses and many of his men from fatigue and exposure. It is about 14,000 feet high, bleak and desolate, with a trail often too narrow and steep for loaded animals. It leads down to the populous valley of the Sogamoso, 9,000 feet above the sea, where fertile fields of wheat and maize support numerous towns and hamlets.

"Turning southward we passed in turn Laguna Seca, Socha, Tasco, Corralles, and Nobsa, leaving Sogamoso on our left and Santa Rosa on our right, but stopping long enough in the vicinity of Durtama, famous for its apples and oranges, peaches and bananas, to study the campaign in which BOLIVAR and SANTANDER outwitted the Spanish

general BARREIRO in 1819. It was near here that the bloody battle of Pantamo de Vargas was fought, which covered the British Legion with glory, but cost them the life of their brave Colonel Rook.

"We were now on the 'Carretera del Norte,' an excellent macadamized road still in course of construction. If one may judge by the character of the engineering of the completed sections, it bids fair to long remain a monument to the wisdom and foresight of President REYES. Passing through Paipa and Tunja we came to the battlefield of the Bridge of Boyaca, where in 1819 the power of Spain in Colombia was finally crushed. It was here that BOLIVAR and SANTANDER saw the fruition of their heroic efforts to bring an army into Colombia 'by the back way' in the midst of the rainy season. We tasted of the difficulties, for only one of our five saddle mules that we bought in Valencia was able to reach Boyaca, and yet we had the advantage of the dry season.

"The road from here lay by way of Hato Viejo and Chaconta to Nemocon, the new terminus of the Northern Railroad. It is only three or four hours by rail from Nemocon to Bogota, which we reached on April 27. Needless to say that we were kindly received by President REYES, who, with his brothers, made an enviable record as an explorer years ago."

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## COPPER PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION, 1906.

According to statistics published by Messrs. ARON, HIRSCH & SON, of Germany, the world's production of copper in 1906 was as follows, by countries: United States, 417,411 tons; Mexico, 60,000 tons; Spain and Portugal, 51,000 tons; Australia, 43,000 tons; Japan, 37,000 tons; Chile, 30,000 tons; Germany, 26,200 tons; Canada, 24,000 tons; Peru, 11,500 tons; Russia, 10,000 tons; Cape Colony, 8,500 tons; Norway, 6,500 tons; Italy, 3,500 tons; Newfoundland, 2,500 tons; Bolivia, 2,000 tons; Austria, 1,500 tons; Turkey, 1,000 tons; and various countries, 1,500 tons; total, 736,711 tons. A comparison of this total with those of recent years shows that the rate of increase in 1906 is practically the same as that recorded for the two preceding years, an advance of 7.65 per cent being noted over 1905, for which year the percentage of increase over 1904 was 6.78 per cent, while the 1904 production exceeded that of 1903 by 10.72 per cent. The relative increase in 1906 over 1903 was 72.28 per cent, which is equivalent to an average annual advance of 9.09 per cent.

COPPER PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION, 1906. 679

Regarding the consumption, four absorb from 80 to 90 per cent of the copper produced; the consumption of said nations in 1906 compared with that of 1905 was as follows:

|                    | 1905.        | 1906.        |
|--------------------|--------------|--------------|
|                    | <i>Tons.</i> | <i>Tons.</i> |
| United States..... | 277,053      | 316,694      |
| Germany.....       | 137,975      | 163,098      |
| Great Britain..... | 107,398      | 121,257      |
| France.....        | 65,010       | 69,224       |
| Total.....         | 587,436      | 670,273      |

The consumption of other countries during the years in reference was as follows:

|   | 1905.        | 1906.        |
|---|--------------|--------------|
|   | <i>Tons.</i> | <i>Tons.</i> |
| Austria.....                            | 25,830       | 27,976       |
| Russia.....                             | 28,794       | 24,232       |
| Italy.....                              | 20,314       | 25,237       |
| Belgium and Holland.....                | 8,000        | 9,500        |
| Scandinavian countries.....             | 3,000        | 7,000        |
| Spain, Switzerland, and the Orient..... | 2,500        | 3,000        |
| Total.....                              | 88,438       | 96,965       |

The following comparative table shows the deficits recorded against the production during the last five years:

| Year.        | Production.  | Consumption. | Deficit.     |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
|              | <i>Tons.</i> | <i>Tons.</i> | <i>Tons.</i> |
| 1902.....    | 542,470      | 594,269      | 51,799       |
| 1903.....    | 578,787      | 605,685      | 26,898       |
| 1904.....    | 652,522      | 683,632      | 31,110       |
| 1905.....    | 697,845      | 732,617      | 34,772       |
| 1906.....    | 736,711      | 788,008      | 51,297       |
| Average..... | 641,667      | 684,842      | 43,215       |

This deficit is partly covered by old copper, the amount of which is estimated from 15 to 20 per cent of the copper consumed in each country.

## TRADE OF AMERICA AND GREAT BRITAIN, FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1907.

The "Accounts Relating to Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom," published in June, 1907, contain a detailed statement of the commercial intercourse between Great Britain and the various countries of America during the first six months of 1907, as compared with the corresponding periods of the two preceding years.

The classification of imports is as follows:

| Articles and countries.            | 1905.      | 1906.      | 1907.      |
|------------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|
| <i>Animals, living (for food).</i> |            |            |            |
| Cattle:                            |            |            |            |
| United States.....                 | £3,768,076 | £3,764,072 | £3,237,579 |
| Sheep and lambs:                   |            |            |            |
| United States.....                 | 177,831    | 84,536     | 87,453     |
| <i>Articles of food and drink.</i> |            |            |            |
| Wheat:                             |            |            |            |
| Argentine Republic.....            | 4,577,839  | 4,547,252  | 5,526,027  |
| Chile.....                         | 57,672     | 285        | 96         |
| United States.....                 | 1,052,572  | 4,041,069  | 3,379,464  |
| Wheat flour:                       |            |            |            |
| Argentine Republic.....            | 139,004    | 37,354     | 8,843      |
| United States.....                 | 963,400    | 2,373,676  | 2,139,430  |
| Barley:                            |            |            |            |
| United States.....                 | 580,458    | 694,965    | 736,239    |
| Oats:                              |            |            |            |
| United States.....                 | 42,565     | 919,096    | 21,724     |
| Maize:                             |            |            |            |
| Argentine Republic.....            | 1,032,282  | 1,387,572  | 1,082,653  |
| United States.....                 | 3,223,069  | 4,016,242  | 2,771,446  |
| Beef, fresh:                       |            |            |            |
| Argentine Republic.....            | 1,716,835  | 2,178,774  | 2,091,855  |
| United States.....                 | 2,414,114  | 2,623,775  | 2,781,320  |
| Uruguay.....                       | 21,404     | 15,785     | 33,796     |
| Mutton, fresh:                     |            |            |            |
| Argentine Republic.....            | 1,240,515  | 1,208,650  | 1,211,353  |
| Pork, fresh:                       |            |            |            |
| United States.....                 | 158,918    | 183,118    | 124,082    |
| Pork, salted (not bacon or ham):   |            |            |            |
| United States.....                 | 79,903     | 60,021     | 57,445     |
| Bacon:                             |            |            |            |
| United States.....                 | 3,191,370  | 3,669,983  | 3,460,061  |
| Beef, salted:                      |            |            |            |
| United States.....                 | 95,026     | 103,426    | 80,595     |
| Poultry:                           |            |            |            |
| United States.....                 | 136,826    | 232,526    | 189,610    |
| Butter:                            |            |            |            |
| United States.....                 | 27,528     | 434,348    | 24         |
| Hams:                              |            |            |            |
| United States.....                 | 1,273,684  | 1,394,027  | 1,247,032  |
| Cheese:                            |            |            |            |
| United States.....                 | 274,552    | 415,804    | 265,489    |
| Coffee:                            |            |            |            |
| Brazil.....                        | 64,705     | 37,076     | 519,270    |
| Central American.....              | 651,343    | 306,034    | 300,102    |
| Canned salmon:                     |            |            |            |
| United States.....                 | 395,579    | 313,982    | 128,570    |
| Sugar, unrefined:                  |            |            |            |
| Brazil.....                        | 18,087     | 358,915    | 76,500     |
| Cuba.....                          | 499,699    | 41,943     | 39,610     |
| Peru.....                          | 499,699    | 177,315    | 110,515    |
| Hops:                              |            |            |            |
| United States.....                 | 111,665    | 224,146    | 306,219    |
| Lard:                              |            |            |            |
| United States.....                 | 1,558,108  | 1,955,684  | 2,249,900  |

| Articles and countries.                            | 1905.      | 1906.      | 1907.      |
|--|------------|------------|------------|
| <i>Articles of food and drink—Continued.</i>       |            |            |            |
| Tobacco, unmanufactured:                           |            |            |            |
| United States.....                                 | £735,840   | £940,308   | £938,784   |
| Tobacco, manufactured:                             |            |            |            |
| United States.....                                 | 655,004    | 647,929    | 351,588    |
| <i>Metals and articles manufactured therefrom.</i> |            |            |            |
| Copper:  |            |            |            |
| Chile.....   | 180,950    | 161,240    | 198,129    |
| United States.....                                 | 1,322      |            | 7          |
| Regulus and precipitate:                           |            |            |            |
| Chile.....   | 117,628    | 61,713     | 60,681     |
| Peru.....  | 59,887     | 57,286     | 103,333    |
| United States.....                                 | 62,949     | 74,363     | 4,230      |
| Tin ore:   |            |            |            |
| South America.....                                 | 471,352    | 720,259    | 717,741    |
| Wrought and unwrought:                             |            |            |            |
| Chile.....   | 586,287    | 426,150    | 573,004    |
| United States.....                                 | 1,050,613  | 968,580    | 1,060,753  |
| Iron, pig:   |            |            |            |
| United States.....                                 | 7,022      | 20,015     | 3,784      |
| Lead, pig and sheet:                               |            |            |            |
| United States.....                                 | 162,041    | 151,015    | 143,956    |
| Scientific apparatus:                              |            |            |            |
| United States.....                                 | 183,125    | 175,771    | 153,190    |
| Clocks and parts thereof:                          |            |            |            |
| United States.....                                 | 36,165     | 28,300     | 46,762     |
| <i>Rare materials for textile manufactures.</i>    |            |            |            |
| Cotton, raw:                                       |            |            |            |
| Brazil.....  | 133,442    | 1,118,794  | 1,103,888  |
| United States.....                                 | 18,544,448 | 18,541,578 | 29,677,608 |
| Wool, sheep or lambs:                              |            |            |            |
| Argentine Republic.....                            | 700,447    | 979,595    | 1,355,941  |
| South America.....                                 | 415,939    | 550,266    | 638,284    |
| Uruguay.....                                       | 82,265     | 82,710     | 107,719    |
| Alpaca, vicuña, and llama:                         |            |            |            |
| Chile.....   | 34,664     | 78,709     | 6,700      |
| Peru.....  | 64,358     | 119,099    | 134,018    |
| <i>Raw materials for sundry industries.</i>        |            |            |            |
| Hides, wet:  |            |            |            |
| Argentine Republic and Uruguay.....                | 104,043    | 151,558    | 154,478    |
| Brazil.....  |            |            | 21         |
| Sheepskins:  |            |            |            |
| Argentine Republic.....                            | 135,459    | 86,111     | 88,986     |
| Tallow and stearin:                                |            |            |            |
| Argentine Republic.....                            | 192,658    | 167,892    | 282,306    |
| United States.....                                 | 228,082    | 257,287    | 464,909    |
| Wood and timber:                                   |            |            |            |
| United States.....                                 | 1,235,885  | 1,378,571  | 1,655,249  |
| <i>Manufactured articles.</i>                      |            |            |            |
| Paper:   |            |            |            |
| United States.....                                 | 153,820    | 249,593    | 167,866    |
| Leather:   |            |            |            |
| United States.....                                 | 1,406,783  | 1,897,336  | 1,470,816  |
| <i>Miscellaneous articles.</i>                     |            |            |            |
| Horses:  |            |            |            |
| United States.....                                 | 30,545     | 18,772     | 18,728     |
| Flaxseed or linseed:                               |            |            |            |
| Argentine Republic.....                            | 1,000,668  | 720,504    | 1,484,934  |
| United States.....                                 |            | 110,089    | 30,453     |
| <i>Bullion and specie.</i>                         |            |            |            |
| Gold and silver:                                   |            |            |            |
| Argentine Republic, Uruguay, and Paraguay.....     | 1,280      | 1,190      | 3,522      |
| Brazil.....  | 209,137    | 186,736    | 205,113    |
| Central America.....                               | 287,768    | 229,208    | 302,022    |
| Mexico.....  |            | 176,313    |            |
| Other South America.....                           | 343,739    | 213,378    | 203,355    |
| United States.....                                 | 4,821,322  | 9,022,196  | 5,771,271  |

The classification of exports is as follows:

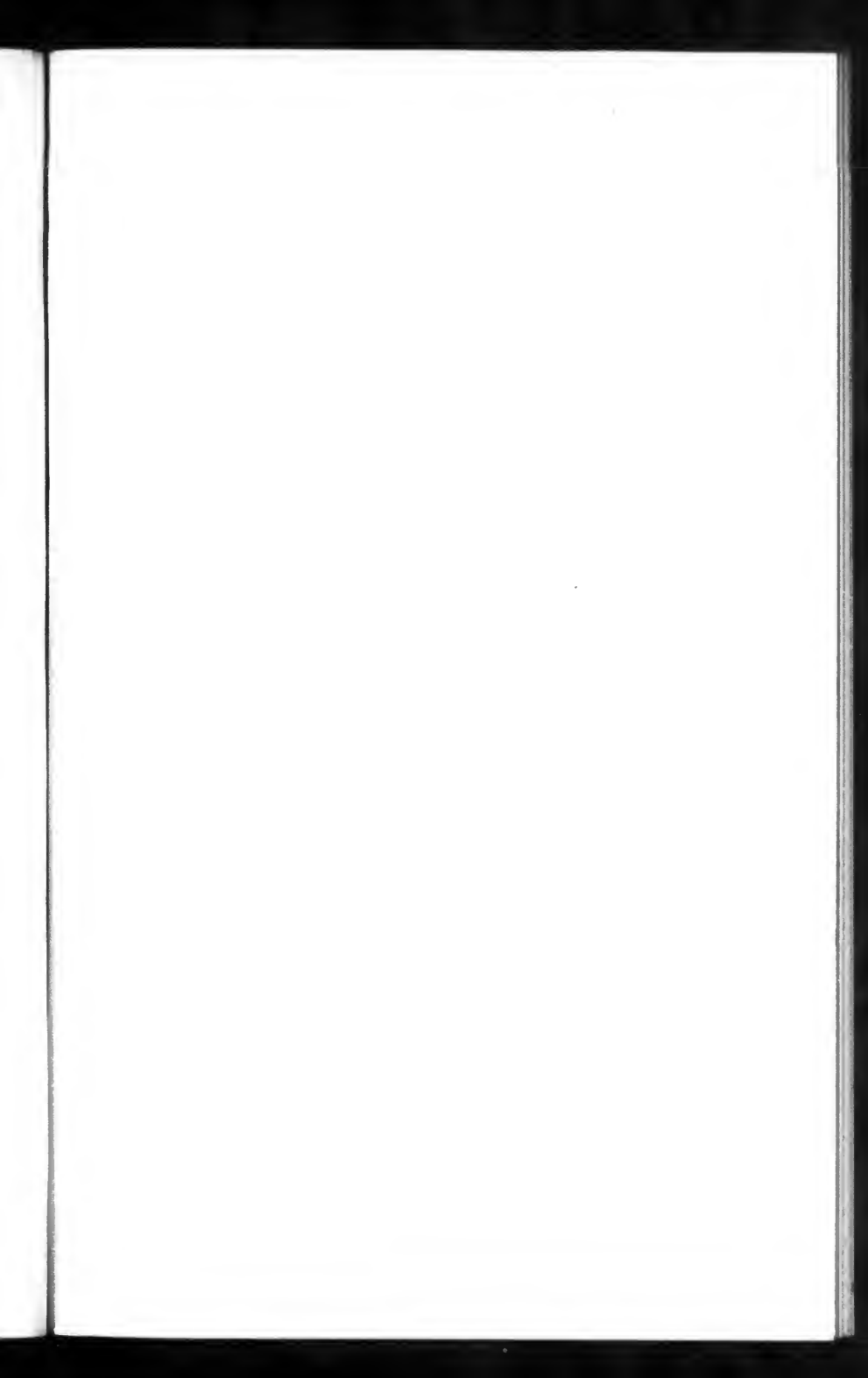
| Articles and countries.                         | 1905.     | 1906.     | 1907.     |
|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| <i>Articles of food and drink.</i>              |           |           |           |
| Aerated waters:                                 |           |           |           |
| United States.....                              | £125,109  | £133,704  | £156,500  |
| Salt, rock and white:                           |           |           |           |
| United States.....                              | 25,658    | 31,494    | 26,367    |
| Spirits:  |           |           |           |
| United States.....                              | 193,399   | 208,368   | 247,066   |
| <i>Raw materials.</i>                           |           |           |           |
| Coal, coke, etc.:                               |           |           |           |
| Argentine Republic.....                         | 545,723   | 768,813   | 822,291   |
| Brazil.....                                     | 353,843   | 387,184   | 510,397   |
| Chile.....                                      | 227,706   | 134,155   | 319,893   |
| United States.....                              | 52,886    | 27,045    | 22,125    |
| Uruguay.....                                    | 117,053   | 202,767   | 338,599   |
| Wool, sheep and lambs':                         |           |           |           |
| United States.....                              | 452,676   | 426,106   | 386,500   |
| Skins and furs, undressed:                      |           |           |           |
| United States.....                              | 423,473   | 545,858   | .....     |
| <i>Articles manufactured wholly or in part.</i> |           |           |           |
| Bags and sacks, empty, for packing:             |           |           |           |
| Argentine Republic.....                         | 64,050    | 97,742    | 86,166    |
| United States.....                              | 3,329     | 7,144     | 11,796    |
| Cotton manufactures, all classes:               |           |           |           |
| Argentine Republic.....                         | 1,022,198 | 1,472,128 | 1,233,730 |
| Brazil.....                                     | 696,624   | 605,879   | 837,128   |
| Central America.....                            | 224,610   | 219,535   | 220,776   |
| Chile.....                                      | 463,720   | 568,824   | 713,633   |
| Colombia and Panama.....                        | 158,008   | 267,840   | 325,627   |
| Haiti and Santo Domingo.....                    | 74,005    | 85,171    | 49,421    |
| Mexico.....                                     | 145,472   | 177,105   | 205,681   |
| Peru.....                                       | 227,433   | 202,518   | 194,165   |
| United States.....                              | 847,744   | 1,125,151 | 1,265,738 |
| Uruguay.....                                    | 275,529   | 304,554   | 204,154   |
| Venezuela.....                                  | 133,311   | 203,967   | 217,691   |
| Jute yarn:                                      |           |           |           |
| Brazil.....                                     | 137,229   | 182,168   | 407,206   |
| United States.....                              | 10,173    | 19,928    | 45,133    |
| Jute manufactures:                              |           |           |           |
| Argentine Republic.....                         | 64,101    | 71,472    | 103,350   |
| Brazil.....                                     | 3,337     | 2,261     | 4,460     |
| United States.....                              | 476,354   | 662,676   | 708,590   |
| Linen yarn:                                     |           |           |           |
| United States.....                              | 26,523    | 35,762    | 60,572    |
| Linen piece goods:                              |           |           |           |
| Argentine Republic.....                         | 44,477    | 68,814    | 47,300    |
| Brazil.....                                     | 33,958    | 41,297    | 58,467    |
| Colombia and Panama.....                        | 14,459    | 15,642    | 20,940    |
| Cuba.....                                       | 112,908   | 124,179   | 116,571   |
| Mexico.....                                     | 12,769    | 16,848    | 19,311    |
| United States.....                              | 1,227,932 | 1,418,884 | 1,558,372 |
| Paper and articles of paper:                    |           |           |           |
| United States.....                              | 32,814    | 36,651    | 43,745    |
| Woolen tissues:                                 |           |           |           |
| Argentine Republic.....                         | 199,128   | 267,964   | 282,210   |
| Brazil.....                                     | 72,450    | 71,347    | 80,713    |
| Chile.....                                      | 112,686   | 152,149   | 198,449   |
| Mexico.....                                     | 24,319    | 37,855    | 51,460    |
| Peru.....                                       | 41,134    | 38,062    | 45,725    |
| United States.....                              | 166,046   | 176,349   | 185,409   |
| Uruguay.....                                    | 33,968    | 57,287    | 41,044    |
| Worsted tissues:                                |           |           |           |
| Argentine Republic.....                         | 211,137   | 196,748   | 182,241   |
| Brazil.....                                     | 43,970    | 28,566    | 40,341    |
| Chile.....                                      | 45,582    | 67,987    | 139,259   |
| Mexico.....                                     | 18,906    | 23,926    | 24,879    |
| Peru.....                                       | 11,791    | 11,900    | 11,844    |
| United States.....                              | 712,319   | 597,598   | 433,604   |
| Uruguay.....                                    | 30,979    | 31,560    | 25,008    |
| Carpets:  |           |           |           |
| Argentine Republic.....                         | 47,456    | 57,374    | 57,453    |
| Chile.....                                      | 15,767    | 37,091    | 37,428    |
| United States.....                              | 23,370    | 50,377    | 22,795    |

| Articles and countries.                                   | 1905.   | 1906.   | 1907.     |
|---|---------|---------|-----------|
| <i>Articles manufactured wholly or in part Continued.</i> |         |         |           |
| Saddlery and harness:                                     |         |         |           |
| Central and South America.....                            | £29,714 | £39,984 | £41,415   |
| United States.....  | 33,009  | 37,605  | 35,421    |
| Stationery, other than paper:                             |         |         |           |
| United States.....  | 29,303  | 51,330  | 69,663    |
| <i>Metals and articles manufactured therefrom.</i>        |         |         |           |
| Cutlery:  |         |         |           |
| Argentine Republic.....                                   | 16,272  | 19,510  | 12,280    |
| Brazil.....   | 16,329  | 17,740  | 25,543    |
| Chile.....  | 5,614   | 6,821   | 9,393     |
| Cuba.....   | 2,431   | 2,727   | 3,044     |
| United States.....  | 37,739  | 39,665  | 42,989    |
| Hardware, unenumerated:                                   |         |         |           |
| Argentine Republic.....                                   | 39,631  | 68,482  | 54,112    |
| Brazil.....   | 60,252  | 56,336  | 66,693    |
| Chile.....  | 15,935  | 21,129  | 26,291    |
| Cuba.....   | 13,278  | 12,785  | 13,404    |
| United States.....  | 14,892  | 15,017  | 16,934    |
| Iron, pig:  |         |         |           |
| United States.....  | 308,425 | 634,741 | 1,552,264 |
| Iron, bar, angle, bolt, and rod:                          |         |         |           |
| Argentine Republic.....                                   | 20,747  | 43,116  | 38,158    |
| Brazil.....   | 16,832  | 19,192  | 21,424    |
| Chile.....  | 15,315  | 19,131  | 22,872    |
| United States.....  | 34,274  | 40,829  | 32,624    |
| Railroad iron:  |         |         |           |
| Argentine Republic.....                                   | 253,757 | 487,615 | 282,708   |
| Chile.....  | 54,499  | 65,655  | 96,805    |
| Wrought and cast iron:                                    |         |         |           |
| Argentine Republic.....                                   | 59,366  | 71,779  | 98,091    |
| Brazil.....   | 19,964  | 18,750  | 25,368    |
| Wire of iron or steel:                                    |         |         |           |
| Argentine Republic.....                                   | 45,793  | 94,750  | 56,785    |
| Brazil.....   | 9,059   | 9,722   | 22,896    |
| United States.....  | 38,134  | 57,133  | 109,125   |
| Galvanized sheets:  |         |         |           |
| Argentine Republic.....                                   | 362,919 | 531,131 | 407,174   |
| Central America.....                                      | 16,521  | 18,207  | 23,286    |
| Chile.....  | 69,362  | 92,158  | 111,168   |
| Cuba.....   | 28,074  | 19,315  | 18,324    |
| Mexico.....   | 40,634  | 41,392  | 51,393    |
| Uruguay.....  | 39,230  | 59,211  | 33,233    |
| Pipes and fittings:                                       |         |         |           |
| Argentine Republic.....                                   | 14,801  | 89,661  | 125,072   |
| Iron and steel plates and sheets, tinned:                 |         |         |           |
| United States.....  | 430,533 | 314,792 | 463,034   |
| Steel, bars, angles, etc.:                                |         |         |           |
| United States.....  | 157,343 | 242,232 | 272,872   |
| Steel, manufactures, etc.:                                |         |         |           |
| United States.....  | 47,913  | 46,146  | 53,980    |
| <i>Machinery and millwork.</i>                            |         |         |           |
| Locomotives:  |         |         |           |
| South America.....  | 213,547 | 636,625 | 1,005,696 |
| United States.....  | 669     | 513     | 2,211     |
| Agricultural engines:                                     |         |         |           |
| South America.....  | 39,921  | 74,190  | 52,933    |
| United States.....  |         | 2,807   | 15        |
| Engines, various:   |         |         |           |
| South America.....  | 139,321 | 242,401 | 236,563   |
| United States.....  | 9,395   | 4,031   | 3,147     |
| Agricultural machinery:                                   |         |         |           |
| South America.....  | 52,104  | 87,651  | 69,347    |
| United States.....  | 60      | 1,291   | 69        |
| Sewing machines:  |         |         |           |
| South America.....  | 33,316  | 34,337  | 34,832    |
| Mining machinery:   |         |         |           |
| South America.....  | 18,042  | 26,814  | 32,444    |
| United States.....  | 1,444   | 408     | 1,225     |
| Textile machinery:  |         |         |           |
| South America.....  | 69,783  | 105,971 | 163,767   |
| United States.....  | 180,836 | 289,702 | 329,990   |
| Machinery, other descriptions:                            |         |         |           |
| South America.....  | 345,008 | 577,992 | 612,597   |
| United States.....  | 242,778 | 62,139  | 73,808    |

## 684 INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

| Articles and countries.                        | 1905.     | 1906.     | 1907.     |
|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| <i>Miscellaneous.</i>                          |           |           |           |
| Cement:  |           |           |           |
| Argentine Republic.....                        | £12,757   | £23,658   | £55,921   |
| Brazil.....                                    | 9,284     | 16,391    | 39,500    |
| United States.....                             | 8,007     | 69,557    | 133,959   |
| Earthen and china ware:                        |           |           |           |
| Argentine Republic.....                        | 68,142    | 88,165    | 92,168    |
| Brazil.....                                    | 43,342    | 57,162    | 75,030    |
| United States.....                             | 257,273   | 270,118   | 306,020   |
| Seed oil:                                      |           |           |           |
| Brazil.....                                    | 22,700    | 27,046    | 36,111    |
| <i>Bullion and specie.</i>                     |           |           |           |
| Gold and silver:                               |           |           |           |
| Argentine Republic, Uruguay, and Paraguay..... | 1,365,466 | 3,396,124 | 3,280,300 |
| Brazil.....                                    | 969,468   | 664,120   | 3,416,623 |
| Central America.....                           | 86,143    | 89,741    | 61,538    |
| Mexico.....                                    |           |           | 11,000    |
| Other South America.....                       | 198,706   | 487,681   | 318,075   |
| United States.....                             | 69,000    | 6,211,901 | 554,057   |







STATUE OF THE GREAT LIBERATOR, GENERAL BOLIVAR, IN CARACAS, VENEZUELA.

# BOLETÍN MENSUAL

DE LA

OFICINA INTERNACIONAL DE LAS REPÚBLICAS AMERICANAS,

Unión Internacional de Repúblicas Americanas.

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La extensa publicidad que así la prensa diaria como la semanal y mensual de los Estados Unidos, Europa y la América del Sur, ha dado á la descripción del nuevo edificio que, gracias á la generosidad del Señor ANDREW CARNEGIE y á las asignaciones de fondos de las diferentes naciones americanas, se está construyendo para la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas, constituye la prueba más evidente de que el interés que el progreso y desarrollo de la América Latina ha logrado despertar en todos los ámbitos del mundo, se aumenta rápidamente. La mayor parte de estos artículos descriptivos han ido acompañados de reproducciones de las fotografías de los diseños que los arquitectos han trazado de dicho edificio. La aparición de estos escritos con los correspondientes grabados, ha sido causa de que á la Oficina se le hayan hecho infinitas preguntas relativas á las oportunidades para el comercio y tráfico, las empresas, la inversión de capital, así como acerca de un campo para el estudio y los viajes, en México, en la América Central y en la América del Sur. Sucede con frecuencia que la prueba tangible de una nueva obra, tal como un edificio que ha de ser ocupado por una institución pública, despierta mayor interés en el público que la publicación de numerosos artículos en periódicos y revistas que se limitan á discutir datos estadísticos, el comercio, la política, etc. En contestación á una pregunta que suele hacerse con frecuencia á esta Oficina, debe manifestarse que se ha de hacer un gran esfuerzo por completar el nuevo palacio de la Oficina Internacional dentro de año y medio, á fin de que quede listo para ser ocupado á principios de 1909. Debido al cuidado que es necesario desplegar al preparar las descripciones para los contratistas, apenas será posible colocar la piedra angular del precitado edificio antes de diciembre. Sin embargo, dicha época se ha de adaptar admirablemente al acto de que se trata, puesto que entonces el Congreso estará en sesión, y casi todos los altos funcionarios del Gobierno, así como el cuerpo diplomático, se hallarán en Washington.

ALTA ESTIMA EN QUE SE TIENE LA OBRA DE LA OFICINA INTERNACIONAL.

Al leer la correspondencia de esta Oficina, se advierte la ignorancia que prevalece en todos los Estados Unidos y en Europa acerca de la América Latina, pero al mismo tiempo esta correspondencia constituye una prueba del bien intencionado interés que esa parte del mundo les inspira. Unas cuantas citas de diferentes cartas han de comprobar este aserto. El Presidente de una de las fábricas más grandes de los Estados Unidos cuyos negocios representan muchos millones de pesos al año, escribe lo siguiente:

“Los datos y cifras que usted me ha enviado son asombrosos. Me avergüenzo en verdad de mi ignorancia acerca de este nuevo campo. Esta razón social jamás había creído que la América del Sur ofreciese una oportunidad que fuese digna de explotarse con asiduidad. Ahora hemos resuelto enviar dos de nuestros hombres más hábiles, uno á la costa oriental y el otro á la occidental, con el fin de estudiar detenidamente los mercados de la América del Sur y establecer agencias en ellos.”

El rector de una de las principales universidades de este país, se expresa como sigue:

“La lista de libros que tratan de la historia, el desarrollo económico, así como de las actuales condiciones materiales y políticas de la América Latina, y que ha tenido usted la bondad de enviarme en contestación á mi pregunta, me asombra por completo. Al examinar nuestra biblioteca, notamos que sólo tenemos uno ó dos de estos libros, pero nuestro bibliotecario ahora da órdenes para obtener los demás. Nos proponemos trazar un curso especial el próximo año, que ha de comprender la historia de la América Latina y otros asuntos que con ella se relacionan, y para ello hemos de solicitar su cooperación y consejo.”

Un senador de los Estados Unidos que siempre había considerado á la Oficina Internacional como una institución de adorno más bien que de utilidad práctica, expresa espontáneamente la siguiente opinión:

“Hasta hace poco yo había considerado la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas como ‘una rueda prácticamente superflua del vehículo gubernamental,’ y siempre creí que la estima en que se le tenía era meramente á la manera de una cortesía hacia las Repúblicas Americanas que contribuyen á sostenerla. Ahora bien, por las cartas que recibo de muchos de mis correligionarios que son fabricantes y exportadores, me entero de que dicha Oficina está llevando á cabo una obra sumamente práctica y útil, y digna, por tanto, de ocupar la atención del Congreso.”

El agente de una importante compañía de vapores hace las siguientes observaciones:

“Durante el último semestre las preguntas que se nos han hecho acerca de nuestros medios para el transporte de pasajeros á la América del Sur, representan un aumento de un doscientos por ciento respecto de las que habíamos recibido en muchos años anteriores. La mayor parte de las cartas que recibimos manifiestan que debido á los informes y á los impresos que han recibido de su oficina, desean visitar la América del Sur tanto con el propósito de hacer viajes de exploración como con el de invertir capital ó de desarrollar el comercio con dicha parte del mundo.”

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EL COMERCIO LATINOAMERICANO Y EL CONGRESO TRANSMISISIPIANO.

Se recordará que el Honorable ELIHU ROOT, Secretario de Estados de los Estados Unidos, pronunció su primer discurso, á su regreso á los Estados Unidos, en el Congreso Comercial Transmisipiánico, que se reunió en Kansas City, Estado de Misouri, en noviembre del año pasado, en el cual aludió á las deducciones que hizo durante su visita á la América del Sur en 1906. Este discurso ha llamado mucha la atención en todos los ámbitos del mundo, y contribuyó más que ningún otro discurso ó manifestación en la historia de los Estados Unidos, á despertar interés en las relaciones que este país mantiene con sus Repúblicas hermanas. En dicho Congreso estuvieron y pronunciaron discursos los Señores IGNACIO CALDERÓN, Ministro de Bolivia en los Estados Unidos, FELIPE PARDO, Ministro del Perú, ENRIQUE CORTÉS, Ministro de Colombia, ALBERTO YOACHAM, Encargado de Negocios de Chile, y S. GURGEL DO AMARAL, Primer Secretario de la Embajada Brasileña. Todo lo que estos distinguidos diplomáticos dijeron vino á corroborar los argumentos del Secretario Root. Tan marcada fué la impresión que este discurso produjo, que la Comisión Ejecutiva del Congreso Transmisipiánico que se ha de reunir en noviembre de este año, en Muskogee, en el nuevo estado de Oklahoma, ha resuelto, después de una conferencia con esta oficina, invitar como huéspedes al Señor ENRIQUE C. CREEL, Embajador de México, á los ministros en Washington de las Repúblicas de la América Central, y á uno ó dos ministros de los países sudamericanos contiguos al Mar Caribe, todos los cuales se espera que pronuncien discursos acerca del desarrollo del comercio y tráfico entre los Estados Unidos y las Repúblicas vecinas. Como quiera este Congreso se ha de componer de hombres de negocios y profesionales representativos de aquellos Estados de los Estados Unidos que están situados al oeste del río Misisipí, en todo el país se ha de dar la debida importancia á sus deliberaciones y deducciones. Se han de hacer todos los esfuerzos posibles á fin de que esta próxima reunión resulte la que obtenga mayor éxito de todas las de su índole que hasta ahora se han celebrado, y su rasgo principal lo ha de constituir la presencia en ella de eminentes diplomáticos latinoamericanos.

## EL SECRETARIO DE ESTADO DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS EN MÉXICO.

Cuando este número del Boletín salga de la prensa, el Señor ELIHU ROOT, Secretario de Estado de los Estados Unidos, habrá llegado á México y será el huésped de honor del Presidente DÍAZ. Los informes que la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas ha recibido de la Ciudad de México, demuestran que se han hecho grandes preparativos para recibir al Señor ROOT y á su familia, que le acompaña. Á lo que parece, el Gobierno mexicano desea que las festividades que han de llevarse á cabo en honor del Señor ROOT no sean menos espléndidas y entusiásticas que las que se le hicieron durante su viaje por las principales ciudades de la América del Sur. El interés que su visita ha despertado en todos los ámbitos de la República de México, parece ser muy sincero, y las masas del pueblo mexicano esperan con la más viva ansiedad que llegue el momento de ver al Señor ROOT, á quien consideran un eminente estadista y representante genuino de la Gran República del Norte. Por tanto, no cabe duda de que la presencia del Señor ROOT en México ha de ser fecunda en buenos resultados y ha de contribuir á estrechar todavía más las cordiales relaciones que en la actualidad existen entre las dos grandes Repúblicas de la América del Norte. Cuando el Señor ROOT regrese de México ha de tener un conocimiento más cabal del hemisferio americano que cualquier otro Secretario de Estado en la historia del nuevo mundo. Como Presidente del Consejo Directivo de la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas, estará en mejores condiciones que nunca para tomar parte en los consejos de éste, y para contribuir eficazmente á que dicha Oficina sea reconocida en el orbe entero como una institución práctica y útil.

## VIAJES, EXPLORACIONES Y ESTUDIOS EN LA AMÉRICA DEL SUR.

El Señor HÍRAM BINGHAM, catedrático de la Universidad de Harvard, y el Doctor HAMILTON RICE, de Boston, miembro de la Real Sociedad Geográfica, hicieron un viaje interesantísimo á través de Venezuela y Colombia, con el fin de obtener datos científicos en los campos de la historia, geografía, sociología y meteorología. En este número del BOLETÍN se publica un resumen escrito por el catedrático BINGHAM, que ha de resultar interesante para todos los que deseen tener mayores conocimientos acerca de las tituladas regiones desconocidas de la América Latina. Los informes completos de estos dos distinguidos viajeros se publicarán más adelante, así que el Doctor RICE regrese de sus exploraciones en el valle del río Vaupés. En

ninguna región del mundo existe un campo más importante y propicio para los descubrimientos é investigaciones que en la parte central de la América del Sur, sobre todo en la parte alta de los diferentes tributarios del Amazonas, y en las inaccesibles sierras de las cordilleras de los Andes. Cuando el Presidente REYES, de Colombia, era más joven, dió un magnífico ejemplo á todos los demás que llegaron á convencerse de que es necesario someterse á toda clase de penalidades y peligros á fin de llevar á cabo con éxito ciertas empresas. En aquella época eran muy contados los que estaban dispuestos á emprender viajes tan arriesgados como éste, pero en la actualidad oímos diariamente hablar de hombres, tanto de la América del Norte como de la del Sur y de Europa, que se internan con éxito en las regiones más ignotas. El Señor CASPAR WHITNEY, Director de la revista intitulada "Outing," realizó un viaje muy interesante cuando ascendió el Amazonas, siguió el curso de sus aguas hacia el norte, y estableció el hecho de que se conecta prácticamente con las fuentes del Orinoco, habiendo regresado entonces por este último río. El catedrático TODD, del Colegio de Amherst, recientemente estuvo haciendo algunas investigaciones importantes en el Perú y Bolivia. Mientras estos eminentes profesores han estado estudiando las condiciones físicas de los expresados países, el Señor ROWE, catedrático de la Universidad de Pensilvania, y el Señor SHEPHERD, catedrático de la Universidad de Columbia, han estado estudiando detenidamente las condiciones políticas, económicas y educacionales de todas las Repúblicas latino-americanas. La última autoridad sobre asuntos sudamericanos que ha hecho ulteriores investigaciones en aquella región del mundo es el Señor CHARLES M. PEPPER, autor del libro intitulado "De Panamá á Patagonia," y que en la actualidad estudia las condiciones comerciales en la costa occidental de Sudamérica como representante de la Oficina de Fabricantes del Departamento de Comercio y Trabajo de los Estados Unidos.

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#### LA TERCERA CONFERENCIA SANITARIA INTERNACIONAL.

Á medida que se aproxima la fecha para celebrar la Tercera Conferencia Sanitaria Internacional, hay indicios de que las diferentes Repúblicas están reconociendo la importancia del trabajo que dicha Conferencia está llamada á hacer. Hasta ahora son muy pocos los Gobiernos que han nombrado sus delegados, pero se espera que la mayoría de ellos será nombrada en breve. La República de Cuba, que tiene un interés directo y práctico en las deliberaciones de esta reunión, es la primera que ha nombrado sus delegados. El Señor CHARLES E. MAGOON, Gobernador Provisional de dicha República, acaba de nombrar á los doctores HUGO ROBERTS y JUAN GUITERAS,

como delegados. Ambos doctores son personas sumamente idóneas, y no cabe duda de que sus opiniones han de tener gran peso en las sesiones del Congreso. Es probable que el doctor WALTER WYMAN, Cirujano General del Servicio de Hospitales Marítimos de los Estados Unidos, sea nombrado presidente de la expresada conferencia.

#### LA EXPOSICIÓN BRASILEÑA DE 1908.

Desde que esta Oficina anunció, por medio de la prensa pública, que el Gobierno brasileño había resuelto celebrar una gran exposición nacional en 1908, se han recibido numerosas preguntas de fabricantes y exportadores de los Estados Unidos y de Europa, quienes desean saber si pueden enviar artículos para exhibirlos. Con este motivo en este número del BOLETÍN se publica el programa oficial para dicha exposición. Si bien á primera vista parece que á los exhibidores extranjeros no se les concederá espacio en dicha exposición á menos que ya estén establecidos en el Brasil y puedan clasificarse como residentes de dicho país, el Cónsul-General ANDERSON, de Río de Janeiro, anuncia que se concederá el espacio necesario para la exhibición de maquinaria y otros artículos que puedan contribuir al desarrollo general del Brasil. Se abriga la esperanza de que esta exposición resulte muy interesante y que atraiga al Brasil un gran número de norteamericanos y de europeos que nunca habían tenido ocasión de apreciar debidamente sus maravillosos recursos y las grandes oportunidades que ofrece. Además, ha de ser una buena precursora de la exposición nacional que la República Argentina se propone celebrar en Buenos Aires en 1910.

#### LA PROTECCIÓN DE LAS INDUSTRIAS ARGENTINAS.

En relación con el descubrimiento de que algunos individuos que importan ganado vacuno á la Argentina dejan de cumplir las leyes relativas á los puertos y cuarentenas, en este número del BOLETÍN se publica el reglamento gubernamental acerca de esta industria. El Gobierno Argentino se propone proteger, por todos los medios posibles, este importante ramo de su comercio nacional, y ya se ha resuelto aplicar medidas muy severas á fin de impedir que vuelva á introducirse ganado tuberculoso ó que éste se trate de una manera ilícita en la cuarentena. El Congreso Nacional ha tomado en consideración la canalización de los ríos Desaguadero y Salado, en pro del fomento de los intereses agrícolas del país, y se calcula que la realización de este proyecto aumentaría en 2,000 leguas de terrenos fértiles el área de terrenos cultivables ya existente.



LA NUEVA LEY DE MINAS DE BOLIVIA.

La nueva ley de minas de Bolivia que se promulgó el 12 de junio de 1907, modifica muchos detalles que existían antes en las leyes sobre la materia, prescribe la apertura de nuevas regiones y garantiza una protección adecuada á los capitalistas extranjeros que se propongan llevar á cabo la explotación de minas.

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LA PROYECTADA REVISIÓN DEL ARANCEL BRASILEÑO.

La reforma arancelaria ocupa en este momento la atención del Congreso Brasileño, y se está estudiando una nueva tabla de tipos de acuerdo con un sistema proteccionista avanzado. Dicho sistema tiene por objeto especialmente proteger los intereses de las industrias nacionales, elevar el tipo de cambio de 12 á 15, y mantener un tipo variable en cuanto á los derechos que están sujetos á fluctuaciones de precios en los mercados extranjeros.

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LA ENERGÍA DE LA REPÚBLICA CHILENA.

Jamás se ha demostrado con mayor habilidad la energía chilena que por la admirable facilidad con que dicha nación ha recuperado las enormes pérdidas que sufrió á causa del terremoto de 1906.

La renta de aduana de la República correspondiente al primer semestre de 1907, muestra un aumento de más de \$2,000,000, en comparación con el período correspondiente del año anterior. Á propósito de lo que queda expuesto, cumple agregar que se ha negociado un empréstito de \$5,000,000 por conducto del Banco Transatlántico Alemán, cantidad que se ha de consagrar á la reconstrucción de la ciudad de Valparaíso.

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DESARROLLO DE LOS FERROCARRILES COSTARRICENSES.

El Gobierno de Costa Rica hizo recientemente una emisión de bonos que asciende á \$2,000,000, garantizados por la renta sobre licores. Esta suma se ha de emplear en la construcción de ferrocarriles por todos los ámbitos de la República, de acuerdo con el contrato que se celebró el 16 de marzo de 1907 con una compañía de Nueva York.

RESULTADOS DEL TRATADO DE RECIPROCIDAD ENTRE CUBA Y LOS  
ESTADOS UNIDOS.

La Oficina de Estadística de los Estados Unidos ha establecido una comparación muy interesante acerca del comercio entre Cuba y los Estados Unidos, en la cual se muestra el aumento de relaciones comerciales desde la celebración del tratado de reciprocidad vigente entre ambos países. En el año económico de 1907 el valor de las importaciones muestra un aumento como de un 50 por ciento respecto del valor de las que se hicieron en 1903, en tanto que el valor de las exportaciones hechas á Cuba representa un aumento de un 125 por ciento durante el mismo período. Durante el expresado período el valor de las exportaciones de los Estados Unidos á otros países del mundo representa un aumento como de un 30 por ciento, y el de las importaciones representa un aumento como de un 40 por ciento.

## EL DESARROLLO GENERAL EN HAITÍ.

El año comercial haitiano se cuenta de septiembre á septiembre, y los últimos datos estadísticos compilados de fuentes nacionales muestran que, hasta el 30 de septiembre de 1906, se obtuvieron resultados satisfactorios, y asimismo se advierte un estado satisfactorio en todas las empresas comerciales y en el desarrollo de nuevas industrias con la autorización del Gobierno.

## LA LEY DE MINAS DE NICARAGUA.

La ley de minas de Nicaragua que fué promulgada recientemente, modifica en algunos detalles importantes, el código anterior á 1906. Dicha ley se reproduce en este número del BOLETÍN para satisfacer los pedidos que esta Oficina ha recibido de impresos que contengan informes acerca de las oportunidades para hacer negocios en varias partes de la América Central. Los preceptos de la citada ley propenden á estimular la inmigración.

## LEY SOBÈ LA ADJUDICACIÓN DE TERRENOS BALDÍOS.

El Gobierno de Panamá se propone atraer los extranjeros á la República mediante leyes liberales y protectoras, y con este fin se promulgaron la nueva ley de adjudicación de tierras baldías del 29 de mayo de 1907, y el reciente reglamento sobre puertos y el servicio consular. En este número del BOLETÍN se reproduce el texto de dichos documentos.

## EL ESTADO FINANCIERO DEL SALVADOR.

Los informes relativos á los bancos, expedidos por las varias depositarías del Salvador, correspondientes al primer semestre, es decir, de enero á junio de 1907, muestran que el estado financiero en toda la República es satisfactorio, por cuanto el Banco Nacional del Salvador, el Banco Salvadoreño y el Banco Agrícola, demuestran tener un saldo disponible en caja. La institución últimamente mencionada ha resuelto, como una medida protectora, limitar sus operaciones por ahora.

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## EL PROGRESO URUGUAYO COMPROBADO POR LA RENTA DE ADUANAS.

Los datos estadísticos relativos á la renta de aduanas recaudada en los puertos uruguayos en el año económico de 1906-7, muestran un aumento de más de \$300,000, ó sea como un 2½ por ciento respecto del año anterior. Por más que este aumento no es tan grande como el de los dos años anteriores, á saber, 1904-5 y 1905-6, sin embargo, representa un excedente de \$2,000,000, respecto del cálculo del presupuesto del año actual.

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## UN NUEVO Y VALIOSO LIBRO SOBRE HAITÍ.

Con el exclusivo objeto de ayudar á los americanos á formar una opinión imparcial y exacta de su país, el Señor J. N. LÉGER, Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario de Haití en los Estados Unidos, ha escrito un libro que contiene datos importantísimos y que resulta muy interesante. El Señor LÉGER es miembro del Consejo Directivo de la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas, y durante su larga carrera como representante de Haití ante el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos, ha trabajado sincera y eficazmente por mantener la cordial amistad que desde hace mucho tiempo existe entre ambos países. En su obra intitulada "Haití, su Historia y sus Destructores," el Señor LÉGER demuestra estar animado del mejor deseo de aumentar todavía más el conocimiento y aprecio de las condiciones haitianas pasadas y presentes. Dicha obra consta de dos partes: la primera trata de la existencia histórica de la Isla de Santo Domingo, su esclavitud primero bajo el régimen español y después bajo el régimen francés; la rebelión de los naturales del país y su conquista final de la independencia por caudillos cuyo heroísmo y energía patriótica se demuestra terminantemente en dicho trabajo. En la segunda parte el autor describe la historia de Haití, su sistema de instrucción pública, la forma de gobierno, las maneras y costumbres

del pueblo haitiano, con el fin evidente de que se disipen muchas de las ideas y creencias que predominan en cuanto á los elementos bárbaros entre los habitantes indígenas. Esta obra, publicada en 1907, en francés y en inglés por la conocida casa de "Neale Publishing Company," constituye un volumen muy interesante, y es sin duda alguna la última palabra autorizada sobre el asunto.

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OTRAS PUBLICACIONES SOBRE LA AMÉRICA LATINA.

No cabe duda de que el aumento en el valor de los productos de chocolate, según lo indican las últimas noticias comerciales acerca del precio de este artículo, la historia de la planta que produce esta materia prima, su desarrollo hasta la importancia que en la actualidad ha llegado á tener en los mercados del mundo, así como los métodos que se emplean para cultivarla de una manera lucrativa, constituyen un asunto de interés general. La biblioteca de Colón obtuvo recientemente un trabajo extenso sobre esta materia escrito por el Señor HERBERT WRIGHT, A. R. C. S., y miembro de la Sociedad de Líneo, intitulado "El Cacao Teobroma, ó el Cacao, su Botánica, Cultivo, Química y Enfermedades." Las diferentes clases de cacao americano son las más importantes y se dividen de la manera siguiente: El de Venezuela, El Ecuador, Brasil, Guatemala y Colombia, y el cacao de las Islas de Cuba, Trinidad, Guadalupe, La Martinica, Santa Lucía, Jamaica y Haití. El cacao de Venezuela goza de gran estimación en Europa, pero el del Ecuador es el que obtiene el precio más alto en el mercado, debiendo agregarse que el Ecuador es el más importante de los países productores de cacao. En esta última República los árboles del cacao crecen silvestres y las condiciones climatológicas de dicho país son especialmente propicias para dicho cultivo. Según los datos que se han publicado acerca de la producción de cacao en 1906, el Brasil es el país que produce más cacao en el mundo, siendo así que en el año de referencia produjo 27,400,000 kilogramos, y después siguen en el orden de importancia el Ecuador, São Thomé, Trinidad, Santo Domingo y Venezuela.

El Instituto ude CARNEGIE establecido en Washington ha publicado un libro No. 83, que es el primero de una serie de volúmenes que ha de proporcionarle al estudiante una guía sistemática para obtener datos acerca de la historia americana en archivos extranjeros. El trabajo de referencia, que fué publicado en julio de 1907, comprende un extenso índice de los detalles que han podido obtenerse en los archivos cubanos preparados por el Señor LUÍS MARINO PÉREZ, y publicados por J. FRANKLIN JAMESON. Por más que los documentos de Cuba no revisten necesariamente tanta importancia para los intereses de los Estados Unidos y su historia, como los de otros países, tales como los archivos españoles ó los ingleses, sin embargo, los

datos que dichos archivos contienen no podrían obtenerse de ninguna otra fuente, y suministran eslabones de datos históricos de gran valor.

El Departamento de Fomento y Obras Públicas de la República Dominicana publicó recientemente un libro de actualidad, para ser distribuido principalmente en la Exposición de Jamestown, pero que además resulta muy útil para todos los que deseen adquirir informes acerca de la República Dominicana. En el reducido espacio de cien páginas se han agrupado los últimos datos correspondientes al año de 1906 relativos á los productos, recursos naturales y comercio del país. Se cree que el desarrollo de éste se relaciona íntimamente con el porvenir del Canal de Panamá, puesto que este último queda precisamente en el paso de todos los buques que van á Europa y vienen de ella, y el Istmo, por la vía del Paso de la Mona.

Con el título "La República de Nicaragua," el Señor T. MATAMORO, J., publicó en diciembre de 1906 un compendio de informes relativos á la precitada República Centroamericana. Dicha obra trata de datos geográficos é históricos, el clima, suelo, condiciones meteorológicas, divisiones políticas, administración de asuntos públicos, el servicio diplomático y consular, la ley relativa á los extranjeros, las leyes de patente, informes sobre minas y ferrocarriles, leyes agrarias y el informe sobre el ferrocarril del Atlántico. Esta obra contiene el mapa de la expresada República que la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas preparó en 1903 con datos tomados de fuentes oficiales y de otra índole.

Con antelación á la Exposición que se ha de celebrar en Buenos Aires en conmemoración de la Independencia de la República Argentina, la Compañía Sud-Americana de Billetes de Banco ha preparado en 1907 un volumen conmemorativo sobre Buenos Aires. Dicho libro contiene minuciosas relaciones de las condiciones sociológicas y económicas de esta parte de la República, amén de breves reseñas de acontecimientos anteriores y posteriores á la Revolución de Mayo, así como informes sobre el comercio, la ganadería, agricultura, costumbres de los naturales del país, etc. Los numerosos grabados é ilustraciones que embellecen esta obra aumentan su mérito.

El Señor HUBERT H. S. AIMES, Doctor en Filosofía y Letras, de la Universidad de Yale, proporciona un capítulo interesantísimo sobre la historia del desenvolvimiento social, en su obra intitulada "La Esclavitud en Cuba," publicada por la Knickerbocker Press, de Londres y de Nueva York. Después de describir la substitución de los indios, y de hacer una breve reseña del antiguo sistema colonial español, el autor trata del desarrollo de la riqueza agrícola de dicha Isla, la carencia de brazos y las necesidades económicas que surgen por virtud de esta última.

## REPÚBLICA ARGENTINA.

### COMERCIO EXTRANJERO EN EL PRIMER SEMESTRE DE 1907.

Los datos estadísticos acerca del comercio argentino en el primer semestre de 1907, es decir, de enero á junio, muestran que el valor de las importaciones ascendió á \$130,560,000 en oro, en tanto que el valor de las exportaciones ascendió á \$185,430,000, ó sea un excedente de \$54,870,000 á favor de la República. En comparación con el período correspondiente del año anterior, se muestra un aumento de \$13,050,000 en el valor de las importaciones, y un aumento de \$20,660,000 en el valor de las exportaciones.

### LA INMIGRACIÓN DURANTE EL PRIMER SEMESTRE DE 1907.

El jefe de la división de inmigración del Departamento de Agricultura de la República Argentina ha presentado su informe correspondiente al primer semestre de 1907, en el que incluye los datos relativos al movimiento de inmigración durante el período de referencia, y que arrojan las siguientes cifras:

|                                 | Entradas. | Salidas. |
|---------------------------------|-----------|----------|
| Pasajeros de ultramar .....     | 6, 141    | 7, 895   |
| Pasajeros de Montevideo .....   | 33, 251   | 30, 794  |
| Inmigrantes de ultramar .....   | 87, 378   | 51, 485  |
| Inmigrantes de Montevideo ..... | 26, 109   | 26, 203  |
| Total.....                      | 152, 879  | 113, 387 |

En el mismo semestre de 1906 entraron 91,000 inmigrantes de ultramar.

La nacionalidad de los inmigrantes en el último semestre es como sigue: Italianos, 39,462; españoles, 30,263; franceses, 1,444; sirios, 3,100; alemanes, 1,213; austriacos, 1,982; húngaros, 764; ingleses, 783; rusos, 5,381; portugueses, 526; brasileños, 260; el resto se distribuye en diversas nacionalidades.

### LA COSECHA DE TRIGO DE 1906 Á 1907.

Según el cálculo oficial, la cosecha de trigo argentino en 1906-7 ascendió á 4,000,000 de toneladas, de las cuales 2,800,000 de toneladas pueden exportarse, reservándose 1,200,000 que se requieren para semilla. En 1906 se exportó un total de 2,280,000 de toneladas, y en 1905 se exportaron 2,866,954 de toneladas, habiéndose establecido entonces el tipo máximo de exportación.

### PRUEBAS SEVERAS EN LAS IMPORTACIONES DE GANADO VACUNO.

El hecho de haberse descubierto algunas irregularidades en la aplicación de las pruebas relativas al ganado vacuno tuberculoso

importado á la República Argentina, ha inducido al Gobierno á examinar minuciosamente el asunto, y se tomarán severas medidas preventivas á fin de impedir que se importe ganado vacuno tuberculoso.

Los comentarios que los periódicos hacen sobre la materia, pronostican una gran merma en la venta de ganado inglés durante algunos años, puesto que se suponía que los remitentes de dicho ganado eran ingleses, y por otra parte se teme que la anunciada matanza de ganado vacuno tuberculoso para exportarlo de la República Argentina, ha de afectar desastrosamente el comercio de carne congelada argentina.

**EXPORTACIONES DE CARNE EN EL PRIMER SEMESTRE DE 1907.**

Durante el primer semestre de 1907, se exportaron de la República Argentina las siguientes cantidades de carne congelada, en comparación con el mismo período de 1906:

|                                       | Primer semestre de— |           |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------|-----------|
|                                       | 1906.               | 1907.     |
| Carneros congelados.....reses..       | 1,584,719           | 1,502,421 |
| Carne de vaca congelada.....cuartos.. | 877,391             | 671,319   |
| Carne de vaca enfriada.....ld.....    | 233,632             | 203,294   |

**CANALIZACIÓN DE CIERTOS RÍOS.**

Ante el Congreso Argentino se ha presentado un proyecto de ley por el cual se autoriza al Poder Ejecutivo para que haga ejecutar los estudios necesarios para hacer navegables los Ríos Desaguadero, y Salado y el Arroyo Curacó, desde las lagunas de Guanacache hasta el Río Colorado. Se considera que la realización de esta obra es de tal importancia que aumentaría en 2,000 leguas de tierras feraces la riqueza agrícola nacional, y daría un gran impulso á la vida económica de las tres provincias de Cuyo.

**EL COMERCIO CON ITALIA EN 1906.**

La Comisión Directiva de la Cámara de Comercio Italiana de Buenos Aires ha publicado recientemente el informe correspondiente al ejercicio económico de 1906. Entre varios asuntos de carácter general, examina el informe el movimiento comercial de la República Argentina, del cual resulta que Italia figura en la lista de las naciones importadoras con la cantidad de \$24,123,636 oro, ocupando el quinto lugar. De las exportaciones de productos argentinos Italia tomó en 1906 por valor de \$6,906,124 oro, ocupando el séptimo lugar entre las naciones compradoras. Los artículos italianos que figuran mayormente en la exportación son los siguientes: Tejidos de algodón, vinos comunes, arroz, aceite de oliva, queso y vermouth. Hace notar la memoria que la inmigración italiana será menor á fines de 1907,

debido principalmente á las medidas económicas que ha tomado el Gobierno italiano en vista de la despoblación casi completa de algunas comunas y provincias de la península.

#### FERROCARRIL DE LERMA Á HUAITIQUINA.

Con fecha 6 de julio de 1907, el Gobierno Argentino celebró con el Señor Don EMILIO A. CARRASCO un convenio para la construcción del ferrocarril de Lerma á Huaitiquina, en la Provincia de Salta. La línea arrancará de un punto conveniente del Ferrocarril Central Norte, en el valle de Lerma, y, penetrando por la Quebrada del Toro, terminará en el punto denominado Huaitiquina, ú otro próximo á la frontera argentino-chilena, donde empalmará con la línea que el concesionario se obliga á construir en territorio chileno, desde el puerto de Antofagasta ó de La Chimba, hasta la frontera mencionada. La línea deberá estar terminada á los cuatro años después de que se haya obtenido la aprobación del Congreso. El concesionario gozará de una subvención de 3,000,000 de pesos oro, pagadera en partes correspondientes á secciones de 20 kilómetros de vía, á razón de 10,000 pesos oro por kilómetro.

## BOLIVIA.

### LEY DE MINAS.

*Decreto reglamentando la ley de 11 de abril de 1900.*

ISMAEL MONTES, Presidente Constitucional de la República, considerando:

Que la ley de 7 de diciembre de 1906 ha dispuesto el levantamiento de los planos generales de cada distrito minero de la República, á efecto de poner en vigencia la ley de 11 de abril de 1900;

Que aquella ley ha creado impuesto especial y fijado sumas determinadas en el presupuesto nacional que deberán invertirse á ese solo fin;

Que debe hacerse su reglamentación, reformando el decreto de 8 de enero de 1901, decreto:

#### DE LOS DISTRITOS MINEROS.

ARTÍCULO 1º. Para los efectos del artículo 1º de la ley de 11 de abril de 1900, cada una de las provincias ó secciones de ésta en que se halla dividida la República, será considerada un distrito minero.

ART. 2º. Según la importancia, extensión de los yacimientos y depósitos de substancias minerales, agrupamiento ó situación de las minas que por su naturaleza forman unidad ó que por otras condiciones geológicas, topográficas, etc., del terreno, no sean susceptibles de división, puede anexarse ó refundirse una ó más comarcas en



algunos distritos inmediatos, siempre que hagan parte de un mismo departamento; así como puede también subdividirse algunos distritos en tantos otros cuantas sean las comarcas aisladas en que se encuentren grupos importantes de minas.

#### DE LA FORMACIÓN DE PLANOS.

ART. 3°. Habrán comisiones especiales, compuestas, cuando menos de un ingeniero titulado, jefe de la comisión y de dos ayudantes, á efecto de que procedan al levantamiento del plano general de cada distrito minero.

ART. 4°. Estas comisiones procederán sucesiva ó simultáneamente, según las necesidades y urgencia.

ART. 5°. Cada comisión estará asesorada por un abogado para el examen de títulos y para los efectos previstos en el artículo 26.

ART. 6°. El ingeniero formará el plano de las pertenencias ó estacas de cada propietario, consignándolas tales como estén poseidas en el momento de la operación, siempre que se hallen fundadas en títulos y sean conformes á éstos.

ART. 7°. En el plano se hará constar, obligatoria y detalladamente, todo el terreno en que consiste la propiedad de cada empresario, su extensión reducida á horizontal ó sus cuadras ó límites y dirección de éstas; los mojones y distancias entre éstos, punto de partida, nombre de la mina, y el del propietario ó de la sociedad.

ART. 8°. Los planos consignarán, además, el rumbo de las vetas, los depósitos de substancias inorgánicas, los edificios, ingenios ó casas, pozos ó boca de minas, ríos ó canales, caminos ó ferrocarriles, que se encontraren sobre la concesión.

ART. 9°. El plano estará relacionado con las pertenencias ó estacas inmediatas, y, además, un mojón por lo menos de cada concesión estará relacionado en dirección y distancia con un punto indubitable del terreno, ó en defecto de este último, en relación con tres puntos indubitables y lejanos.

ART. 10. La escala uniforme de los planos generales será de 1 : 2,000 (uno por dos mil).

ART. 11. Todos los planos serán orientados sobre el norte astronómico, y señalarán además el norte magnético. En la capital de cada provincia y en el centro de cada comarca importante, la comisión determinará el meridiano astronómico por medio de mojones fijos, de tal modo que en cualquier tiempo se pueda observar la declinación magnética.

ART. 12. Se hará constar en cada propiedad mensurada conforme el artículo 6° el número de hectáreas en ella contenida.

ART. 13. Los planos se dibujarán con limpieza y esmero, cuidado de que las leyendas y anotaciones se expresen con precisión.

ART. 14. Formado el plano general de un distrito minero, deberá ser aprobado por el Gobierno á objeto de poner en vigencia en ese distrito la ley del 11 de abril de 1900.

ART. 15. El plano estará constantemente á disposición del público; además se formarán reducciones á la escala de 1:10,000 (uno por diez mil), que se fijarán en la Secretaríá de la Prefectura y en las oficinas que designará ésta.

#### DE LAS INSCRIPCIONES EN EL PLANO GENERAL.

ART. 16. Para que la comisión comience á levantar el plano de un distrito, el Prefecto señalará el día, mandará anunciar por carteles, con 30 días de anticipación, que va á darse principio á las operaciones, y hará publicar avisos en diez números sucesivos del periódico de mayor circulación, sin perjuicio de hacerlo en el Boletín Departamental.

ART. 17. Antes de la fecha señalada para principiar las operaciones de levantamiento del plano, los mineros del distrito reavivarán sus mojones; si no lo hiciesen, se avivarán ó se reconstruirán, según los casos, de oficio por la comisión, á costa del minero.

ART. 18. Los mineros presentarán ó remitirán al jefe de la comisión sus títulos, planos parciales, certificados del pago de patentes al día y los documentos concernientes á su propiedad, hasta los cinco días antes del comienzo de las operaciones, pudiendo exigir un recibo de estas diferentes piezas. Además, harán conocer sobre el terreno, en el lugar mismo del levantamiento del plano, sus linderos y mojones, expresando si su propiedad tiene algún litigio, y comunicarán á la comisión todos los datos que se les pidieren ó que espontáneamente quisiesen dar.

ART. 19. Los títulos á que se refiere el artículo anterior, son los del registro y adjudicación conforme á las leyes vigentes, al tiempo de su constitución ó reconstitución.

ART. 20. Los mineros que rehusaren presentar sus títulos dentro del término señalado en el artículo 18, pagarán una multa de 25 á 200 bolivianos, que la impondrá el prefecto, á quien se dará conocimiento de la falta. Si la negativa fuese persistente á un nuevo requerimiento escrito de la comisión, ésta procederá á la localización de las minas colindantes, debiendo quedar el omiso á lo que resulte como terreno franco, de la edición hecha con las propiedades limítrofes, si estuviere rodeada completamente por éstas. No estando así, se localizará la mina con los elementos que la comisión pueda recoger, sin que el minero tenga derecho á reclamo alguno.

ART. 21. Desde el día que el prefecto anuncie que van á comenzar las operaciones de levantamiento del plano de un distrito, los mineros de éste deberán depositar en el Tesoro Departamental el impuesto de un boliviano por cada hectárea que tengan constituída en propiedad.

ART. 22. Los ingenieros, después de practicar las mensuras, inscribirán las propiedades en el plano general del distrito, haciendo constar sucesivamente las estacas ó hectáreas conforme á las medidas que resultaren de las operaciones que hubieren practicado.

ART. 23. Todo el terreno que aparezca en los planos generales sin las inscripciones y anotaciones prescritas por los artículos 6º y 7º de este reglamento, se reputará terreno franco para los efectos de la ley de 11 de abril de 1900.

ART. 24. Los mineros deberán suscribir, declarando su conformidad, las minutas ó antecedentes del plano general, que se formen de sus pertenencias. En caso de negativa, se levantará un acta autorizada por dos testigos.

ART. 25. En el caso de que el minero no se conformará con la minuta de que habla el artículo anterior, se someterá la controversia al conocimiento del juez de partido.

ART. 26. Presentados los títulos y planos ante dicho juez, el minero demandará la rectificación de la minuta ó antecedentes mencionados, en la parte que le atañe, y el abogado de la comisión concurrirá al juicio por parte del Estado.

ART. 27. Si de la comparación de los títulos con las operaciones resultaren que el minero se encuentra poseyendo mayor terreno que el concedido, tendrá éste el derecho de optar por la reducción al número de hectáreas que le han sido adjudicadas, ó á pedir las que resulten en exceso. En el primer caso, designará la forma cómo desea que queden constituidas sus hectáreas legales; pero siempre que el perímetro adoptado quede cerrado dentro del perímetro actual, sin cambiar por ningún concepto el punto de partida. En el segundo caso, dentro del término de treinta días, y se le acordará el derecho de prioridad siempre que el pedido sea visado por el jefe de la comisión, quien informará al mismo tiempo al prefecto.

ART. 28. Si de la comparación de que habla el artículo anterior resultare que el minero se encuentra poseyendo menor número de hectáreas que las que le fueron adjudicadas, se consignará este detalle para la reducción del pago de patentes.

ART. 29. La comisión hará constar todas las circunstancias prescritas en el libro respectivo, que al efecto se llevará con el nombre de "Libro de Inscripciones mineras," en el que se asentará acta de cada inscripción, firmada por el jefe de la comisión y los interesados.

Si el interesado solicitase certificado de la inscripción, se le concederá á su costa.

En la misma acta de cada inscripción deberán anotarse, además, las observaciones sobre el régimen de las aguas, su calidad y cantidad, la presencia de combustibles y su valor, el nombre del propietario del suelo, la designación de los lugares y todos los detalles que se juzgaren dignos de tenerse en cuenta.

## DISPOSICIONES ESPECIALES.

ART. 30. El jefe de la comisión comunicará al Tesoro Departamental, si algunas propiedades se encuentran sin el servicio corriente de patentes, para los efectos del desalucio.

ART. 31. Desde el día en que comienzan las operaciones de levantamiento del plano de un distrito, la prefectura no podrá nombrar para las diligencias de mensura, alinderamiento y posesión como perito fiscal, sino á un miembro de la comisión, ya sea para los nuevos pedidos ó para los que se hallen en tramitación en dicha fecha y que se refieren al distrito objeto del plano.

ART. 32. Se derogan todas las disposiciones contrarias al presente decreto, de cuya ejecución y cumplimiento queda encargado el Señor Ministro de Hacienda é Industrias.

Dado en el Palacio del Gobierno en La Paz, á 12 de junio de 1907.

## COLOMBIA.

**DESARROLLO DEL COMERCIO CON LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS.**

“El Porvenir” de Cartagena, Colombia, del cual es director el Señor Don GABRIEL EDUARDO O'BYRNE, consejero que fué de la Legación Colombiana en Wáshington, da cuenta en su número del 2 de agosto de 1907 de la llegada á Colombia del Señor CHARLES M. PEPPER, comisionado del Departamento de Comercio y Trabajo de los Estados Unidos. La misión del Señor PEPPER tiene por objeto estudiar el comercio colombiano, los recursos del país, y sus naturales fuentes de riqueza con el fin de buscar el medio de activar y hacer aún más estrechas las relaciones comerciales de los Estados Unidos con Colombia, y para ver cuáles son las industrias, manufacturas y productos naturales norte-americanos que pueden encontrar en la República fácil y provechoso mercado, así como cuáles son los productos colombianos que en los Estados Unidos pueden tener rápido y abundante consumo.

**CLASIFICACIÓN ADUANERA DE VINOS.**

Por decreto del Presidente de Colombia, de fecha 30 de junio de 1907, se dispone que los vinos tintos, blancos, dulces, y secos que tengan más de 12, grados centesimales corresponden á la 8ª clase de la Tarifa, cualquiera que sea el envase que los contenga, entendiéndose que todos estos vinos deberán pagar además el recargo del 70 por ciento.

**SUSPENSIÓN DEL RECARGO SOBRE HARINA IMPORTADA.**

Á causa de la devastación causada por las langostas que invadieron los departamentos de la costa del Atlántico, el Presidente REYES, por decreto pronulgado el 6 de junio de 1907, ha ordenado la suspen-

sión por un período indefinido del recargo de 70 por ciento que se cobraba sobre la harina importada en los departamentos de dicha costa. Por el mismo decreto se dispone que la harina hecha de trigo importado y que se introduzca en el interior del país, sea considerada como harina importada, y como tal sujeta al pago de los derechos correspondientes.

#### **EL CULTIVO DEL ALGODÓN.**

Con el fin de fomentar el cultivo del algodón en el país, el Presidente REYES, de la República de Colombia, pidió del Perú 500 quintales de semilla de algodón peruano de la mejor clase y apropiada para el clima colombiano. Estas semillas serán distribuidas en la siguiente forma: cuarenta quintales para Tumaco, 50 para Buenaventura, y 410 para Barranquilla. El Gobierno se propone, además, montar maquinarias apropiadas para desmontar y empacar algodón, y para pensar semilla, en Juntas, ó en Girardot; existen ya en la Costa Atlántica.

#### **RATIFICACIÓN DE LA CONVENCIÓN POSTAL UNIVERSAL DE ROMA.**

El 5 de agosto de 1907 ratificó el Presidente REYES, de la República de Colombia, la Convención Postal Universal de Roma, firmada el 26 de mayo de 1906, reservándose el Gobierno Colombiano el derecho de celebrar convenios especiales con los países que sostienen relaciones comerciales con la nación.

#### **ADJUDICACIÓN DE MINAS EN EL DEPARTAMENTO DEL CAUCA, 1905 Y 1906.**

Durante el bienio 1905 y 1906 se adjudicaron en el Departamento del Cauca, de la República Colombiana, 261 concesiones mineras.

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## **COSTA RICA.**

#### **EMPRÉSTITO PARA LA CONSTRUCCIÓN DE FERROCARRILES.**

El 31 de julio de 1907 firmó el Presidente VÍQUEZ una ley aprobada el día anterior por el Congreso Constitucional, por la cual se ratifica el contrato celebrado el 16 de marzo de 1907 entre el Gobierno de Costa Rica y los Señores GEORGE D. COOK & Co., de Nueva York, para la emisión de obligaciones negociables por la suma de \$2,000,000 oro americano, de \$1,000 nominales cada una, al interés de 6 por ciento anual, y serán pagaderos semestralmente en determinados números desde el 1° de abril de 1911 hasta el 1° de abril de 1934. El Gobierno garantiza esta emisión con la hipoteca del 50 por ciento de la renta de licores. El producto de la venta de las obligaciones se destinará á la construcción y conclusión del Ferrocarril al Pacífico.

**NOMBRAMIENTO DEL DELEGADO Á LA CONFERENCIA SANITARIA INTERNACIONAL**

Á la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas se le ha noticiado, por conducto de la Legación de Costa Rica en Washington, el nombramiento del Doctor JUAN J. ULLOA, Cónsul de Costa Rica en Nueva York, como delegado de dicha República á la Conferencia Sanitaria Internacional que se ha de celebrar en México en diciembre de 1907.

**DERECHO DE IMPORTACIÓN SOBRE LA ACEMITA.**

Un decreto del Gobierno de Costa Rica, con fecha de 23 abril de 1907, fija el derecho de importación sobre la acemita en 1½ céntimos por kilogramo, en vez de 6 céntimos por kilogramo, tipo que se impone á la harina con arreglo á la partida No. 84 del arancel de aduanas de la República.

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**CUBA.**

**COMERCIO CON LOS ESTADOS EN EL AÑO ECONÓMICO DE 1907.**

En el año económico que terminó el 30 de junio de 1907, el valor de las importaciones que los Estados Unidos hicieron de Cuba ascendió á \$97,441,690, y el de las exportaciones á dicho país ascendió á \$49,305,274.

Tanto en el valor de las importaciones como en el de las exportaciones, el comercio de Cuba con los Estados Unidos en 1907 excedió al del año anterior, por cuanto el tipo más alto del valor de las importaciones que se hicieron de dicha isla en cualquier otro año anterior se obtuvo en 1905, época en que ascendió á poco más de \$86,000,000, y el tipo más alto del valor de las exportaciones á dicha isla antes de 1907 fué el que se alcanzó en 1906, época en que dicho valor ascendió á \$47,750,000.

El valor de las importaciones que se hicieron de dicha isla representa un aumento como de un 15 por ciento respecto del tipo más alto que se alcanzó bajo el régimen español, que fué en 1874, época en que dichas exportaciones se evaluaron en \$85,500,000. El valor de las exportaciones á dicho país representa como el doble del tipo más alto que se alcanzó bajo el régimen español, que fué en 1893, época en que el valor de las exportaciones á dicha isla ascendió á \$24,000,000.

Al comparar el comercio entre Cuba y los Estados Unidos en 1907 con el del año anterior al actual tratado de reciprocidad (1903), se obtienen algunos resultados interesantes. Dicho tratado de reciprocidad se declaró vigente en 1903, y el último año económico completo antes de aquella fecha fué el año económico que terminó el 30 de junio de 1903. Al comparar las cifras de ese año con las de 1907, se advierte un aumento como de un 50 por ciento en el valor de las

importaciones que los Estados Unidos hicieron de Cuba, y un aumento como de un 125 por ciento en el valor de las exportaciones á dicha isla. Durante ese mismo período, el aumento en el valor de las importaciones que los Estados Unidos hicieron de otras partes del mundo ascendió como á un 40 por ciento, en tanto que el aumento en el valor de las exportaciones á otras partes del mundo ascendió como á un 30 por ciento.

La siguiente tabla muestra el valor de los principales artículos que representan el comercio de los Estados Unidos con Cuba en el año económico de 1907, en comparación con 1903, que fué el año anterior al año en que se celebró el tratado de reciprocidad vigente:

*Comercio de los Estados Unidos con Cuba en los años económicos de 1903 y 1907.*

|   | 1903.        | 1907.        |
|---|--------------|--------------|
| IMPORTACIONES PRINCIPALES HECHAS DE CUBA.               |              |              |
| Azúcar que no excede del número 16.....                 | \$42,697,556 | \$70,637,288 |
| Tabaco en rama.....                                     | 9,967,124    | 13,527,833   |
| Tabaco, cigarrillos, etc.....                           | 3,175,722    | 3,880,520    |
| Mnerales de hierro.....                                 | 1,622,004    | 2,137,784    |
| Bananas.....  | 670,690      | 1,273,826    |
| Mielcs.....   | 1,021,580    | 710,909      |
| Cueros y pieles.....                                    | 13,125       | 357,383      |
| Cocos.....  | 157,362      | 262,822      |
| Caoba.....  | 590,205      | 187,011      |
| Cobre en lingotes, barras, etc.....                     | 70,587       | 125,395      |
| Todos los demás artículos.....                          | 3,056,875    | 4,331,889    |
| Total.....  | 62,942,790   | 97,441,690   |
| EXPORTACIONES PRINCIPALES Á CUBA.                       |              |              |
| Harina.....   | 1,941,660    | 3,121,846    |
| Manteca.....  | 1,812,639    | 2,948,487    |
| Madera.....   | 819,222      | 2,330,807    |
| Calzado.....  | 536,393      | 2,145,415    |
| Carbón bituminoso.....                                  | 1,047,733    | 2,013,913    |
| Compuestas de manteca.....                              | 1,090,548    | 1,731,427    |
| Maíz.....   | 551,213      | 1,600,082    |
| Legumbres.....  | 430,217      | 1,380,147    |
| Carros, carruajes, etc.....                             | 595,896      | 1,156,473    |
| Huevos.....   | 139,054      | 1,030,641    |
| Géneros de algodón.....                                 | 230,778      | 990,754      |
| Leche.....  | 315,320      | 812,031      |
| Locomotoras.....  | 47,970       | 765,770      |
| Carne de puerco salada ó en adobe.....                  | 264,931      | 727,816      |
| Instrumentos y aparatos científicos.....                | 151,248      | 620,467      |
| Tecido.....   | 345,233      | 618,293      |
| Artículos de algodón (excepto paños).....               | 186,192      | 617,899      |
| Muebles.....  | 265,205      | 609,498      |
| Jamones.....  | 542,695      | 607,040      |
| Ferretería para construcción de edificios.....          | 314,205      | 573,507      |
| Papel y sus artefactos.....                             | 254,966      | 552,683      |
| Aceite mineral refinado.....                            | 196,476      | 469,647      |
| Aceite mineral crudo.....                               | 432,762      | 455,980      |
| Ganado vacuno.....                                      | 1,168,382    | 439,795      |
| Máquinas de coser.....                                  | 131,010      | 330,463      |
| Cuero curtido.....                                      | 89,972       | 328,721      |
| Libros, mapas, etc.....                                 | 62,069       | 291,762      |
| Caballos.....   | 105,469      | 287,000      |
| Aceite de semilla de algodón.....                       | 43,234       | 252,037      |
| Frutas y nueces.....                                    | 82,069       | 233,379      |
| Trozos de madera, etc.....                              | 47,325       | 118,534      |
| Tabaco elaborado.....                                   | 131,622      | 118,303      |
| Carbón antracito.....                                   | 78,908       | 97,808       |
| Instrumentos de agricultura.....                        | 55,756       | 95,334       |
| Todos los demás artículos.....                          | 5,741,790    | 17,827,094   |
| Total de las exportaciones de artículos domésticos..... | 20,140,132   | 48,330,913   |
| Total de exportaciones al extranjero.....               | 1,621,506    | 974,361      |
| Total de exportaciones.....                             | 21,761,638   | 49,305,274   |

**CREACIÓN DE UN DEPARTAMENTO NACIONAL DE SANIDAD.**

De acuerdo con un decreto firmado el 26 de agosto de 1907 por el Gobernador Provisional de la República de Cuba, la inspección sanitaria del país queda centralizada en un Departamento Nacional de Sanidad. La parte preliminar de este decreto dice:

“Por cuanto la conservación de las buenas condiciones sanitarias en las poblaciones de Cuba es una obligación de carácter nacional y de la mayor importancia para el comercio y la prosperidad de la República;

“Por cuanto que se ha comprobado que á la administración de los ayuntamientos le ha sido imposible proveer los fondos necesarios para el sostenimiento de un servicio sanitario eficaz;

“Por cuanto bajo la dependencia local no es posible obtener la uniformidad de métodos y el orden de acción necesarios á un servicio sanitario eficaz;

“Por cuanto el abandono de este servicio por un ayuntamiento puede poner en peligro la salud de los demás y ocasionar en toda la República trastornos y expendios con motivo de las cuarentenas para prevenir la propagación de enfermedades epidémicas;

“Yo, CHARLES E. MAGOON, en virtud de la autoridad de que me hallo investido como Gobernador Provisional de Cuba,

“*Resuelvo*, Que por el presente se crea un Departamento Nacional de Sanidad, con respecto al cual continuarán en vigor hasta nuevas órdenes, las cláusulas de las órdenes existentes que requieren que los decretos, órdenes y resoluciones del Presidente de la República, referentes al Departamento de Sanidad, deberán ser refrendados por el Secretario de Gobernación.”

Á continuación siguen los reglamentos en los cuales se prescriben los deberes del Departamento, los miembros que constituirán la Junta Nacional de Sanidad, las medidas que deberán tomarse para combatir enfermedades contagiosas, etc.

**EL PRESUPUESTO PARA 1907-8.**

El presupuesto para el año económico de 1907-8 ha sido oficialmente publicado con fecha reciente. Los gastos se presuponen en la cantidad de \$23,309,539.87, y las entradas se calculan en la suma de \$25,466,325, la cual deja un superávit de \$2,156,785.13. Los gastos se distribuyen en la siguiente forma, entre los diferentes departamentos:

|  |               |
|--|---------------|
| Jefe Ejecutivo (Gobierno Provisional).....             | \$105,980.00  |
| Departamento de Estado y Justicia.....                 | 680,265.57    |
| Departamento de lo Interior.....                       | 8,973,002.75  |
| Departamento de Hacienda.....                          | 3,440,954.65  |
| Departamento de Instrucción Pública.....               | 4,195,868.00  |
| Departamento de Obras Públicas.....                    | 4,445,226.00  |
| Departamento de Agricultura, Industria y Comercio..... | 274,988.00    |
| Judicatura.....  | 1,193,255.00  |
| Total.....   | 23,309,539.87 |



Los ingresos se calculan en la siguiente manera:

|                                      |                 |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Rentas aduaneras.....                | \$23,946,000.00 |
| Derechos consulares.....             | 350,000.00      |
| Rentas postales.....                 | 743,000.00      |
| Rentas internas.....                 | 831,000.00      |
| Rentas de los bienes del Estado..... | 234,000.00      |
| Varios ingresos.....                 | 262,325.00      |
| Total.....                           | 25,466,325.00   |

#### INGRESOS FISCALES DEL PRIMER SEMESTRE DE 1907.

Según estadísticas oficiales publicadas en el "Boletín Oficial" de la Cámara de Comercio, Industria y Navegación de la Isla de Cuba, los ingresos fiscales de la República durante los seis primeros meses de 1907 ascendieron á la suma de \$14,520,270.92. Las recaudaciones del impuesto para el empréstito, durante el mismo período, alcanzaron la cantidad de \$2,018,279.74.

#### ADHESIÓN AL CONVENIO DE GINEBRA DE 1864.

El Gobernador Provisional de Cuba, en decreto de 24 de junio de 1907, declara que la República se adhiere á la convención para mejorar la suerte de los militares heridos de los ejércitos en campaña firmada en Ginebra el 22 de agosto de 1864.

#### DERECHOS CONSULARES RECAUDADOS EN 1906-7.

Durante el ejercicio económico de 1906-7, los ingresos obtenidos por los diversos consulados de la República de Cuba, en concepto de derechos consulares, ascendieron á la suma de \$371,392.99.

#### EL TESORO PÚBLICO EN 30 DE JUNIO DE 1907.

La siguiente relación, recientemente publicada por el Departamento de Hacienda de Cuba, demuestra la situación del Tesoro de la República en el día 30 de junio de 1907:

| DEBE.   |               |
|---|---------------|
| Órdenes de adelanto en tránsito.....                                    | \$5,000.00    |
| Leyes especiales.....   | 6,084,509.36  |
| Fondo de giros postales.....  | 307,785.83    |
| Fondo de deudas pendientes.....   | 11,398.31     |
| Fondo de cónsules honorarios.....                                       | 618.75        |
| Fondo de impuestos del empréstito.....                                  | 2,360,027.56  |
| Fondo de depósitos del empréstito, 1 <sup>er</sup> , 50 por ciento..... | 672,840.79    |
| Saldo de haberes del Ejército, 2 <sup>o</sup> , 50 por ciento.....      | 2,201,430.44  |
| Fondo de rentas en bonos.....   | 1,000,000.00  |
| Fondo en efectivo.....  | 4,588,322.94  |
| Total.....  | 17,231,933.58 |
| HABER.  |               |
| En efectivo.....  | 16,053,663.26 |
| En bonos de la deuda exterior.....                                      | 1,000,000.00  |
| Remesas en tránsito.....  | 178,270.32    |
| Total.....  | 17,231,933.58 |

## CENSO GANADERO DE 1906.

Según las cifras publicadas en el "Boletín Oficial" de la Secretaría de Agricultura, Industria y Comercio de Cuba, del 20 de junio de 1907, la existencia del ganado en la República durante 1906 era como sigue: Vacuno, 2,579,492 de cabezas; caballar, 402,461 cabezas; mular, 51,333 cabezas, y asnal, 2,635 cabezas; total, 3,035,921 de cabezas.

## DELEGADOS Á LA TERCERA CONFERENCIA SANITARIA INTERNACIONAL.

Los Doctores HUGO ROBERTO y JUAN GUITERAS han sido designados por la Junta Superior de Sanidad para que con el carácter de delegados asistan á la Tercera Conferencia Sanitaria Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas que se celebrará en la Ciudad de México durante los días 2 al 7 de diciembre de 1907.

## CHILE.

## ESTADÍSTICA INDUSTRIAL DEL DEPARTAMENTO DE SANTIAGO, 1906.

La estadística de las diferentes industrias del Departamento de Santiago, correspondiente al año de 1906, arroja los siguientes resultados generales:

|  |              |
|--|--------------|
| Número de establecimientos industriales..... | 1,051        |
| Capital total.....                           | 54,476,422   |
| Capital invertido en maquinarias.....        | 11,663,757   |
| Motores.....                                 | 502          |
| Caballos de fuerza de los motores.....       | 4,691        |
| Materias primas consumidas.....              | \$38,604,766 |
| Producción total al año.....                 | \$86,039,499 |
| Producción media.....                        | \$83,409,321 |

Las cifras referentes al número de establecimientos no indican todos los que existen en el Departamento de Santiago, porque no se han tomado en cuenta los pequeños talleres que dan ocupación á menos de cuatro operarios.

## BALANCES BANCARIOS EN EL PRIMER SEMESTRE DE 1907.

"El Mercurio," uno de los principales diarios de Valparaíso, Chile, publica en su número del 24 de julio de 1907 una relación de las ganancias obtenidas por los bancos de la República durante el primer semestre de 1907, la cual es como sigue:

|                                  |                |
|----------------------------------|----------------|
| Banco de Chile.....              | \$3,461,963.42 |
| Banco Alemán Transatlántico..... | 2,368,207.59   |
| Banco Mobiliario.....            | 1,871,043.23   |
| Banco Español de Chile.....      | 1,839,658.33   |

|  |                |
|--|----------------|
| Banco Nacional.....                      | \$764, 111. 72 |
| Banco Italiano.....                      | 739, 492. 96   |
| Banco de la República.....               | 459, 720. 95   |
| Banco Industrial de Chile y Francia..... | 393, 689. 64   |
| Banco de Santiago.....                   | 370, 793. 25   |
| Banco Hipotecario.....                   | 114, 597. 56   |
| Banco Minero.....                        | 96, 920. 88    |
| Banco Unión Comercial.....               | 61, 280. 74    |
| Banco Popular.....                       | 58, 838. 87    |

#### EMPRÉSTITO PARA LA RECONSTRUCCIÓN DE VALPARAÍSO.

Noticias recibidas recientemente de Chile dicen que el Gobierno de la República ha contratado con el Banco Alemán Transatlántico un empréstito de £1,100,000 para la reconstrucción de la ciudad de Valparaíso.

#### RENTAS ADUANERAS EN EL PRIMER SEMESTRE DE 1907.

Las aduanas de la República de Chile recaudaron durante el primer semestre de 1907, en concepto de derechos de exportación é importación, y otros, una renta total de 52,501,618.26 pesos; en el mismo período del año anterior se percibió un total de 46,100,762.47 pesos, suma que comparada con la anterior arroja un aumento de 6,400,355.79 pesos á favor de 1907.

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## ECUADOR.

#### PRODUCCION DE CACAO EN EL PRIMER SEMESTRE DE 1907.

Dícese que en el primer semestre del año de 1907, la producción de cacao en el Ecuador ascendió á 234,493 quintales españoles, distribuidos de la manera siguiente: Arriba, 190,677 quintales; ballao, 28,019, y machala, 15,797 quintales.

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## ESTADOS UNIDOS.

#### COMERCIO CON LA AMÉRICA LATINA

##### IMPORTACIONES Y EXPORTACIONES.

En la página 666 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 julio de 1907, comparada con la del mes correspondiente del año anterior, y también comprende los datos referentes á los siete meses que termina-

ron en julio 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 julio, por ejemplo, no se publican hasta septiembre.

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## HAÍTÍ.

### ESTADÍSTICA COMERCIAL CORRESPONDIENTE Á 1906.

El año económico haitiano de 1906, que terminó el 30 de septiembre, muestra que los principales productos de exportación de la República fueron los siguientes: Café, 55,853,554 de libras, ó sea un aumento de 12,000,000 de libras, en comparación con el año anterior; cacao, 4,582,403 de libras, que representan prácticamente una cantidad igual á la que se exportó en 1905; algodón, 3,865,216 de libras, ó sea un aumento como de 200,000 libras; semilla de algodón, 6,208,289 de libras, que arrojan un notable aumento de 6,150,000 de libras; henequén, 398,679 libras, ó sea un aumento de 70,000 libras; cueros y pieles, 659,886 libras, ó sea una disminución de 500,000 libras; corteza de naranja, 494,492 libras, ó sea una cantidad prácticamente igual á la que se exportó en 1905; maní, 30,000, ó sea un aumento de 8,000 libras; cera, 149,095 libras, es decir, una merma de 50,000 libras; maderas de varias clases, 122,000,598 de libras, contra 113,422,435 de libras el año anterior.

Las maderas exportadas consistieron de 613,000 libras de cedro, 1,097,000 de fustete, 119,000,000 de libras de palo de Campeche, 1,700,000 de libras de caoba y 188,000 libras de palo blanco.

Casi toda la cosecha de café se exporta á Europa, pero el consumo americano de este artículo se aumenta, pudiendo decirse otro tanto del algodón y del cacao haitianos. Hubo un pequeño aumento en la producción de este último artículo, y debe agregarse, de pasada, que se está consagrando alguna atención al cultivo del árbol de la goma. La producción de azúcar se aumenta y los productores del país abastecen el consumo doméstico, por más que no se exporta el azúcar elaborado. Toda la maquinaria para la fabricación del azúcar se compra en los Estados Unidos, y debido al aumento en la fabricación de este dulce, las importaciones del azúcar refinado han experimentado una merma.

Las importaciones de lencería procedentes de los Estados Unidos siguen ocupando el primer puesto, por más que en 1906 se hicieron compras de consideración en la Gran Bretaña, pero cumple hacer

constar que los géneros que allí se compraron fueron de inferior calidad. Los víveres, así como los utensilios domésticos se importan mayormente de los Estados Unidos, pero á causa del estado de abatimiento financiero que atraviesa el país, el valor de las importaciones ha disminuído un tanto.

El Sr. J. B. TORRES, Cónsul de los Estados Unidos en Haití, al hacer comentarios acerca del estado económico de la República, dice que la merma en la cosecha de café en las tres últimas estaciones ha producido una situación financiera muy tirante, puesto que los gastos presupuestados se basan en una cosecha de 60,000,000 de libras, cantidad que no ha sido posible obtener en estos últimos años.

Hasta el 1° de enero de 1907, el Gobierno había redimido \$3,177,500 del papel moneda que había en circulación, dejando pendiente un saldo de \$7,825,248 en papel, \$2,600,000 en piezas de níquel y \$225,000 en piezas de cobre. Esta redución en el papel moneda redundó en beneficio de los tipos de cambio.

Entre las concesiones hechas durante el año puede mencionarse las plantas eléctricas para el alumbrado de Port-au-Prince y Cabo de Haití, y también las que se hicieron para explotar los depósitos de oro, cobre, hierro y carbón de piedra. La compañía que posee la concesión para explotar las minas de cobre en Tierra Nueva, ha explotado las principales vetas y ha obtenido buenos resultados, pero la falta de medios de transporte—tan indispensables para obtener la maquinaria que se necesita—ha estorbado la explotación de la mina de cobre de Maissade y la de carbón de piedra de Hinche.

Todo el material para ferrocarriles se importa de los Estados Unidos.

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## HONDURAS.

### RECONOCIMIENTO DE SU NUEVO MINISTRO EN LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS.

El Doctor ANGEL UGARTE, Ministro autorizado de la República de Honduras en los Estados Unidos, fué reconocido por el Departamento de Estado de este último país el día 23 de agosto de 1907 como representante autorizado del Gobierno de Honduras.

El Doctor UGARTE nació en Tegucigalpa habrá unos 50 años, y después de graduarse en el Instituto de Jurisprudencia y Ciencias Políticas, llegó á ser considerado como uno de los jurisconsultos y diplomáticos más prominentes de la América Central. Fué durante varios años miembro del Congreso Hondureño y antes había sido enviado al extranjero á varias misiones diplomáticas y financieras. El Doctor UGARTE es un erudito y se le considera como uno de los mejores oradores de su país.

## MÉXICO.

## COMERCIO EXTERIOR EN EL MES DE MAYO DE 1907.

La Secretaría de Hacienda de México acaba de publicar los datos relativos al comercio exterior de la República en el mes de mayo de 1907 y en los once primeros meses de 1906-7, comparados con los correspondientes á los de igual período de 1905-6.

Mercancías extranjeras, con un valor de \$211,314,600 moneda mexicana, fueron importadas, las cuales comparadas con \$197,279,815.55 importadas durante el igual período del año fiscal precedente muestran un aumento de \$14,034,784.45 á favor del año fiscal 1906-7.

Las exportaciones durante los diez meses del año fiscal de 1906-7 fueron \$228,071,773.24 moneda mexicana, una diferencia en contra del corriente año fiscal de \$19,997,967.86 moneda mexicana.

El siguiente cuadro muestra el comercio de importación en detalle:

## IMPORTACIÓN.

[Valor de factura en moneda mexicana.]

| Clasificación según la tarifa de importación.      | Mayo          |               | Once primeros meses del año fiscal— |                |
|--|---------------|---------------|-------------------------------------|----------------|
|  | 1907.         | 1906.         | 1906-7.                             | 1905-6.        |
|  | <i>Pesos.</i> | <i>Pesos.</i> | <i>Pesos.</i>                       | <i>Pesos.</i>  |
| Materias animales.....                             | 1,401,085.62  | 1,346,200.21  | 17,684,767.59                       | 14,848,938.59  |
| Materias vegetales.....                            | 3,370,479.72  | 2,807,928.92  | 28,204,629.01                       | 29,532,617.45  |
| Materias minerales.....                            | 7,572,169.53  | 10,856,491.80 | 75,381,323.40                       | 80,209,488.33  |
| Tejidos y sus manufacturas.....                    | 2,200,969.19  | 2,027,750.94  | 24,178,766.07                       | 20,661,723.92  |
| Productos químicos y farmacéuticos.....            | 1,059,650.48  | 684,840.76    | 8,492,977.92                        | 6,997,529.36   |
| Bebidas espirituosas, fermentadas y naturales..... | 737,835.26    | 624,430.99    | 6,554,956.86                        | 6,647,411.23   |
| Papel y sus aplicaciones.....                      | 475,215.66    | 412,106.01    | 5,460,423.97                        | 4,907,814.88   |
| Máquinas y aparatos.....                           | 3,251,151.90  | 2,523,049.40  | 24,916,108.37                       | 18,445,821.92  |
| Vehículos.....                                     | 702,945.22    | 626,891.76    | 8,226,392.04                        | 4,105,897.55   |
| Armas y explosivos.....                            | 330,459.89    | 341,988.88    | 3,565,910.83                        | 3,556,561.14   |
| Diversos.....                                      | 966,569.97    | 804,562.50    | 8,558,343.94                        | 7,346,010.58   |
| Total importación.....                             | 22,178,532.44 | 23,146,242.17 | 211,314,600.00                      | 197,279,815.55 |

## EXPORTACIÓN.

[Valor declarado en moneda mexicana.]

|                        | Mayo—         |               | Once primeros meses del año fiscal— |                |
|------------------------|---------------|---------------|-------------------------------------|----------------|
|                        | 1907.         | 1906.         | 1906-7.                             | 1905-6.        |
|                        | <i>Pesos.</i> | <i>Pesos.</i> | <i>Pesos.</i>                       | <i>Pesos.</i>  |
| Metales preciosos..... | 8,042,238.54  | 17,519,500.88 | 114,542,164.24                      | 144,193,404.87 |
| Demás artículos.....   | 13,213,294.00 | 11,075,491.40 | 113,529,609.00                      | 103,876,336.23 |
| Total.....             | 21,255,532.54 | 28,594,992.28 | 228,071,773.24                      | 248,069,741.10 |

## Las exportaciones en detalle son como sigue:

[Valor declarado en moneda mexicana.]

| Clasificación según la nomenclatura de exportación.     | Mayo—         |               | Once primeros meses del año fiscal— |                |
|---|---------------|---------------|-------------------------------------|----------------|
|   | 1907.         | 1906.         | 1906-7.                             | 1905-6.        |
| <b>Productos minerales:</b>                             | <i>Pesos.</i> | <i>Pesos.</i> | <i>Pesos.</i>                       | <i>Pesos.</i>  |
| Oro acuñado mexicano.....                               |               | 240.00        | 29,990.00                           | 240.00         |
| Oro acuñado extranjero.....                             |               |               | 10,070.00                           | 4,835.98       |
| Oro en pasta.....                                       | 1,144,546.48  | 1,847,830.30  | 17,248,174.23                       | 25,700,152.33  |
| Oro en otras especies.....                              | 448,452.21    | 510,302.91    | 4,607,524.65                        | 3,366,850.43   |
| Total oro.....  | 1,592,998.69  | 2,358,373.21  | 21,805,758.88                       | 29,072,078.74  |
| Plata acuñada mexicana.....                             | 309,177.00    | 8,101,782.00  | 24,339,314.00                       | 44,812,209.00  |
| Plata acuñada extranjera.....                           | 3,605.00      | 7,895.00      | 153,989.00                          | 121,093.50     |
| Plata en pasta.....                                     | 4,857,312.60  | 6,027,018.55  | 57,154,524.75                       | 61,359,717.85  |
| Plata en otras especies.....                            | 1,279,145.25  | 1,024,432.12  | 10,968,577.61                       | 8,827,705.78   |
| Total plata.....  | 6,449,239.85  | 15,161,127.67 | 92,646,405.36                       | 115,121,326.13 |
| Total oro y plata.....                                  | 8,042,238.54  | 17,519,500.88 | 114,542,164.24                      | 144,193,404.87 |
| Antimonio.....  | 65,250.00     | 55,447.00     | 1,296,637.00                        | 932,086.96     |
| Cobre.....  | 3,130,721.00  | 2,288,916.47  | 26,057,640.00                       | 27,282,268.90  |
| Mármol en bruto.....                                    | 19,925.00     | 30.00         | 77,374.00                           | 77,823.00      |
| Plombagina.....   | 19,575.00     | 15,600.00     | 115,665.00                          | 129,121.51     |
| Plomo.....  | 250,118.00    | 375,436.19    | 3,253,783.56                        | 4,751,049.44   |
| Zinc.....   | 164,361.00    |               | 1,781,955.12                        | 249,163.99     |
| Demás productos minerales.....                          | 37,269.00     | 10,158.76     | 1,145,717.42                        | 388,831.80     |
|   | 11,729,427.54 | 20,265,089.30 | 148,270,836.34                      | 178,003,653.47 |
| <b>Productos vegetales:</b>                             |               |               |                                     |                |
| Café.....   | 1,037,203.00  | 1,236,216.20  | 6,639,086.34                        | 8,610,708.30   |
| Cascote, y cortezas y raíces para curtir.....           |               |               | 8,269.00                            | 21,012.00      |
| Caucho.....   | 710,980.00    | 459,159.33    | 5,818,053.00                        | 1,945,741.29   |
| Chile.....  | 160,176.00    | 198,163.42    | 2,085,373.00                        | 1,532,451.43   |
| Frijol.....   | 112,690.00    | 67,615.00     | 803,459.00                          | 690,800.72     |
| Frutas frescas.....                                     | 31,284.00     | 16,501.20     | 308,307.43                          | 280,465.80     |
| Garbanzo.....   | 406,762.00    | 128,278.00    | 3,284,914.00                        | 2,135,536.25   |
| Guayule.....  | 2,100.00      | 15,325.00     | 61,225.00                           | 107,993.00     |
| Haba.....   |               |               | 2,550.00                            | 112,110.00     |
| Henequén en rama.....                                   | 2,358,619.00  | 3,323,598.00  | 29,427,500.77                       | 26,039,536.00  |
| Ixtle en rama.....                                      | 294,122.00    | 225,144.00    | 3,517,080.00                        | 3,347,249.88   |
| Maderas.....  | 177,972.00    | 180,195.15    | 1,983,776.50                        | 1,729,578.19   |
| Malz.....   | 1,968.00      | 170.45        | 6,119.80                            | 64,710.15      |
| Paño de moral.....                                      | 14,736.00     | 6,031.00      | 79,323.00                           | 76,535.87      |
| Paño de tinte.....                                      | 90,873.00     | 110,782.00    | 604,572.12                          | 468,159.39     |
| Raíz de zacaón.....                                     | 231,792.00    | 144,114.00    | 1,645,563.00                        | 1,677,541.00   |
| Tabaco en rama.....                                     | 293,841.00    | 300,033.00    | 1,667,264.35                        | 1,975,298.06   |
| Vainilla.....   | 600,971.00    | 449,893.00    | 1,907,225.00                        | 3,550,250.99   |
| Demás productos vegetales.....                          | 1,344,765.00  | 87,713.20     | 5,014,584.20                        | 1,326,122.38   |
|   | 7,780,859.00  | 7,068,931.95  | 64,864,245.51                       | 55,682,890.70  |
| <b>Productos animales:</b>                              |               |               |                                     |                |
| Carne.....  | 392,455.00    | 377,907.00    | 1,434,795.00                        | 3,049,760.50   |
| Pieles sin curtir.....                                  | 749,209.00    | 601,551.35    | 8,286,026.03                        | 7,286,604.55   |
| Demás productos animales.....                           | 88,639.00     | 87,475.00     | 636,316.99                          | 528,780.83     |
|   | 1,230,303.00  | 1,066,933.35  | 10,357,738.02                       | 10,875,145.88  |
| <b>Productos manufacturados:</b>                        |               |               |                                     |                |
| Azúcar.....   | 300,085.00    | 2,811.00      | 1,155,914.00                        | 673,807.00     |
| Henequén en jarcia.....                                 | 325.00        |               | 1,122.00                            |                |
| Harina y pasta de semilla de algodón, y harinolina..... | 19,531.00     | 63,361.00     | 818,089.00                          | 490,582.00     |
| Pieles curtidas.....                                    | 268.00        | 12,770.00     | 33,991.00                           | 204,745.00     |
| Sombreros de palma.....                                 | 19,676.00     | 32,491.00     | 602,929.80                          | 500,339.29     |
| Tabaco labrado.....                                     | 41,935.00     | 36,611.40     | 461,718.60                          | 328,969.59     |
| Demás productos manufacturados.....                     | 55,016.00     | 51,610.85     | 562,064.32                          | 548,684.60     |
|   | 436,839.00    | 199,655.25    | 3,635,828.72                        | 2,756,127.48   |
| <b>Diversos.....</b>                                    | 78,104.00     | 54,382.43     | 943,124.65                          | 751,923.57     |

Los países de procedencia fueron como sigue:

|                        | Mayo—         |               | Once primeros meses del año fiscal— |                |
|------------------------|---------------|---------------|-------------------------------------|----------------|
|                        | 1907.         | 1906.         | 1906-7.                             | 1905-6.        |
|                        | <i>Pesos.</i> | <i>Pesos.</i> | <i>Pesos.</i>                       | <i>Pesos.</i>  |
| Europa.....            | 7,738,011.20  | 6,034,144.00  | 75,891,291.08                       | 65,406,439.36  |
| Asia.....              | 145,015.03    | 208,833.59    | 2,056,218.10                        | 1,508,639.26   |
| África.....            | 15,222.00     | 14,804.41     | 217,321.50                          | 43,843.21      |
| América del Norte..... | 14,201,697.39 | 16,811,893.43 | 132,553,725.32                      | 129,735,901.21 |
| América Central.....   | 19,330.47     | 18,319.43     | 69,043.99                           | 42,374.46      |
| América del Sur.....   | 35,804.60     | 18,313.41     | 264,901.95                          | 230,341.17     |
| Antillas.....          | 15,211.55     | 35,982.50     | 171,739.30                          | 238,109.26     |
| Oceania.....           | 8,240.00      | 3,946.00      | 90,358.36                           | 74,177.62      |
| Total.....             | 22,178,532.44 | 23,146,242.17 | 211,314,000.00                      | 197,279,815.55 |

Los países de destino de las mercancías exportadas fueron los siguientes:

|                        | Mayo —        |               | Once primeros meses del año fiscal— |                |
|------------------------|---------------|---------------|-------------------------------------|----------------|
|                        | 1907.         | 1906.         | 1906-7.                             | 1905-6.        |
|                        | <i>Pesos.</i> | <i>Pesos.</i> | <i>Pesos.</i>                       | <i>Pesos.</i>  |
| Europa.....            | 5,614,790.61  | 8,617,614.10  | 63,815,267.64                       | 74,223,676.17  |
| Asia.....              | 15,372,142.95 | 19,647,433.28 | 796.00                              | .....          |
| América del Norte..... | 40,822.00     | 48,481.90     | 161,299,344.29                      | 169,129,332.02 |
| América Central.....   | 1,750.00      | 5,200.00      | 749,718.31                          | 964,289.59     |
| América del Sur.....   | 225,227.00    | 276,263.00    | 100,138.00                          | 60,395.32      |
| Antillas.....          | 800.00        | .....         | 2,105,709.00                        | 3,701,048.00   |
| Oceania.....           | .....         | .....         | 800.00                              | .....          |
| Total.....             | 21,255,532.54 | 28,594,992.28 | 228,071,773.24                      | 248,069,741.10 |

#### BASE DE LOS IMPUESTOS DE TIMBRE Y ADUANAS EN SEPTIEMBRE DE 1907.

La circular mensual publicada por el Departamento de Hacienda de México anuncia que el precio legal por kilogramo de plata pura durante el mes de septiembre de 1907 será \$45.03, con arreglo á los cálculos prescritos en el decreto de 25 de marzo de 1905. Este precio servirá de base para el pago de impuestos de timbre y los derechos de aduanas en toda la República cuando se use la moneda de plata mexicana.

#### SUBVENCIÓN AL FERROCARRIL PAN-AMERICANO.

El 15 de junio de 1907, el Gobierno Mexicano pagó la cantidad de 1,200,000 de pesos á la Compañía del Ferrocarril Pan-americano subvención correspondiente al tramo que se abrió al tráfico á principios del mismo mes. Los pagos que ha hecho el Gobierno á esta compañía ascienden á la cantidad de 5,000,000 de pesos.

#### PUENTES DE ACERO EN EL INTERNACIONAL.

Noticias recibidas de Monterrey comunican que la empresa del Ferrocarril Internacional está haciendo importantes mejoras en el tramo comprendido entre dicha ciudad y Monclova. Todos los puentes de madera en la división de Monterrey están siendo reemplazados con sólidas estructuras de mampostería y acero.



**LA COSECHA DE ALGODÓN DE 1907.**

Según cálculos oficiales, la cosecha de algodón del año 1907 no excederá de 80,000 pacas, siendo menor que la del año anterior en 50,000 pacas. Esta disminución se debe á que el número de acres destinados al cultivo fué menor este año, y á que las lluvias se han retardado, siendo las que han caído á últimas fechas tan abundantes que se han perdido los plantíos donde se estaba madurando ya el fruto.

**FERROCARRIL MONORRIEL ENTRE MONTERREY Y SALTILLO.**

Un sindicato de capitalistas ingleses, organizado por el Señor SANTIAGO LUDGATE, emprenderá la construcción y explotación de un ferrocarril monorriel entre Monterrey y Saltillo, Estado de Nuevo León, invirtiéndose en el negocio un capital de pesos 100,000,000. La línea medirá 100 kilómetros de extensión, y el sistema que se adoptará será el inventado por BREMAN, el cual ha sido ensayado con éxito en Inglaterra.

**FERROCARRIL EN GUANAJUATO.**

El Gobierno Mexicano ha otorgado una concesión á la *Mexican Milling and Transportation Company* para que construya y explote un ferrocarril en las municipalidades de Guanajuato y La Luz, ambas del Estado de Guanajuato, partiendo de la estación de Tepetapa, del Central, y terminando en un punto inmediato al pueblo de Santa Rosa. Toda la línea deberá quedar terminada á los cinco años, y la compañía ha garantizado el cumplimiento de las condiciones del contrato con un depósito de 4,000 pesos en bonos de la deuda pública consolidada.

**FERROCARRIL EN GUERRERO.**

La Compañía Mexicana del Pacífico ha obtenido del Gobierno de la República una concesión para construir y explotar un ferrocarril en el Estado de Guerrero, que partiendo de la ciudad de Acapulco, siga una dirección de sureste á nordeste, y tocando el punto llamado Pic de la Cuesta, termine en un punto del Río Coyuca. Toda la línea deberá estar completa dentro del plazo de cuatro años.

**INFORMES CONSULARES.**

El Cónsul General de México en Nueva York anuncia que durante el mes de julio de 1907 entraron en el puerto de la ciudad de Nueva York quince buques procedentes de puertos mexicanos, conduciendo 313,313 bultos de mercancías. Durante el mismo mes del puerto de Nueva York salieron trece buques que conducían 160,666 bultos de mercancías con destino á puertos mexicanos. El siguiente es un

resumen detallado de las importaciones de México á Nueva York en el mes de 1907:

| Artículos.                    | Cantidad. | Artículos.                        | Cantidad. |
|-------------------------------|-----------|-----------------------------------|-----------|
| Henequén.....tercios..        | 14,952    | Tecali.....trozos..               | 44        |
| Café.....sacos..              | 4,911     | Pelo.....pacas..                  | 152       |
| Cueros.....tercios..          | 6,782     | Barras de plomo.....número..      | 51,177    |
| Cueros.....suellos..          | 3,416     | Zarzaparrilla.....tercios..       | 200       |
| Ixtle.....pacas..             | 3,298     | Vainilla.....cajas..              | 284       |
| Pieles de cabra.....tercios.. | 1,676     | Pieles de cocodrilo.....tercios.. | 113       |
| Pieles de venado.....id..     | 297       | Plumas de garza.....cajas..       | 5         |
| Hule.....id..                 | 3,862     | Miel de abeja.....barriles..      | 590       |
| Tabaco en rama.....id..       | 733       | Cedro.....trozos..                | 15        |
| Puros.....cajas..             | 26        | Cobre.....barras..                | 6,633     |
| Azúcar.....sacos..            | 198,440   | Plata acññada.....cajas..         | 574       |
| Zacatón.....tercios..         | 112       | Pesos mexicanos.....id..          | 3         |
| Chicle.....id..               | 448       | Algodón.....pacas..               | 5,030     |
| Fustete.....trozos..          | 7,610     |                                   |           |

El Cónsul General de México en Nueva York anuncia que durante el mes de junio de 1907 entraron en el puerto de la ciudad de Nueva York nueve buques procedentes de puertos mexicanos, conduciendo 67,764 bultos de mercancías. Durante el mismo mes del puerto de Nueva York salieron catorce buques que conducían 166,173 bultos de mercancías con destino á puertos mexicanos. El siguiente es un resumen detallado de las importaciones de México á Nueva York en el mes de junio de 1907:

| Artículos.                    | Cantidad. | Artículos.                        | Cantidad. |
|-------------------------------|-----------|-----------------------------------|-----------|
| Henequén.....tercios..        | 9,531     | Pelo.....pacas..                  | 396       |
| Café.....sacos..              | 5,365     | Barras de plomo.....número..      | 18,777    |
| Cueros.....tercios..          | 6,655     | Zarzaparrilla.....tercios..       | 65        |
| Cueros.....suellos..          | 3,293     | Vainilla.....cajas..              | 300       |
| Ixtle.....pacas..             | 2,192     | Pieles de cocodrilo.....tercios.. | 216       |
| Pieles de cabra.....tercios.. | 1,748     | Plumas de garza.....cajas..       | 3         |
| Pieles de venado.....id..     | 322       | Huesos de garza.....bultos..      | 250       |
| Hule.....id..                 | 2,276     | Miel de abeja.....barriles..      | 459       |
| Tabaco en rama.....id..       | 80        | Cedro.....trozos..                | 38        |
| Puros.....cajas..             | 18        | Caoba.....id..                    | 840       |
| Azúcar.....sacos..            | 2,153     | Cobre.....barras..                | 5,747     |
| Zacatón.....tercios..         | 134       | Plata acññada.....cajas..         | 462       |
| Chicle.....id..               | 728       | Asfalto.....barriles..            | 2,219     |
| Fustete.....trozos..          | 3,532     |                                   |           |

El Cónsul General de México en San Francisco, Estado de California, anuncia que las importaciones de productos mexicanos hechas por el puerto de San Francisco durante el mes de junio de 1907 representaron un valor total, según factura, de \$387,560, distribuidos de la manera siguiente: \$65,007, valor de mercancías, y \$322,553, valor de oro y plata en barras.

Durante el mismo período, el valor de las exportaciones de San Francisco á México ascendió á \$180,751, es decir, \$175,317, valor de mercancías domésticas, y \$5,434, valor de mercancías procedentes de países extranjeros.

Durante el mes de referencia por el puerto de San Francisco se exportaron 27,880 pesos mexicanos, con destino á Hongkong.

El Departamento de Aduanas de los Estados Unidos anuncia que el valor total de las importaciones de México por el puerto de San Diego, Estado de California, en el mes de junio de 1907, ascendió á \$17,965.

El Cónsul Mexicano en Filadelfia participa que el valor de los embarques de mercancías de Filadelfia á los puertos mexicanos de Tampico y Veracruz durante el mes de junio de 1907, ascendió á \$180,763.18, y dichas mercancías consistieron de carbón, petróleo y pólvora facturados en \$81,559.25, \$78,122.68 y \$21,081.25, respectivamente.

El Cónsul Mexicano en Nogales, Arizona, participa que durante el mes de junio de 1907 se exportaron los siguientes productos del Estado de Sonora, México, con destino á los Estados Unidos:

|                                  | Oro<br>americano. |                                 | Oro<br>americano. |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------|
| Aguardiente mezcal.....          | \$39              | Maíz.....                       | \$40              |
| Azúcar de caña.....              | 64                | Naranjas.....                   | 10                |
| Aves de corral.....              | 62                | Piedra mineral de plomo.....    | 2,050             |
| Cemento de Portland.....         | 64                | Pescado fresco.....             | 37                |
| Cueros de res crudos.....        | 3,268             | Papas.....                      | 710               |
| Carne fresca.....                | 23                | Queso.....                      | 5                 |
| Desperdicios de hierro y acero.. | 192               | Ropa hecha de tela de algodón.. | 6                 |
| Encajes.....                     | 20                | Sal común.....                  | 30                |
| Encurtidos al natural.....       | 3,854             | Trigo.....                      | 25                |
| Especies no especificadas.....   | 4                 | Tabaco en rama.....             | 287               |
| Frijol.....                      | 67                | Oro en pasta y en polvo.....    | 98,192            |
| Frutas en conserva.....          | 64                | Plata en pasta.....             | 49,227            |
| Ganado vacuno.....               | 2,818             |                                 |                   |
| Loza de barro.....               | 6                 | Total.....                      | 161,164           |

El valor de las mercancías importadas por la aduana de Nogales, México, al Estado de Sonora, en junio de 1907, ascendió á \$464,156.77, y fueron las siguientes:

|                                 |             |
|---------------------------------|-------------|
| Materias animales.....          | \$67,176.72 |
| Materias vegetales.....         | 55,787.28   |
| Materias minerales.....         | 137,045.36  |
| Tejidos y sus manufacturas..... | 43,563.46   |
| Productos químicos.....         | 24,052.67   |
| Bebidas espirituosas.....       | 3,868.25    |
| Papel y sus aplicaciones.....   | 4,376.79    |
| Máquinas y aparatos.....        | 85,350.63   |
| Vehículos.....                  | 8,371.65    |
| Armas y explosivos.....         | 11,159.52   |
| Artículos diversos.....         | 23,404.44   |
| Total.....                      | 464,156.77  |

Dichas mercancías procedieron de los siguientes países:

|                     |              |
|---------------------|--------------|
| Estados Unidos..... | \$420,581.93 |
| Inglaterra.....     | 15,571.52    |
| Francia.....        | 3,185.85     |
| Alemania.....       | 16,871.94    |

718 OFICINA INTERNACIONAL DE LAS REPÚBLICAS AMERICANAS.

|              |            |
|--------------|------------|
| España.....  | \$2,476.32 |
| Austria..... | 2,882.34   |
| Escocia..... | 1,628.10   |
| Japón.....   | 870.33     |
| China.....   | 88.44      |
| Total.....   | 464,156.77 |

Los derechos arancelarios recaudados en el mes ascendieron á \$136,775.14.

El Cónsul Mexicano en Nogales, Arizona, participa que durante el mes de mayo de 1907, se exportaron los siguientes productos del Estado de Sonora, México, con destino á los Estados Unidos:

|                                | Oro americano. |                                 | Oro americano. |
|--------------------------------|----------------|---------------------------------|----------------|
| Aguardiente mezcal.....        | \$82           | Plumas de ave naturales.....    | \$324          |
| Azúcar de caña.....            | 1,376          | Pescado fresco.....             | 5              |
| Cal común.....                 | 2,985          | Papas.....                      | 63             |
| Cueros de res crudas.....      | 10,725         | Queso.....                      | 42             |
| Carne fresca.....              | 20             | Ropa hecha de tela de algodón.. | 145            |
| Dulces no especificadas.....   | 1              | Sal común.....                  | 340            |
| Encurtidos al natural.....     | 3,380          | Trigo.....                      | 2              |
| Especies no especificadas..... | 5              | Tabaco en rama.....             | 435            |
| Frijol.....                    | 36             | Oro en pasta y en polvo.....    | 60,579         |
| Frutas en conserva.....        | 5,380          | Plata en pasta.....             | 93,820         |
| Ganado vacuno.....             | 3,907          | Total.....                      | 185,106        |
| Maíz.....                      | 3              |                                 |                |
| Naranjas.....                  | 1,451          |                                 |                |

El valor de las mercancías importadas por la aduana de Nogales, México, al Estado de Sonora, en mayo de 1907, ascendió á \$415,724.27, y fueron las siguientes:

|                                 |             |
|---------------------------------|-------------|
| Materias animales.....          | \$48,058.97 |
| Materias vegetales.....         | 73,632.75   |
| Materias minerales.....         | 79,467.54   |
| Tejidos y sus manufacturas..... | 56,411.64   |
| Productos químicos.....         | 9,327.42    |
| Bebidas espirituosas.....       | 4,013.47    |
| Papel y sus aplicaciones.....   | 5,600.37    |
| Máquinas y aparatos.....        | 79,905.54   |
| Vehículos.....                  | 14,120.25   |
| Armas y explosivos.....         | 22,074.32   |
| Artículos diversos.....         | 23,112.00   |
| Total.....                      | 415,724.27  |

Dichas mercancías procedieron de los siguientes países:

|                     |              |
|---------------------|--------------|
| Estados Unidos..... | \$364,661.24 |
| Francia.....        | 14,838.83    |
| Inglaterra.....     | 21,468.81    |
| Alemania.....       | 3,694.36     |
| España.....         | 7,109.37     |
| Austria.....        | 1,762.77     |
| Japón.....          | 952.74       |
| Italia.....         | 814.05       |
| Chile.....          | 422.10       |
| Total.....          | 415,724.27   |

Los derechos arancelarios recaudados en el mes de mayo de 1907, ascendieron á \$147,357.10.

El Cónsul General de México en Nueva York anuncia que durante el mes de mayo de 1907, entraron en el puerto de la ciudad de Nueva York nueve buques procedentes de puertos mexicanos, conduciendo 74,284 bultos de mercancías. Durante el mismo mes del puerto de Nueva York salieron quince buques que conducían 204,517 bultos de mercancías con destino á puertos mexicanos. El siguiente es un resumen detallado de las importaciones de México á Nueva York en el mes de mayo de 1907:

| Artículos.                    | Cantidad. | Artículos.                        | Cantidad. |
|-------------------------------|-----------|-----------------------------------|-----------|
| Huacacán.....tercios..        | 9,009     | Barras de plomo.....número..      | 29,620    |
| Café.....sacos..              | 5,431     | Minerales.....bultos..            | 2,650     |
| Cueros.....tercios..          | 4,210     | Zarzaparrilla.....tercios..       | 240       |
| Cueros.....suetos..           | 3,875     | Vainilla.....cajas..              | 170       |
| Tejido.....paños..            | 3,961     | Pieles de cocodrilo.....tercios.. | 124       |
| Pieles de cabra.....tercios.. | 1,081     | Plumas de garza.....cajas..       | 5         |
| Pieles de venado.....id..     | 137       | Plumos.....bultos..               | 243       |
| Hule.....id..                 | 1,583     | Miel de abeja.....barriles..      | 150       |
| Tabaco en rama.....id..       | 180       | Purga de Jalapa.....sacos..       | 33        |
| Puros.....cajas..             | 25        | Cobre.....barras..                | 3,062     |
| Azúcar.....sacos..            | 750       | Moneda acuñada.....cajas..        | 33        |
| Zacatón.....tercios..         | 286       | Plata acuñada.....id..            | 362       |
| Chicle.....id..               | 1,196     | Ajos.....sacos..                  | 361       |
| Fustete.....trozos..          | 5,336     | Pesos mexicanos.....cajas..       | 35        |
| Pelo.....paños..              | 86        |                                   |           |

## NICARAGUA.

### LEY DE MINAS.

El Presidente de la República considerando: Que el nuevo Código de Minería aprobado por la Asamblea Nacional Legislativa en 17 de febrero último, y puesto en vigor desde el 11 de abril del corriente año, establece como requisito legal las matrículas y patentes para la explotación regular de minas y zonas mineras, así como de los planteles ó haciendas de beneficio para las minas, mediante el pago de algunos derechos fiscales que conviene reglamentar para su recta aplicación y eficaz control; en uso de la facultad que le confiere el artículo 239 del mencionado código decreta la siguiente Ley de Impuestos Mineros:

ARTÍCULO I. Nadie tendrá derecho para ejercer la industria minera, en cualquier forma que sea, si no se halla provisto de antemano, de la autorización necesaria que prescribe la ley, y en que conste el pago de los derechos que corresponden al fisco, y sin perjuicio de la matrícula personal para mineros, en virtud de la cual gozarán de los privilegios que establece el Código de Minería. La autorización en referencia se denomina *patente* y será un complemento inseparable del título de propiedad respectivo.

ART. II. Las patentes en que se funda el decreto para la legítima explotación de las minas, lavaderos ó plaecres y planteles ó haciendas

para beneficio de los mismos, establecidas por los artículos 19, 202 y 220 del Código de Minería vigente, deberán ser libradas por el funcionario fiscal á quien compete exigir el impuesto, recaudando su importe ú ordenando su recaudación por quien corresponda.

Serán tres clases de patentes, que deberán ser exigidas en modelos especiales, según la cuota del impuesto anual que les sirve de base, á saber:

- 1º. Patentes para minas, por cada hectárea, 5 pesos;
- 2º. Patentes para zonas mineras, por cada hectárea, 20 centavos;
- 3º. Patentes para planteles ó beneficios, por cada hectárea, 2 pesos.

ART. III. Las patentes deberán ser extendidas en libros talonarios impresos en papel consistente, dejando los espacios necesarios en blanco, que llenará el empleado expedidor con los elementos fundamentales que informarán el documento. Serán numeradas en series continuas, selladas por el Ministerio de Hacienda, y refrendadas, previa toma de razón, por el tribunal supremo de cuentas; y para entregarlas al interesado, la oficina expedidora las fechará, firmará y sellará, debiendo exigir recibo en el tronco respectivo firmado por el que las recoja como dueño ó representante debidamente autorizado.

ART. IV. Los jueces de distrito, ó autoridades que hayan de conocer de las manifestaciones ó denuncias de minas, placeres ó lavaderos y planteles para beneficios, ó de las concesiones que se otorguen por el Poder Ejecutivo para la explotación de zonas mineras, una vez expedido el título, provisional ó definitivo, que autorice el laboreo, prepararán un resumen fiel de las diligencias que autorizarán en calidad de certificación y remitirán inmediatamente al jefe político ó intendente, á cuya jurisdicción pertenezca la empresa minera de que se trata.

Y cada fin de mes los mismos funcionarios deberán remitir, asimismo, un índice detallado de los resúmenes de títulos librados y de que hubiesen dado cuenta en el período terminado, ó aviso, en su caso, de no haber autorizado ninguno. Un documento análogo es el que deberán remitir cada tres meses al tribunal de cuentas, ó sea la nómina de que habla el artículo 211 del Código de Minería.

La falta de cumplimiento de lo dispuesto en este artículo, en todo ó en parte, hará incurrir á los funcionarios en referencia, en la multa de 50 á 100 pesos, aplicable por el Ministerio de Hacienda.

ART. V. Los jefes políticos ó intendentes, así que reciban los resúmenes de títulos concedidos provisional ó definitivamente, de que trata el artículo anterior, los harán inscribir en un registro estadístico que llevarán, consignando con toda exactitud, bajo número de orden de cada asiento, los menores siguientes: 1º, Fecha del otorgamiento y clase del título; 2º, nombre de la propiedad que se explota y su clase y calidad; 3º, localización de la empresa minera ó sea el distrito; 4º, nombre de su dueño ó dueños y su residencia; 5º, número

de pertenencias y extensión en hectáreas de cada una, ó simplemente extensión, si se tratare de placeres, lavaderos ó planteles; 6º, carácter de la concesión ó título, esto es, si fuere adquisición primitiva, ó concesión del ejecutivo, ó denuncia por abandono, ó remate, consignándose para éstos dos últimos casos el nombre del dueño anterior y coste de la adquisición; 7º, el valor del impuesto que haya de cobrarse anualmente por cada patente que hubiere que librar. Las inscripciones de estos resúmenes, deberán distribuirse, en tres separaciones especiales, conforme á cada clase de patente que exija un derecho diferente, según la clasificación del artículo XII (§ II?).

ART. VI. De las inscripciones que se hagan conforme al artículo precedente, los jefes políticos ó intendentes remitirán sin demora copia fiel y autorizada al tribunal de cuentas y al empleado recaudador respectivo, á fin de que éste proceda á librar las patentes, tan pronto como perciba los derechos que hayan de causar.

Si ocurriere que cuando el interesado solicite una patente, aun no hubiese llegado á la oficina la copia del registro á que se refiere este artículo, el recaudador no por eso dejará de librarla, a cuyo fin pedirá los datos al interesado, sin perjuicio de exigirlos inmediatamente, debiendo dar cuenta de la irregularidad al ministerio, y de rectificar las diferencias que posteriormente resultaren.

ART. VII. El día primero de cada año, los jefes políticos ó intendentes remitirán, asimismo, copia ó minuta de todas las inscripciones que permanecieren subsistentes en el registro de que trata el artículo 5, desde el primer asiento hasta el último del día anterior, según queda dicho, al tribunal de cuentas y al empleado recaudador respectivo, á fin de que éste prevenga y emplace, como crea conveniente, á cada uno de los empresarios de minería para que ocurran á renovar sus patentes, bajo apercibimiento de que, si trascurrido el término que prescribe el artículo 209 del código de la materia, no lo verificaren, se procederá á la ejecución fiscal, sin perjuicio de dar aviso al juez respectivo para que declare la caducidad de las concesiones, con arreglo á la ley.

ART. VIII. Toda patente de minería, así como toda matrícula, para ser válida, una vez expedida por el empleado fiscal, necesita ser presentada para su refrendación al juez de distrito de la jurisdicción en que se halle ubicada la empresa minera que autoriza. Este funcionario tomará razón breve de ella en un libro especial que llevará consignando: número y fecha de su libramiento, período á que corresponde, nombre del dueño, el de la empresa en explotación, calidad de ésta, extensión en hectáreas, cuota del derecho y valor de la patente; y sí, compulsándolas cuidadosamente con las diligencias ó registros que existieren en su despacho, encontrare discrepancias sustanciales ó de fondo, anotará en el documento las rectificaciones que requiera y dará cuenta con ellas al ministerio de hacienda, sin pérdida de tiempo, á

fin de que éste exija directamente, ó por medio del tribunal de cuentas, las responsabilidades á que dieren lugar los errores denunciados.

ARR. IX. Inmediatamente después de publicada la presente ley, los jueces de distrito emplazarán por medio de eschuela á los dueños ó industriales ó empresarios de minas ó lavaderos, ó empresas mineras de cualquier clase, para que dentro del perentorio término de quince días más el de la distancia, comparezcan á su despacho con sus títulos de propiedad, para el efecto de que sean examinados en cuanto á su conformidad ó legalidad y extractados, según lo prescribe el artículo 4 de esta ley.

De tales extractos ó resúmenes, que sin demora remitirán á la jefatura política ó intendencia respectiva, los jueces dejarán copia en un libro y pondrán constancia al pie del título de haber llenado este requisito; y si trascurrido el término señalado no hubiesen sido presentados, quedarán sujetos tales títulos á las sanciones de caducidad que establecen los artículos 206 y 209 del código de minería.

ARR. X. Las pertenencias mineras ó extensiones superficiales que resulten de los títulos, no expresadas en hectáreas, serán reducidas á éstas por los jueces de distrito, determinando previamente las áreas de las propiedades en varas cuadradas, mediante multiplicación de longitud por latitud de cada pertenencia ó extensión, computando para la reducción cada hectárea como equivalente á 14,184.15 varas cuadradas, según la correspondencia que establece la ley de 10 de septiembre de 1902, y debiendo apreciar como unidad entera toda fracción que llegue á cinco ó más décimos, de conformidad con el artículo 203 del código de minería.

ARR. XI. Los jefes políticos ó intendentes, al recibo de los resúmenes de títulos anteriores á esta ley, procederán á su vez á abrir el registro estadístico de que trata el artículo 5, inscribiendo cada uno en asiento aparte bajo el número de orden de una serie continua, y cuidando de observar estricta fidelidad; debiendo remitir acto continuo al recaudador á que corresponda, la copia ó minuta de las inscripciones que habrá de servir de base para la recaudación á la vez que de comprobante directo de la cuenta. Un ejemplar de esta misma minuta enviarán firmado al tribunal de cuentas, según queda prescrito en el artículo 6.

ARR. XII. Los jueces de distrito tienen el deber de dar cuenta á los jefes políticos ó intendentes en el acto de tomar nota de cualesquiera mutaciones que hayan de alterar los elementos de las inscripciones estadísticas de los títulos de minería, ya sea en virtud de cambio de dueños, de reducción ó aumento de las propiedades, de caducidad de los mismos, ó en razón de otra causa cualquiera que haya de afectar el impuesto, suprimiéndolo, aumentándolo ó disminuyéndolo; á cuyo fin los dueños ó tenedores de tales títulos, quedan obligados á presentarlos al respectivo juez, en todo caso que por compraventa ú



otra evolución legal cualquiera, estén sujetos á sufrir alguna de las referidas mutaciones. La falta de este requisito será motivo de suspensión de las inscripciones en el registro de la propiedad inmueble.

ART. XIII. De las mutaciones que ocurran en los títulos mineros, según el artículo anterior, los jueces dejarán razón en el libro á que se refiere la fracción segunda del artículo 9, debiendo concordarla por medio de citas numéricas correlativas con el resumen del mismo título que debe preceder en el citado libro; y en cuanto al registro estadístico de las jefaturas políticas ó intendencias, estas mutaciones deberán consignarse en nueva inscripción aparte que comprenda las modificaciones ocurridas, con citas correlativas entre el asiento primitivo y el renovado, dentro de una casilla de observaciones que se reservará para estos casos.

ART. XIV. La presentación de los títulos que hayan sufrido mutaciones por razón de compra ó otra transacción ó evolución legal cualquiera, al respectivo juez en donde se halle ubicada la empresa minera, y para los efectos del artículo anterior, deberá hacerse por quien corresponda antes de que dichos títulos sean pasados por el registro de la propiedad inmueble. Este registrador cuidará de que se cumpla fielmente este requisito, bajo apercibimiento de negarse la inscripción, en tanto que no se le presente constancia de que el respectivo juez haya tomado la debida nota de la mutación ó novación del título.

ART. XV. El tribunal de cuentas, una vez recibidas las minutas de inscripciones estadísticas de títulos mineros, que hayan de remitirle las jefaturas políticas ó intendencias, procederá el examen y fiscalizaciones correspondientes, y dispondrá que por medio de la sección de estadística de su dependencia se practique la centralización de los registros catastrales de la propiedad minera, abriendo libros adecuados que contengan para cada distrito minero todos los pormenores que prescribe el artículo 4 y los más que como especialidades conviniere conocer, debiendo dejar casillas suficientes para consignar mensualmente los términos de la producción de metales y los de su exportación, así como también el coste de materiales introducidos y el monto de derechos aduanales condonados, en virtud del privilegio que establece en favor de las empresas de minería el artículo 231 del código de la materia.

ART. XVI. Los mineros para poder disfrutar del privilegio de la exención de derechos de importación que acuerda la ley para los materiales que empleen en sus labores, deberán ser precisamente matriculados, conforme ó los artículos 227 al 230 del Código de Minería. Esta matrícula será librada por los jefes políticos desprendiéndola de libros talonarios que al efecto les serán suministrados; cada matrícula llevará timbre por valor de dos pesos, y fechadas, selladas y firmadas valdrán sólo para el período en ellas indicado.

ART. XVII. Las omisiones ó infracciones en que incurrieren los jueces ó jefes políticos ó intendentes en el cumplimiento debido de las prescripciones de la presente ley, ó de lo que á ella concierne, no estando previstas particularmente, serán penadas con multa de diez á cincuenta pesos, sin previa conminatoria, aplicable por el Ministerio de Hacienda directamente ó por el tribunal de cuentas, en sus casos.

ART. XVIII. En lo que corresponde al presente año todos los derechos de patentes de minería quedarán reducidos á sólo la mitad de las cuotas que expresa el artículo 2 de esta ley.

ART. XIX. El presente decreto comenzará á regir desde su publicación.

Dado en el Palacio Nacional de Managua, 14 de noviembre de mil novecientos seis.

J. S. ZELAYA.

*El Ministro de Hacienda,*

FELIX ROMERO.

#### LAS EXPORTACIONES DE GOMA EN 1907.

En el año económico que terminó el 30 de junio de 1907, el valor total de las exportaciones de goma procedentes de Bluefields, ascendió á \$269,019.57, según un cálculo que se publicó en el "American," correspondiente al 5 de agosto de 1907. Estas cifras son un tanto menores que las que se anunciaron en los dos años anteriores, época en que el valor de las exportaciones ascendió á \$228,464.03 y \$280,609.28, respectivamente, pero guardan relación con el aumento general que se ha notado en los embarques durante los seis últimos años.

#### LAS EXPORTACIONES DE ORO PROCEDENTES DE BLUEFIELDS.

El agente consular americano en Bluefields ha compilado datos relativos á los embarques de oro en barras desde dicho puerto en los seis años comprendidos de 1901 á 1907, por los cuales resulta que en el año económico que terminó el 30 de junio de 1907, se estableció el tipo máximo de exportaciones. El valor total de éstas se calculó en \$557,550.66 contra \$463,110.18 en 1906; \$421,046.85 en 1905; \$534,371.34 en 1904; \$378,866.50 en 1903, y \$273,616.60 en el año económica de 1901-2. Así, pues, se muestra que las exportaciones de oro representan más del duplo de las que se hicieron en el período de referencia.

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FRONTAGE ON RIVER PARANA OF ASUNCION, THE CAPITAL OF PARAGUAY.

## PANAMÁ.

## DISPOSICIONES ARANCELARIAS DE IMPORTANCIA.

La "Gaceta Oficial" de la República de Panamá, en su número del 5 de julio de 1907, publica un decreto del Presidente Interino, Señor OBALDÍA, de fecha 3 del mismo mes, por el cual se ponen en vigor disposiciones arancelarias de importancia. La parte dispositiva de este decreto es como sigue:

"ARTÍCULO 1°. Toda persona que quiera remitir mercancías para los puertos habilitados de la República, deberá presentar al Agente Consular, ó á quien lo subroga, en el lugar en donde se haga el embarque, una factura por cuadruplicado contraída á expresar:

"El nombre del remitente, el lugar de la procedencia, el de la persona á quien se hace la remesa, el puerto de destino, y el nombre del buque.

"La marca, numeración, detalle de la mercancía con sus precios de origen, el peso total en kilos, el número de botellas ó medias botellas, que contengan cada caja ó barril, si fueren líquidos, y su equivalente en litros.

"Se prohíbe manifestar en una misma factura bultos para distintos lugares ni para diferentes dueños ó consignatarios, aún cuando sea para un mismo lugar.

"Las facturas consulares que vengan sin los requisitos á que se refiere este decreto, quedan sujetas á una multa de 5 por ciento sobre el valor total de la factura.

"ART. 2°. Los derechos de importación seguirán cobrándose conforme á las leyes existentes; pero desde la publicación del presente decreto no se hará bonificación ni rebaja alguna por deterioro, roturas, mermas á por cualquiera otra causa sobre mercancías de cualquier naturaleza que sean; ni se atenderá á reclamos que tengan por objeto la devolución de los objetos percibidos.

"ART. 3°. Los vinos espumantes inferiores al Champagne pagarán á razón de 50 centavos por litro, y la cidra y Kola Champagne, y la cerveza de gengibre y sus semejantes 20 centavos por cada litro, como la cerveza de cualquiera clase á que se refiere la tarifa establecida por la ley 88 de 1904.

"ART. 4°. El cobro de los derechos sobre el tabaco, cigarros y cigarrillos se efectuará en la forma en que se dé á la venta, es decir, con las cajitas ó paquetes que los contengan y excluyendo del impuesto únicamente los cajones ó envases exteriores en que vengan las cajitas ó paquetes."

**LEY DE TIERRAS BALDÍAS.**

[Ley 19 de 1907 de 29 de mayo, sobre adjudicación de tierras baldías.]

La Asamblea Nacional de Panamá, decreta:

**CAPÍTULO I.**

**DEFINICIÓN Y DOMINIO DE LAS TIERRAS BALDÍAS.**

ARTÍCULO 1º. Son tierras baldías nacionales todas las que componen el territorio de la República, con excepción de las llamadas indultadas y de aquellas que legítimamente pertenecen hoy á personas naturales ó jurídicas.

ART. 2º. El dominio pleno de las tierras baldías pertenece á la nación.

**CAPÍTULO II.**

**OBJETOS PARA QUE SON ADJUDICABLES Y FIN DE LAS ADJUDICACIONES.**

ART. 3º. La adjudicación de las tierras baldías tiene por objeto su cultivo y el establecimiento de industrias ó empresas de utilidad pública y los demás que determina esta Ley.

ART. 4º. Las tierras baldías son adjudicables:

1º. Para el establecimiento, ensanche ó uso común de las poblaciones; pero estas adjudicaciones no podrán transferirse ni destinarse á otro objeto, exceptuando las de lotes de tierras para construcciones urbanas, los cuales podrán concederse gratuitamente, arrendarse ó venderse por las respectivas municipalidades á condición de edificar en ellos en la forma y dentro del término de tiempo que dichas corporaciones dispongan.

2º. Para cortijos; es decir, para residencias rurales, cercadas á la redonda, con tierra de labor agrícola y de crianza de animales.

3º. Para cultivos en general y para el establecimiento de industrias.

4º. Para el auxilio de establecimientos de utilidad pública; pero estas adjudicaciones necesitan final sanción legislativa.

5º. Para el establecimiento y fomento de colonias autorizadas por leyes.

6º. Para el auxilio ó compensación que conceda la ley á las construcciones de vías de comunicación; pero estas solamente se harán en lotes alternado á lo largo de las respectivas vías.

ART. 5º. Solamente la ley podrá decretar otra clase de adjudicaciones.

ART. 6º. Tienen derecho á que se les adjudiquen porciones de tierras baldías todas las personas naturales ó jurídicas con domicilio en el país á quienes no les esté prohibida su adquisición.

Sin embargo no gozarán de este derecho los extranjeros oriundos de países en los cuales á los panameños no les sea permitido poseer propiedades urbanas ó rurales.

### CAPÍTULO III.

#### ADJUDICACIONES EN GENERAL.

ART. 7º. Establécese un impuesto sobre expedición de títulos ya sean provisionales ó definitivos, que se pagará en esta forma:

(a) Por las adjudicaciones para cortijos (homestead) cincuenta centésimos de balboa por hectárea tanto por los títulos provisionales como por los definitivos.

(b) Por las adjudicaciones á las empresas de utilidad pública, 1 balboa por hectárea, que se pagará únicamente por el título definitivo.

(c) Por adjudicaciones para cultivos y otras industrias útiles, cincuenta centésimos de balboa por hectárea, siempre que la extensión solicitada no exceda de 100 hectáreas; si la extensión solicitada fuere mayor de 100 hectáreas sin pasar de 200 el impuesto será de cincuenta y cinco centésimo de balboa por hectárea; si fuere mayor de 200 sin pasar de 300 será de sesenta centésimos de balboa por hectárea; si fuere mayor de 300 sin excedar de 400 será de sesenta y cinco centésimos de balboa por hectárea; y así sucesivamente aumentará el precio total cinco centésimos de balboa por cada 100 hectáreas ó fracción de aumento.

(d) Por adjudicaciones para establecimiento y fomento de colonias autorizadas por leyes, el impuesto será el mismo que para cultivos en general si las adjudicaciones se hicieren separadamente á cada colono; pero si se hicieren en globo á una persona ó entidad, el impuesto será de 1 balboa, para la adjudicación provisional y el mismo del aparte (c) para la adjudicación definitiva.

(e) Por las adjudicaciones para el auxilio ó compensación de las vías de comunicación, el impuesto de título provisional será de 1 balboa por hectárea y el impuesto de título definitivo el que le corresponda conforme á la escala progresiva del aparte (c).

ART. 8º. Cuando para evadir el pago del impuesto se soliciten los lotes fraccionados directamente ó por interpuesta persona, se acumularán en uno sólo para el efecto del impuesto que se recargará además de un 50 por ciento adicional.

ART. 9º. El impuesto de título que por esta Ley se establece servirá para sufragar los gastos de administración, estudio y adjudicación de los terrenos nacionales.

ART. 10. Los individuos obligados á satisfacer el impuesto de que se trata podrán pagar de contado el 50 por ciento y solicitar un plazo hasta de doce meses para abonar el 50 por ciento restante, obligándose á pagar el por ciento de interés anual á favor del fisco.

La falta de pago al vencimiento del plazo de doce meses estipulado anulará de hecho la adjudicación respectiva.

ART. 11. El impuesto de título provisional que establece esta ley se causará aun cuando la adjudicación no llegue á verificarse. Al efecto el administrador de tierras nacionales pasará la respectiva planilla al empleado de hacienda respectivo y lo comunicará al tribunal de cuentas de la República.

ART. 12. La persona que desee la adjudicación de uno ó varios lotes de terrenos baldíos dirigirá la solicitud respectiva, escrita en papel sellado de la clase primera, al administrador de tierras nacionales de la provincia donde esté ubicado el terreno que desea obtener.

ART. 13. Las solicitudes deben ser escritas con claridad y contendrán los siguientes datos: El nombre del distrito donde el terreno está ubicado; el área aproximada de dicho terreno; sus linderos; el objeto á que va á ser destinado y todas las demás señales que puedan dar conocimiento claro del terreno.

ART. 14. Los administradores de tierras nacionales quedan facultados para variar los linderos especificados en las solicitudes cuando tales linderos fueren perjudiciales á los terrenos baldíos colindantes ó evidentemente adolezcan de otra inconveniencia general.

Los peticionarios tendrán en estos casos derecho de alzada ante el Presidente de la República, cuando crean que las resoluciones de dichos administradores no tengan fundamento.

Las resoluciones que en estos casos dicte el Presidente de la República serán definitivas en lo administrativo.

ART. 15. Hecha una petición en la forma prescrita por la presente ley, se hará conocer del público por medio de edictos que permanecerán fijados por treinta días en lugar visible de la parte exterior del edificio donde funcione la correspondiente administración de tierras nacionales y en la alcaldía del respectivo distrito. Ese edicto será publicado también por tres veces en la "Gaceta Oficial," por cuenta del interesado.

La publicación del edicto de que se deja hecha mención tiene por objeto el que los que se consideren lesionados con la solicitud puedan hacer su reclamo en tiempo oportuno.

ART. 16. Los reclamos contra solicitudes de adjudicaciones de tierras baldías deberán ser presentados dentro de los treinta días siguientes á la fecha de la tercera publicación del edicto en la "Gaceta Oficial," al respectivo administrador, quien los decidirá siguiendo para ello la tramitación que determina el Capítulo XIV de esta ley.

ART. 17. Vencido el término de los treinta días de que habla el artículo anterior sin que se haya presentado reclamo alguno, ó si los reclamos presentados hubieren sido resueltos favorablemente para el solicitante, el administrador de tierras nacionales pasará la solicitud á un agrimensor oficial para que dentro de los quince días siguientes



levante el plano del terreno, lo mida y presente un informe acerca de sus linderos, su naturaleza y de si está conforme haya sido descrito en la solicitud.

ART. 18. El plano deberá contener los límites á la redonda basados en señales de carácter permanente y descritos de manera que no dejen lugar á dudas futuras. Por lo menos el vértice del ángulo de partida deberá tener sus coordenadas geográficas.

ART. 19. No se hará adjudicación alguna en la cual no conste el plano del terreno solicitado á la escala uniforme que se designará después por cada especie de adjudicación, según su dimensión.

ART. 20. Son de cargo del interesado los gastos que demande la apertura de las trochas necesarias para hacer la mensura y levantar el plano del terreno. Dichas trochas tendrán un ancho mínimo de dos metros.

ART. 21. Los planos levantados en conformidad con las disposiciones que preceden deberán ser firmados por el agrimensor que haya verificado el trabajo y serán aprobados por el respectivo administrador cuya firma refrendará su secretario.

Los originales y las copias que se archiven en la administración general serán autenticados de igual manera por el jefe de dicha oficina.

ART. 22. El solicitante será notificado del plano, de la mensura y del informe y dentro de los tres días siguientes á la notificación podrá hacerles las objeciones que estime convenientes, las cuales serán resueltas por el administrador dentro de las setenta y dos horas siguientes.

ART. 23. De cada petición de adjudicación se formará un expediente, el cual llevará el número ordinal que le corresponda y se le agregarán todos los documentos que á él se refieran.

ART. 24. Una vez que el plano, la mensura y el informe hayan sido aceptados y aprobados por el administrador respectivo; que hayan sido resueltas por éste las objeciones presentadas por el interesado, si las hubiere, y que se compruebe haberse satisfecho el impuesto de que trata esta ley, se procederá por dicho empleado á expedir el título provisional correspondiente.

ART. 25. El título de adjudicación provisional de tierras baldías consistirá en la resolución por la cual se hace la adjudicación.

Dicha resolución contendrá lo siguiente:

(a) Fecha y objeto de la solicitud, nombre y domicilio del solicitante;

(b) Copia de la boleta que compruebe haber satisfecho el impuesto correspondiente;

(c) Área y descripción del terreno con expresión clara de sus linderos; y

(d) Número del expediente creado para la adjudicación. For-

mará también parte del título una copia del plano del terreno y del acta de entrega del mismo.

ART. 26. En igualdad de circunstancias tendrán prelación las adjudicaciones en el orden de su enumeración en el artículo 4° de esta ley; y las de menor sobre las de mayor área.

ART. 27. En los casos de adjudicación definitiva de terrenos adjudicados antes provisionalmente, no habrá lugar á oposición y por lo mismo no será preciso la fijación de edictos.

ART. 28. Los títulos de adjudicación de terrenos que estén comprendidos en el territorio de dos ó más provincias serán expedidos por la administración de la provincia donde esté situada la mayor parte del terreno que vaya á adjudicarse; pero dicha administración comunicará este hecho á las administraciones respectivas, remitiéndoles á la vez copia del expediente para que sea archivada luego de haberse hecho las anotaciones á que haya lugar.

ART. 29. Cuando las solicitudes presentadas á los administradores de tierras nacionales tengan por objeto obtener la propiedad definitiva de algún terreno baldío, el informe del agrimensor ó perito se concretará á si es el mismo terreno que antes se hubiere adjudicado provisionalmente al estado de sus cercas, casas y cultivos; al desarrollo de la industria para que fué adjudicado provisionalmente y á si se han llenado todas las formalidades que para adquirir la propiedad definitiva exige la presente ley, según la clase de adjudicación de que se trate.

ART. 30. El título de adjudicación definitiva de la propiedad contendrá la copia del título provisional y la resolución por la cual se concede aquella, en la cual se hará referencia á los demás documentos que se hayan agregado al expediente después de la adjudicación provisional y á la constancia de haberse satisfecho el impuesto para la adjudicación definitiva.

Si el título definitivo hubiere de expedirse solamente por una fracción del terreno concedido provisionalmente, se hará constar así especificando á la vez la legalidad y forma del procedimiento. En este caso el agrimensor oficial levantará el plano parcial é informará sobre el terreno como para las adjudicaciones en general.

ART. 31. Vencido el término que para la adjudicación definitiva fija la presente ley sin que se presentare la solicitud respectiva, el administrador de tierras nacionales procederá á hacer por sí ó por comisionado, una inspección ocular del terreno. Si de ella resultare que el interesado no ha cumplido las obligaciones que impone esta ley, se declarará abandonado el terreno á favor de la nación y cancelado, por tanto, el título provisional. La resolución que al efecto se diere se comunicará de la manera que previene el artículo 15, y vencido el término fijado en el artículo 16 no habrá contra ella recurso alguno.

ART. 32. Todos los títulos de propiedad definitiva que se expidan por razón de la presente ley deberán registrarse á costa del interesado en la oficina de registro respectiva dentro de treinta días después de expedidos para que tengan validez; pero el impuesto de título se considera que incluye el impuesto de registro.

#### CAPÍTULO IV.

##### ADJUDICACIONES Á LOS MUNICIPIOS.

ART. 33. Para área urbana y uso común de las ciudades, pueblos ó caseríos de quinientos ó más habitantes, tienen derecho los municipios á que se les adjudique gratuitamente hasta una hectárea por habitante de la ciudad, pueblo ó caserío de que se trate.

ART. 34. Cuando para los objetos expresados en el artículo anterior algún municipio desee obtener la adjudicación de uno ó varios lotes de tierras baldías deberá comprobar ante la Secretaría de Gobierno el derecho que tenga á la adjudicación de tales tierras.

ART. 35. Antes de resolver sobre las solicitudes que hagan los municipios, la Secretaría de Gobierno podrá oír la opinión del Gobernador de la respectiva provincia.

ART. 36. Si quedare demostrado el derecho que tenga el municipio solicitante á que se le adjudiquen las tierras que desea obtener, se le concederá la autorización del caso para que proceda á hacer la solicitud respectiva ante la administración de tierras nacionales.

ART. 37. El municipio que haga la solicitud deberá ser representado por el respectivo personero municipal.

ART. 38. Presentada por alguna municipalidad una petición de adjudicación con los comprobantes de haberse llenado todos los requisitos de esta ley, se publicará la petición conforme lo previene el artículo 15.

ART. 39. Transcurridos los treinta días de que trata el artículo 16 sin que haya oposición ó cuando se haya negado ésta, si llegare á haberla, se procederá por el respectivo administrador de tierras nacionales á otorgar el título de propiedad á favor del respectivo municipio representado por su personero.

ART. 40. El título de adjudicación definitiva en los casos de que trata este capítulo, consistirá en la resolución por la cual se hace la adjudicación. Dicha resolución contendrá precisamente lo siguiente:

(a) El nombre del municipio solicitante y el de la ciudad, pueblo ó caserío á cuyo uso se destinen las tierras adjudicadas;

(b) El objeto de la adjudicación;

(c) El área y descripción del terreno, con expresión clara de sus linderos;

(d) Número del expediente creado para la adjudicación;

(e) Copia de la resolución por la cual la Secretaría de Gobierno concedió el permiso para pedir la adjudicación.

Formará también parte del título una copia del plano del terreno adjudicado y el acta de la entrega del mismo.

ART. 41. Cuando se comprobare que el municipio no ha destinado los terrenos para el objeto que los solicitó ó que de cualquier otro modo ha hecho mal uso de ellos, la adjudicación se declarará sin valor y las tierras volverán á poder de la nación.

ART. 42. Esta declaración la hará el administrador general de tierras nacionales, previa citación con audiencia del procurador general de la nación y con citación del municipio interesado, representado por su personero.

## CAPÍTULO V.

### ADJUDICACIONES PARA CORTIJOS.

ART. 43. Todo vecino y en general toda persona á quien no le esté prohibido por las leyes ó que no sea poseedor de tierras, tiene derecho á que se le adjudique provisionalmente para su habitación rural hasta 20 hectáreas de tierras baldías donde las solicite con el objeto indicado y siempre que no estén destinadas á otro uso.

ART. 44. Las peticiones que al efecto se hagan al respectivo Administrador de Tierras Nacionales deben de estar ajustadas á las disposiciones del Capítulo III de esta ley.

ART. 45. Dentro de los cuatro años de la fecha de la adjudicación provisional, el interesado tiene derecho para solicitar que la adjudicación se le haga con el carácter definitivo; pero para ello es preciso que se llenen además los siguientes requisitos: que el terreno esté cercado á la redonda con cerca de carácter permanente; que tenga casa construida, por lo menos pajiza y forrada de cañas con puertas de tablas cerrajadas y que la mitad del terreno por lo menos esté dedicado al cultivo ó á la crianza de animales útiles.

ART. 46. Entiéndese por cerca permanente las naturales que presen seguridad; las de alambre, de cuatro hilos, sobre postes de madera en corazón de duración no menor de diez años ó de nacer ya permanentemente prendidos, á dos metros de distancia uno de otros por lo menos, ó de otro material siempre que tengan una duración igual á éstas á juicio del respectivo Administrador de Tierras Nacionales.

ART. 47. Si transcurridos cuatro años de la fecha de la adjudicación provisional no hubiere el adjudicatario cumplido con las obligaciones que contraiga para la adjudicación definitiva, perderá el derecho á ésta y se declarará por el respectivo Administrador de Tierras Nacionales vacante el terreno sin derecho á reclamo alguno; pero si hubiere llegado á cercar el terreno y comprobare causas justificativas que le hubieren impedido cumplir con las demás obli-

gaciones, el respectivo Administrador de Tierras Nacionales el prorrogará por dos años más el tiempo para cumplir todas esas obligaciones.

ART. 48. Á la petición de adjudicación definitiva de un terreno deberá el interesado acompañar el certificado de haber satisfecho en la respectiva Administración de Hacienda Nacional el impuesto, hecho lo cual se procederá á otorgar el título de propiedad definitiva.

#### CAPÍTULO VI.

##### ADJUDICACIONES PARA CULTIVOS EN GENERAL Y PARA EL ESTABLECIMIENTO DE INDUSTRIAS.

ART. 49. Las adjudicaciones para cultivos en general y para el establecimiento de industrias se concederán provisionalmente para un período de cinco años, y para obtener tales adjudicaciones es preciso llenar los requisitos que establecen el Capítulo III de la presente ley.

ART. 50. Dentro del período de cinco años que establece el artículo anterior el interesado ocurrirá al respectivo Administrador de Tierras Nacionales para que le expida el título definitivo de propiedad, previa comprobación de haber satisfecho el impuesto correspondiente; pero para obtener ese título el interesado debe comprobar, además: que el terreno está cercado con cerca de carácter permanente; que está cultivado en las cuatro quintas partes de su extensión, si fuere solicitado para cultivos, ó que está ocupado en igual proporción con la industria para la cual fué solicitado. Transcurrido este período de cinco años si el terreno no estuviere cultivado ó dedicado á la industria para la cual fué solicitado, por lo menos en sus cuatro quintas partes, el interesado podrá obtener la propiedad de la parte que estuviere cultivada ú ocupada. La otra parte volverá al dominio de la Nación.

ART. 51. Vencido el término de cinco años desde la fecha de cada adjudicación provisional y no habiendo hecho el peticionario la petición de adjudicación definitiva, el Administrador de Tierras Nacionales procederá de oficio, por sí ó por medio de comisionado, á verificar una inspección del terreno de que se trate, para averiguar si se han llenado las prescripciones de esta ley, que dan derecho á la adjudicación definitiva, parcial ó total. Del resultado de esta inspección se dejará constancia en el respectivo expediente de adjudicación y ello servirá de base á la ulterior resolución del Administrador de Tierras Nacionales, llenando previamente el requisito de que trata el artículo 15.

ART. 52. El máximo de tierras baldías adjudicable á una sola persona será de 20,000 hectáreas.

Concedida la adjudicación definitiva de un terreno se procederá á la expedición del título.

## CAPÍTULO VII.

## ADJUDICACIONES PARA AUXILIO Á ESTABLECIMIENTOS DE UTILIDAD PÚBLICA.

ART. 53. Las adjudicaciones para establecimientos de utilidad pública, por vía de auxilio á los mismos, serán hechas en virtud de ley en la cual se reconozca el derecho y se determine la cantidad precisa que se debe adjudicar.

ART. 54. Una vez obtenida la autorización, corresponde á quien tenga la representación legal del respectivo establecimiento, hacer las gestiones del caso ante el Administrador de Tierras Nacionales para obtener la adjudicación provisional del terreno llenando para ello todas las formalidades prescritas en el Capítulo III de esta ley.

ART. 55. La ley deberá señalar el plazo dentro del cual los establecimientos de utilidad pública deberán cumplir con las condiciones que le den derecho á la adjudicación definitiva; pero si no las fijare podrá hacerlo el Poder Ejecutivo.

ART. 56. En las adjudicaciones provisionales y definitivas de que trata este Capítulo y en la expedición del título de las mismas se procederá con lo que previene el Capítulo III.

ART. 57. Los traspasos que hagan los establecimientos de utilidad pública de terrenos que les sean concedidos en auxilio contendrán precisamente la condición de que se deberán dedicar en sus cuatro quintas partes, por lo menos, al cultivo ó establecimiento de alguna industria útil, durante los cinco años siguientes al traspaso; y el no cumplimiento de esta condición será causa de nulidad del traspaso y la tierra volverá al dominio de la nación.

## CAPÍTULO VIII.

## ADJUDICACIONES PARA EL ESTABLECIMIENTO Y FOMENTO DE COLONIAS ESTABLECIDAS POR LEY.

ART. 58. La ley que cree una ó varias colonias determinará el número de hectareas de tierras baldías que deba adjudicarse para el establecimiento ó fomento de ellas ó el que deba adjudicarse á cada colono separadamente y el tiempo que se conceda para la adquisición del título definitivo de propiedad.

ART. 59. Corresponde á quien represente los derechos que dichas leyes otorguen hacer las gestiones del caso para la adquisición de los títulos respectivos, llenando para ello todas y cada una de las formalidades que prescribe el Capítulo III de esta ley.

ART. 60. Los títulos provisionales y definitivos en los casos á que este capítulo se refiere, se expedirán en la misma forma y con los mismos requisitos que establece el Capítulo III.

## CAPÍTULO IX.

## ADJUDICACIONES COMO AUXILIO Ó COMPENSACIÓN POR LA CONSTRUCCIÓN DE VÍAS DE COMUNICACIÓN.

ART. 61. Las adjudicaciones de tierras baldías que por virtud de mandato legal deban hacerse como auxilio ó compensación por la construcción de nuevas vías de comunicación se registrarán en un todo por las disposiciones del Capítulo III.

ART. 62. De las tierras baldías que la nación adjudique como compensación ó auxilio para la construcción de nuevas vías de comunicación vuelven á ella las porciones que al cabo de quince años no estuvieren cultivadas ú ocupadas por industrias útiles en sus cuatro quintas partes, por lo menos, ya sea directamente por los empresarios ó por concesionarios de estos.

ART. 63. Los traspasos que se hagan de terrenos adjudicados de conformidad con este capítulo contendrán precisamente la condición que se establece en el Capítulo V para las adjudicaciones para cortijos ó las que contiene el Capítulo VI para las adjudicaciones para cultivos en general y para el establecimiento de industrias según que se destinen á uno ú otro objeto.

## CAPÍTULO X.

## POSESIÓN.

ART. 64. Hecha la adjudicación provisional de un terreno, el administrador provincial respectivo, por sí ó por medio de comisionado, dara posesión de él al interesado y levantará una diligencia del acto.

Podrán ser comisionados con tal objeto, el alcalde ó juez municipal del distrito donde el terreno esté ubicado con asistencia del respectivo personero.

ART. 65. El administrador remitirá á la autoridad que designe para dar la posesión del terreno, copia de la resolución de adjudicación respectiva y le comunicará las demás instrucciones que estime convenientes para que cumpla satisfactoriamente la comisión que se le encomienda.

ART. 66. Inmediatamente que el funcionario comisionado reciba la comunicación del administrador provincial la notificará al interesado y fijará por cuarenta y ocho horas un cartel en parte visible de la alcaldía del distrito, anunciando el día y la hora en que el acto de la posesión deba verificarse.

ART. 67. El día señalado, el funcionario encargado de dar la posesión, acompañado de dos testigos idóneos y el interesado ó su representante, se trasladará al terreno adjudicado, hará la entrega y levantará una diligencia del acto, suscrita por todos los que en él han

intervenido, si no hubiere oposición. Verificadas estas diligencias el respectivo funcionario declarará la posesión del terreno al interesado, salvo que haya oposición, en cuyo caso se procederá como lo determinan los artículos 98 á 100 de esta ley.

ART. 68. En caso de que el interesado no concurra á tomar posesión del terreno se fijará nueva fecha para que se lleve á efecto el acto y si tampoco concurriere esta vez, se considerará que renuncia á sus derechos y para recuperarlos tendrá que hacer nueva solicitud y llenar las demás formalidades ante el respectivo administrador provincial.

ART. 69. Las diligencias de posesión de terrenos se harán á costa del interesado, quien deberá suministrar el funcionario comisionado para dar la posesión, al personero y á los testigos los alimentos y vehículos necesarios para el efecto.

Además pagará á los testigos veinte y cinco centésimos de balboa por cada hora ó fracción de hora de trabajo que empleen en el desempeño de su misión.

## CAPÍTULO XI.

### USO TRANSITORIO DE LAS TIERRAS BALDÍAS.

ART. 70. Las licencias para la explotación de bosques en terrenos baldíos se darán por las administraciones de tierras nacionales hasta por cinco años y hasta por 1,000 hectáreas de terreno á cada personal, pagando por anualidades anticipadas un impuesto de cincuenta centésimos de balboa anuales por hectárea.

Por falta de pago de una anualidad quedará de hecho cancelada la licencia respectiva.

ART. 71. Las licencias para cultivos transitorios se concederán hasta por dos años y el impuesto sobre estas licencias se pagará adelantado á razón de veinte centésimos de balboa en el presente año y aumentará gradualmente diez centésimos de balboa cada año hasta llegar á un balboa por hectárea en el noveno año quedando así en adelante. No podrán darse estas licencias por una extensión de terreno mayor de ocho hectáreas.

ART. 72. Los alcaldes municipales en los distritos donde no haya administraciones de tierras nacionales expedirán estas licencias en libros talonarios, por delegación del respectivo administrador de tierras, después de haberse pagado el impuesto correspondiente en la respectiva colecturía municipal.

ART. 73. Las licencias de que se trata contendrán:

- (a) El número de orden que les corresponda;
- (b) El nombre de la persona á cuyo favor se expidan;
- (c) La constancia de haberse pagado el impuesto;
- (d) El área de terreno y su situación; y
- (e) La constancia de que ella se expide sin perjuicio de tercero.



ART. 74. Los alcaldes municipales delegados pasarán á los respectivos administradores de tierras nacionales, al fin de cada mes, relaciones de las licencias que expidan para cultivos transitorios.

ART. 75. Cuando alguna persona se considere perjudicada por la expedición de alguna licencia podrá oponerse á ésta antes de que el terreno haya sido sembrado y el alcalde respectivo acogera la queja, correrá traslado de ella á la persona á cuyo favor está expedida la licencia, la sustanciará y decidirá en el menor tiempo posible, el cual no pasará de diez días.

ART. 76. Las resoluciones finales que los alcaldes delegados dieten de conformidad con el artículo anterior serán consultadas con el administrador de tierras nacionales respectivo, quien las revisará y devolverá dentro de las setenta y dos horas después de recibidas.

ART. 77. Si la oposición fuere infundada el opositor será condenado en costas, las cuales se graduarán por el administrador de tierras nacionales al decidir por sí las oposiciones de que trata este capítulo ó al revisar las resoluciones consultadas por los alcaldes delegados.

ART. 78. Estas decisiones de los administradores de tierras nacionales, serán definitivas, exceptuando los casos en que la oposición se base en la propiedad del terreno en los cuales cualquiera de las dos partes contendoras podrá ocurrir en vía ordinaria ante el juez competente. En este caso si se confirmare la resolución del administrador de tierras nacionales, el recurrente deberá ser condenado en costas por temerario.

## CAPÍTULO XII.

### TERRENOS QUE NO SON ADJUDICABLES.

ART. 79. No son adjudicables las tierras ocupadas por los indígenas salvajes ó semisalvajes.

El Poder Ejecutivo queda facultado para decretar los límites precisos de estas reservas territoriales y para restringirlos de tiempo en tiempo como fuere conveniente.

Las disposiciones que en uso de esta facultad diete el Poder Ejecutivo llevarán las firmas de todos los miembros del consejo de gabinete.

ART. 80. Tampoco son adjudicables conforme á esta ley:

1º. Las minas y yacimientos de metales y minerales;

2º. Las fuentes de sal y de agua mineral;

3º. Las aguas que pueden servir para el uso público de las poblaciones;

4º. Las aguas fluviales y marítimas navegables aun por embarcaciones menores;

5º. Los terrenos que el Poder Ejecutivo designe para puertos futuros ó para ensanche de los actuales;

6º. El área de las poblaciones y sus ensanches;

En los dos primeros casos las adjudicaciones se harán conforme á las leyes especiales.

## CAPÍTULO XIII.

## DE LOS ACTUALES OCUPANTES.

ART. 81. Los derechos sobre tierras baldías adquiridos por particulares de conformidad con las disposiciones legales anteriores á la presente ley, aunque no hayan sido titulados serán respetados.

ART. 82. Las personas que deseen hacer valer estos derechos presentarán al administrador provincial de tierras nacionales respectivo una exposición jurada del fundamento de estos derechos, en la cual conste con claridad la demarcación del área que reclame; el estado de las cercas; la parte inculta, si la hubiere; la ocupada con casas, con cultivos ó con industrias útiles especificando éstas y aquéllas.

En la exposición que el interesado presente deberá, además, determinar las disposiciones legales en las cuales funde su derecho.

ART. 83. Las exposiciones de que trata el artículo que precede podrán ser presentadas hasta dos años después de instalada la respectiva administración provincial de tierras nacionales.

ART. 84. Estas exposiciones y sus comprobantes serán examinados por el administrador provincial quien decidirá en primera instancia sobre la validez de los derechos alegados con intervención del fiscal del circuito.

La resolución del administrador provincial será consultada con el administrador general quien, para decidir, oirá el concepto del procurador general de la nación.

ART. 85. En el caso de que la resolución del administrador provincial fuere aprobada se procederá á la expedición del título definitivo, confirmandose en un todo con la disposición de esta ley sobre medida, levantamiento de planos, pago de impuesto, etc.

ART. 86. Si la resolución del administrador general fuere adversa para el peticionario puede éste ocurrir al Poder Judicial dentro de los treinta días siguientes á la notificación de la resolución.

ART. 87. Los actuales simples ocupantes de tierras baldías con cultivo, habitaciones ó industrias que consistan en crías de animales, tendrán derecho á la prelación hasta por dos años después de instalada la respectiva administración de tierras nacionales, para pedir la adjudicación provisional, parcial ó total, de los terrenos que ocupen, y luego cuando ya los tuvieren cultivados, edificados ó dedicados á industrias en sus cuatro quintas partes, por lo menos, podrán obtener la adjudicación definitiva, conformándose en ambos casos á las disposiciones de la presente ley.

## CAPÍTULO XIV.

## LITIGIOS Y OPOSICIONES.

ART. 88. Los litigios que surjan entre los peticionarios de tierras baldías nacionales y otras personas que se crean con mejor derecho, se dirimirán por los respectivos administradores de tierras nacionales,

quienes para decidir oirán el concepto del agente del ministerio público del circuito.

ART. 89. Los administradores provinciales consultarán sus decisiones con el administrador general de tierras nacionales quien para resolver oirá el dictamen del procurador general de la nación.

ART. 90. Cuando alguna de las partes no se conformare con estas resoluciones, el administrador general podrá dentro de los treinta días siguientes hacer valer sus derechos ante el Poder Judicial, por la vía ordinaria.

ART. 91. Los términos de procedimiento en los casos de los artículos anteriores serán los siguientes: Al recibo del reclamo comprobado, el administrador de tierras nacionales respectivo lo pasará en traslado al fiscal del circuito y luego al peticionario del terreno, dentro de las setenta y dos horas siguientes; uno y otro lo evacuarán dentro de las setenta y dos horas siguientes al recibo del expediente; expirado este último término el administrador provincial procederá á reclamar con apremio el expediente si no hubiere sido devuelto y una vez que lo haya recibido procederá á decidir dentro de las setenta y dos horas siguientes.

ART. 92. Si los tribunales de justicia confirmaren la resolución administrativa revisada se condenará en costas por temeraria á la parte inconforme.

ART. 93. El reclamante está en la obligación de acompañar á su reclamo al administrador las pruebas en que lo funda.

ART. 94. Por el primer correo siguiente á la última notificación, el administrador provincial remitirá el expediente al administrador general de tierras nacionales para ser revisado.

ART. 95. Dentro de las cuarenta y ocho horas siguientes al recibo del expediente, el administrador general lo pasará en traslado al procurador general de la nación, por el término de tres días, para que lo estudie y emita concepto.

ART. 96. Después que el procurador general haya emitido concepto, el administrador general tendrá un término de cinco días para dictar resolución y hacer las notificaciones á que haya lugar.

ART. 97. Los interesados en tales litigios podrán presentar al administrador general los escritos y pruebas que consideren convenientes en apoyo de sus derechos.

ART. 98. En el acto de dar posesión de un terreno en los términos pre escritos por el artículo 67 de esta ley, cualquiera persona que se crea le sionada con tal posesión puede oponerse á ella, manifestándolo así al encargado de verificar dicho acto.

La declaración de que habla este artículo puede ser hecha de palabra ó por escrito, y de la se dejará constancia en el acta.

ART. 99. El opositor debe formalizar ante el administrador de tierras nacionales la demanda respectiva dentro de los diez días

siguientes y de no hacerlo así se declarará desierta la acción, y el opositor será obligado á pagar los perjuicios.

ART. 100. Dentro del término de que trata el artículo que precede, el peticionario del terreno puede exigir que el opositor preste fianza personal para asegurar el pago de los perjuicios en el caso de que no llegare á formalizar su oposición ó de que la acción fuere resuelta á favor del peticionario.

Si el opositor no llegare á prestar la fianza de que trata este artículo dentro de los seis días siguientes á aquel en que se le exija, se declarará desierta la oposición.

Los administradores provinciales de tierras nacionales señalará la cuantía de esta fianza en proporción al número de hectáreas de terreno solicitadas; pero dicha fianza no podrá exceder, en ningún caso, de ciento cincuenta balboas.

## CAPÍTULO XV.

### DISPOSICIONES VARIAS.

ART. 101. Los derechos de la nación sobre las tierras baldías no prescriben. En consecuencia, cuando en cualquier tiempo esos derechos resulten lesionados por error en las adjudicaciones ó por otras causas, se procederá á hacerlos efectivos por el respectivo agente del Ministerio Público.

ART. 102. Las adjudicaciones de tierras baldías contiguas á las vías de comunicación, ya sean fluviales, terrestres ó marítimas, no podrán tener un frente á éstas mayor de la cuarta parte de su fondo, salvo el caso de que se trate de pequeños terrenos rodeados por aguas fluviales que le den forma de penínsulas ó de aquellos conocidos con el nombre de isletas.

Se exceptúan de esta disposición las adjudicaciones que se hagan á los municipios para los efectos del artículo 33 de esta ley.

ART. 103. Las servidumbres de tránsito serán gratuitas por predios adjudicados conforme á las disposiciones de la presente ley, cuando éstas se denuncien hasta cinco años después de la adjudicación en propiedad del predio sirviente ó del dominante, y después de este tiempo se regularán conforme lo dispongan las leyes civiles ó mediante arreglos particulares entre los interesados.

ART. 104. Los derechos provisionales sobre tierras baldías en los casos de los ordinales 2º y 3º del artículo 4º, no son transferibles ni embargables; solamente en caso de muerte del poseedor pasarán á sus herederos, á quienes se les concede un año de plazo para que declaren si desean hacer uso de estos derechos aceptando sus obligaciones correlativas.

Esta declaración podrá hacerse por el albacea de la testamentaria, ó por el heredero ó herederos ó legatarios á quienes se adjudiquen esos derechos.

ART. 105. Para los efectos de esta ley se consideran cultivadas:

1°. Las tierras desraizadas, aradas, rastrilladas y preparadas para el cultivo de plantas conforme al uso del arte agrícola moderno;

2°. Las tierras sembradas de plantas útiles permanentes á distancia no mayor de diez metros de una á otra, para lo cual hayan sido previamente desmontadas;

3°. Las tierras dedicadas al cultivo de plantas permanentes, bajo sombra natural, á una distancia no mayor de cuatros metros una de otra;

4°. Las que ocupen las casas ó habitaciones y sus anexidades.

ART. 106. La ocupación permanente con ganados vacuno ó caballar en soltura da derecho al usufructo del terreno en la proporción de una hectárea por cada cabeza.

En este caso tienen prelación los primeros ocupantes.

ART. 107. Es permitido cautivar bajo cerca los terrenos así ocupados, limitándose estrictamente á la proporción entre el ganado y la tierra que establece el artículo anterior; pero el derecho á estos permisos deberá comprobarse por medio de una inspección ocular verificada por el administrador de tierras nacionales asociado de dos testigos idóneos y para estas licencias se llenarán las mismas formalidades que para las adjudicaciones provisionales, y causarán un impuesto equivalente á la mitad del fijado en las adjudicaciones para cultivos.

Si hubiere objeciones, se sustanciarán como las que ocurran en los casos de adjudicaciones para cultivos.

ART. 108. Es obligación de la persona que cerque un terreno en los términos del artículo precedente, mantener en él el número de animales correspondientes de acuerdo con la proporción establecida entre éstos y la tierra. Si disminuyere dicho número, estará obligada á franquear la parte excedente del terreno para el uso común ó estará obligada á admitir animales ajenos hasta completar el número correspondiente, quedando el dueño de éstos en la obligación de compensarle proporcionalmente los gastos de conservación de las cercas de dicho terreno.

ART. 109. En los terrenos que se dediquen á otras industrias que no sea la agricultura, se considerarán llenados los requisitos de la ley á juicio de peritos nombrados por el respectivo administrador de tierras nacionales. Dichos terrenos deberán estar dedicados á la industria para la cual fueron solicitados.

ART. 110. Las industrias de crianza de animales no dan derecho á ganar la propiedad.

ART. 111. No se permite la ocupación de tierras baldías nacionales sino mediante las condiciones que establece esta ley.

ART. 112. Autorízase al Poder Ejecutivo para declarar inadjudicables determinadas zonas de terrenos baldíos por graves motivos de

utilidad pública, sin perjudicar derechos adquiridos. Los decretos que al efecto dicte el Poder Ejecutivo deberán llevar las firmas de todos los Secretarios de Estado.

ART. 113. Las autoridades del orden administrativo requerirán por escrito á los que ocupen indebidamente las tierras baldías nacionales para que las abandonen dentro de los treinta días siguientes á la notificación.

Al tiempo de la notificación se entregará á estos ocupantes una copia de la presente ley que les será leída á los que no puedan hacerlo por sí mismo, explicándoles al propio tiempo los derechos que ella otorga.

La autoridad que haga el requerimiento consultará su resolución con el respectivo administrador de tierras nacionales, quien la revisará dentro de los cinco días siguientes á su recibo y la devolverá á su procedencia, aprobada, reformada, ó improbadada, según fuere el caso.

ART. 114. Vencido el término de treinta días de que trata el artículo anterior y aprobada que haya sido la resolución del empleado que haga el requerimiento, procederá éste al lanzamiento del usurpador.

Las resoluciones de lanzamiento serán pasadas al respectivo administrador de tierras nacionales para que sean revisadas dentro de las setenta y dos horas siguientes á su recibo y archivadas si estuvieren conformes. Si adolecieren de alguna omisión ó irregularidad se devolverán á su procedencia para que éstas sean llenadas ó subsanadas.

ART. 115. Los actos de resistencia en los casos de lanzamientos se castigarán de conformidad con las leyes comunes.

ART. 116. Quedan expresamente derogadas todas las disposiciones sobre adjudicaciones de tierras baldías anteriores á la presente ley.

ART. 117. Esta ley comenzará á regir tres meses después de su promulgación.

Dada en Panamá, á veintiocho de mayo de mil novecientos siete.

#### SERVICIO PÚBLICO DE AUTOMÓVILES EN PANAMÁ Y COLÓN.

Con fecha 22 de mayo de 1907, la Asamblea Legislativa de la República de Panamá dictó una ley, cuyo texto fué publicado en la "Gaceta Oficial" del 8 julio de 1907, por la cual se aprueba un contrato sobre servicio público de automóviles de carga y pasajeros en las ciudades de Panamá y Colón, entre las poblaciones del resto de la República y sus respectivos puertos. El contrato fué celebrado entre el Gobierno y la Compañía Nacional de Transportes el día 19 de mayo de 1907. El Gobierno garantiza á la compañía un interés de 6 por ciento sobre el costo total de los vehículos y 20 por ciento más. La duración del contrato será de veinte años, á contar desde el 1° de enero de 1908.

## PERÚ.

### FORMACIÓN DE NUEVO GABINETE.

Según comunicación recibida del Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores de la República del Perú, fechada el 2 de agosto de 1907, el Presidente PARDO ha organizado un nuevo gabinete en la forma siguiente:

Presidente del Consejo de Ministros y Ministro de Gobierno y Policía, Señor Don AGUSTÍN TOVAR.

Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores, Señor Doctor Don SOLÓN POLO.

Ministro de Justicia, Culto é Instrucción, Señor Don CARLOS A. WASHBURN.

Ministro de Guerra y Marina, Señor General Don PEDRO E. MUNÍZ.

Ministro de Hacienda y Comercio, Señor Don GERMÁN SCHREIBER.

Ministro de Fomento, Señor Doctor Don DELFÍN VIDALÓN.

### MENSAJE DEL PRESIDENTE PARDO.

Los siguientes son algunos extractos del Mensaje del Presidente PARDO, presentado al Congreso Peruano el día 28 de julio de 1907.

#### LÍNEAS TELEGRÁFICAS.

Durante el año de 1906 se construyeron 1,287 kilómetros de nuevas líneas, y en el primer semestre del corriente año se construyeron 533 kilómetros más.

Los siguientes departamentos y provincias se comunican telegráficamente con la Capital: Amazonas, San Martín, Ayabaca, Huancabamba, Pacasmayo, Cajamarca, Celendín, Chachapoyas, Moyobamba, Huari, Cajatambo, Canas, Paucartambo, Urubamba y Carabaya, y en breve las líneas telegráficas se extenderán hasta Contumazá, San Martín, Pomabamba, Pataz, Bolognesi, Humalíes y Dos de Mayo.

Pronto se construirán las líneas de Locumba, á Candarave y Ticao, así como la que ha de unir la línea actual con las de las provincias de Lucanas, Parinacochas, La Unión, Antabamba, Aymaraes y Chumbivilcas.

#### FERROCARRILES.

El Gobierno ha resuelto construir bajo su dirección los ferrocarriles de Huancayo y del Cuzco, empleando con tal fin la renta del tabaco, y debe agregarse que dicha construcción se ha llevado á cabo satisfactoriamente.

Se ha hecho el debido estudio con el fin de unir las diferentes vías férreas del norte de la República tanto entre sí como con las que se comunican con la Capital.

Las secciones que se han estudiados son las siguientes:

|                             | Kiló-<br>metros. |
|-----------------------------|------------------|
| De Guadalupe al Combo.....  | 66               |
| De San Pedro á Chocope..... | 52               |
| De Trujillo á Tablonés..... | 113              |
| Total.....                  | 231              |

#### FOMENTO DE LA PESCA.

Con el fin de estimular la industria de la pesca, el Gobierno ha celebrado un contrato con un especialista norteamericano para que haga un estudio detenido de las costas del Pacifico é islas adyacentes, porque cree que dicho estudio ha de contribuir poderosamente á que en el país se establezca una nueva fuente de riqueza como la han establecido en otros países por medio de esta industria.

#### FOMENTO DE LA GANADERÍA.

Hanse adoptado medidas importantes y prácticas que sin duda han de redundar en provecho de esta industria, que está llamada á ser un ramo muy importante de la riqueza nacional.

El Gobierno ha tomado las medidas necesarias para impedir que los agricultores compren ganado de cría á menos que esté completamente sano y en buenas condiciones.

#### LA INDUSTRIA MINERA.

En el padrón correspondiente al primer semestre del corriente año se registraron 12,858 pertenencias mineras que pagaron una contribución de 34,068 libras peruanas.

#### TERRENOS MONTAÑOSOS.

En conformidad con los preceptos de la ley del 21 de diciembre de 1898, durante el año de 1906 se vendieron en distintas regiones 1,523 hectáreas de terrenos montañosos.

#### PATENTES Y MARCAS DE FÁBRICA.

En el año de 1906 se expidieron 45 patentes de privilegio, y se registraron 108 marcas de fábrica.

Las líneas de Ferreñafe á Piura y de Recuay á Huacho se estudiarán en breve. Las comisiones encargadas de hacer el estudio del ferrocarril que se extiende á Ucayli han informado acerca de los siguientes tramos:

|  | Kiló-<br>metros. |
|--|------------------|
| De Cacacera á Palca.....               | 70               |
| De Puerto Wertheman á Cuatzirique..... | 76               |
| De Cuatzirique á Sumbisidoni.....      | 58               |
| De Sumbisidoni á Penatinganorona.....  | 23               |
| De Penatinganorona á Cuatzingari.....  | 33               |
| De Cuatzingari á Shahuaya.....         | 3                |
| Total.....                             | 263              |



Se hizo también un reconocimiento de Palea á Puerto Wertheman que representa una distancia de 105 kilómetros. Hanse hecho otros reconocimientos importantes, tales como el de Menocucho á Salpo, y el de la línea que ha de unir á Vitor con los fértiles valles de Sigwas, Mages y Camaná, que representan una extensión de 245 kilómetros. En la actualidad se estudia otra línea que ha de empalmar el ferrocarril de Ilo con las líneas del sur, y además se proyecta construir un muelle en el expresado puerto.

Vencidos los plazos concedidos á la Pacific Company para llevar á cabo su concesión, se rescindió ésta y se hizo efectiva la garantía de £10,000 que se había dado.

El Gobierno ha celebrado un contrato para efectuar la construcción de una línea férrea que se ha de extender de Oroya al río Ucayli, y otra línea que ha de extenderse de Ucayli hasta la costa. El Gobierno ha contribuído con £2,000,000 en bonos para dicha construcción en el primer caso, y con 3,000 hectáreas por kilómetro en el segundo caso.

#### LA CASA DE MONEDA.

Del 1º de julio de 1906 al 30 de junio de 1907, en dicho establecimiento ingresaron 288 lingotes de oro valuados en £142,176. En el mismo período se acuñaron las siguientes piezas de oro: Libras, 78,679; medias libras, 81,000; quintos de libra, 150,128; ó sea un total de 149,204 libras peruanas.

Se han convertido en moneda fraccionaria de plata 149,322 soles.

En conformidad con la ley No. 443 se han comprado 14,470 kilogramos de plata, y se han acuñado medios quintos y décimos de sol por valor de 522,829 soles.

#### DEUDA INTERNA.

Hasta el día se han pagado los intereses de esta deuda que ascienden á £2,660,000, monto del papel emitido en conformidad con la ley de 12 de junio de 1889.

De acuerdo con la ley de 17 de diciembre de 1898, se han realizado las amortizaciones trimestrales de los títulos de deuda de amortización, invirtiendo las £25,000 votadas en el presupuesto.

Se ha pagado la reclamación de la compañía Consignataria de Guano de los Estados Unidos de América, habiéndose emitido con tal fin £1,477,085 libras en títulos de deuda.

Hasta junio del año anterior se habían emitido en pago de créditos comprendidos en la ley de 17 de diciembre de 1898, £1,845,335.

Durante dicho año se emitieron £1,709,260 y se amortizaron £311,455.

Se emitió un total de £3,554,595, de las cuales se han amortizado £1,416,245, en títulos de la deuda, quedando en circulación £2,138,350.

## PRESUPUESTO DE LA REPÚBLICA.

En 1906 el presupuesto votado por el Congreso ascendió á £2,506,-386, y los ingresos ascendieron á £2,555,463, quedando un excedente de £49,077.

El proyecto de presupuesto para 1908 asciende á £2,866,156, y como el de 1907 asciende á £2,679,266, resulta un excedente para 1908 de £186,890.

## INDUSTRIA MINERA.

El valor del producto de las minas en 1903 sólo ascendió á £1,282,-080, al paso que en 1906 ascendió á £2,610,574.

En 1906 se emplearon en la industria minera 13,961 operarios para explotar 1,200 pertenencias mineras que produjeron 126,926 toneladas de metales y 10,996 toneladas de petróleo.

La siguiente tabla muestra la producción minera del Perú en 1906, comparada con la del año anterior:

| Productos.             | Peso en toneladas métricas. |         | Valor en libras peruanas. |           |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|---------|---------------------------|-----------|
|                        | 1905.                       | 1906.   | 1905.                     | 1906.     |
| Carbón.....            | 75,388                      | 79,969  | 100,000                   | 138,155   |
| Petróleo en bruto..... | 49,700                      | 70,832  | 116,795                   | 242,542   |
| Oro.....               | a 776                       | a 1,247 | 106,062                   | 170,355   |
| Plata.....             | 191                         | 230     | 729,444                   | 972,958   |
| Cobre.....             | 12,213                      | 13,471  | 725,905                   | 966,055   |
| Plomo.....             | 1,476                       | 2,568   | 6,107                     | 35,125    |
| Bismuto.....           | 12                          | .....   | 5,000                     | .....     |
| Níquel.....            | 1,778                       | .....   | 258                       | .....     |
| Azogue.....            | a 1,554                     | a 2,304 | 340                       | 495       |
| Sal.....               | 21,039                      | 20,226  | 21,038                    | 20,226    |
| Boratos.....           | 1,954                       | 2,508   | 17,586                    | 23,392    |
| Azufre.....            | .....                       | 1,830   | .....                     | 2,745     |
| Antimonio.....         | .....                       | 91      | .....                     | 8,526     |
| Total.....             | .....                       | .....   | 1,828,535                 | 2,610,574 |

a Kilos.

En 1906 se exportaron 20,708 toneladas de minerales; se beneficiaron 126,926 toneladas; se almacenaron 75,942 toneladas, lo cual arroja un total de 223,576 toneladas.

## PRODUCCIÓN AGRO-PECUARIA.

La siguiente tabla muestra el valor de la producción agro-pecuaria en los años que se citan:

|           |        |           |        |
|-----------|--------|-----------|--------|
| 1903..... | £2,346 | 1905..... | £3,757 |
| 1904..... | 2,803  | 1906..... | 4,731  |

La siguiente tabla muestra la cantidad y el valor de algunos de los principales productos agrícolas y de ganadería:

| Productos.   | Kilogramos. |             | Valor en libras peruanas. |           |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|---------------------------|-----------|
|              | 1905.       | 1906.       | 1905.                     | 1906.     |
| Azúcar.....  | 161,850,935 | 169,418,176 | 1,638,593                 | 1,854,842 |
| Algodón..... | 10,665,275  | 12,636,848  | 522,843                   | 556,859   |
| Lanas.....   | 4,510,530   | 4,897,431   | 440,734                   | 549,985   |
| Gomas.....   | 2,339,074   | 2,736,937   | 955,157                   | 1,037,834 |
| Caca.....    | 1,313,825   | 2,842,916   | 94,596                    | 130,325   |
| Café.....    | 834,893     | 1,120,799   | 28,390                    | 42,754    |
| Cacaína..... | 6,088       | 5,914       | 77,318                    | 79,071    |
| Cucros.....  |             | 4,046,244   |                           | 180,668   |
| Total.....   |             |             | 3,757,831                 | 4,431,309 |

#### COMERCIO EXTRANJERO.

El valor del comercio extranjero en 1906 ascendió á £10,787,614, en comparación con £10,109,317 en 1905, ó sea un aumento de £678,297 en 1906.

El valor de las importaciones en 1906 ascendió á £4,999,046, contra £4,357,696 en 1905, ó sea un aumento de £641,350 en 1906. En 1906 el valor de las exportaciones ascendió á £5,817,232, contra £5,751,620 en 1905, ó sea un aumento de £65,612 en 1906.

### SALVADOR.

#### LOS BANCOS NACIONAL Y SALVADOREÑO EN EL PRIMER SEMESTRE DE 1907.

El Banco Nacional del Salvador ha publicado recientemente su informe correspondiente al primer semestre de 1907, según el cual el importe de las ganancias líquidas durante dicho período fué de \$5,975.72, que la junta directiva se propone distribuir en la siguiente forma: Para el fondo de reserva, \$1,000; á nueva cuenta, \$4,975.72. Las 10,000 acciones de este banco están distribuídas entre 66 accionistas.

El informe del Banco Salvadoreño, correspondiente al mismo período, también ha sido dado á luz hace poco, tomándose de él los siguientes datos: Existencia en plata en la ciudad de San Salvador y demás oficinas, \$1,072,884.43; en oro, al 130 por ciento, \$17,624.46; los préstamos hipotecarios montaban á \$1,671,178.02, y los inmuebles representan \$581,105.31. Su capital es de \$3,000,000, y tiene billetes en circulación por valor de \$1,396,118. El fondo de reserva asciende á \$231,985.80; el de futuros dividendos á \$20,000, y el de eventualidades á \$49,897.49. Repartió á fin del semestre primero de 1907 \$90,000 en dividendos y su cuenta de ganancias y pérdidas arrojó \$45,272.87.

**CANCELACIÓN DEL CONTRATO PARA VEL FERROCARRIL PAN-AMERICANO.**

El "Diario Oficial" del Salvador, de fecha 23 de julio de 1907, contiene un acuerdo del Ejecutivo de la República por el cual se declara cancelado el contrato celebrado con la Compañía del Ferrocarril Pan-Americano, por no haber aceptado ésta las modificaciones hechas por la Asamblea Nacional al mencionado convenio, celebrado para la construcción de la primera sección del ferrocarril, es decir, la parte que comienza en la ciudad de La Unión y termina en la de San Miguel.

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**URUGUAY.****RENTA DE ADUANAS EN 1906-7.**

Según las cifras que se publicaron recientemente, la renta de aduana recaudada en los puertos uruguayos el año económico que terminó el 30 de junio de 1907, ascendió á \$13,033,376 en oro, contra \$12,731,528 en 1905-6, y contra \$10,916,089 en 1904-5.

Si bien el aumento de \$302,047, ó sea un 2½ por ciento respecto de 1905-6, es relativamente pequeño, sin embargo, basta para demostrar que el alto grado de actividad comercial que se alcanzó el año anterior se ha mantenido en todo el año de 1906-7. En ocho de los doce meses, los ingresos mensuales en 1906-7 fueron mayores que los que se anunciaron en el mes correspondiente del período anterior, y se establecieron varios tipos máximos mensuales.

El cálculo del presupuesto relativo á la renta de aduanas correspondiente al año de referencia, se fijó en \$10,900,000, y el excedente, de más de \$2,000,000, se ha asignado para llevar á cabo varios proyectos del Gobierno con el fin de desarrollar los recursos del país.

**EL IMPUESTO SOBRE LAS COMPAÑÍAS DE SEGURO.**

Noticias recibidas de Montevideo, Uruguay, dicen que el Gobierno de la República, dentro de poco, aumentará considerablemente el impuesto sobre las compañías de seguros que no tienen fondos depositados en los bancos del país; la medida es con el objeto de obligarlas á traer capital suficiente para garantizar sus respectivos seguros.

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**VENEZUELA.****EXPORTACIÓN DE GANADO.**

El Presidente CASTRO de la República de Venezuela, en decreto de fecha 31 de julio de 1907 publicado en la "Gaceta Oficial" del mismo día, ha tenido á bien declarar rescindido el contrato celebrado entre

el Gobierno y Don JUAN OTÁÑEZ MAUCÓ, para la exportación de los ganados de la República, por la razón de que dicho contratista no ha dado cumplimiento á los términos del convenio, además de ser éste perjudicial á los tenedores y criadores de ganado, al mismo tiempo que cercena á la República de los beneficios positivos que en favor de sus intereses se desprenden de la referida exportación, la cual es una de las principales fuentes de la riqueza nacional. Así pues, por el mismo decreto, quedan libres los criadores y tenedores para exportar ganado cuándo y cómo les convenga. Las aduanas de la República cobrarán por cada res, macho ó hembra, que se exporte, la cantidad de cinco bolívars, y se prohíbe terminantemente el cobro de todo otro impuesto que grave en la actualidad ó que pueda gravar en lo adelante la industria pecuaria del país.

### LA PRODUCCIÓN Y EL CONSUMO MUNDIAL DE COBRE EN 1906.

Según estadísticas publicadas por los Señores AROX, HIRSCH ó hijo, de Alemania, la producción mundial de cobre, por países fué como sigue en el año de 1906: Estados Unidos, 417,411 toneladas; México, 60,000; España y Portugal, 51,000; Australia, 43,000; Japón, 37,000; Chile, 30,000; Alemania, 26,200; Canadá, 24,000; Perú, 11,500; Rusia, 10,000; Colonia del Cabo, 8,500; Noruega, 6,500; Italia, 3,500; Terranova, 2,500; Bolivia, 2,000; Austria, 1,500; Turquía, 1,000, y varios países, 1,500; total, 736,711 toneladas. Comparando esta cifra con las correspondientes á años anteriores, se advierte que el aumento en el de 1906 ha sido próximamente igual al obtenido en los dos precedentes, ya que fué de 7.65 por ciento con respecto á 1905, mientras que la producción de éste excedió en 6.78 por ciento á la de 1904, y la de éste en 10.72 por ciento á la de 1903. El aumento relativo de 1906 sobre 1903 se cifra en 72.28 por ciento, lo que equivale á un progreso medio anual de 9.09 por ciento.

Con respecto al consumo, cuatro son los países que absorben del 80 al 90 por ciento del cobre producido: su consumo en 1906, comparado con el de 1905, fué el siguiente:

|                     | 1905.             | 1906.             |
|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
|                     | <i>Toneladas.</i> | <i>Toneladas.</i> |
| Estados Unidos..... | 277,053           | 316,604           |
| Alemania.....       | 137,975           | 163,698           |
| Gran Bretaña.....   | 107,398           | 121,257           |
| Francia.....        | 65,010            | 69,224            |
| Total.....          | 587,276           | 670,543           |

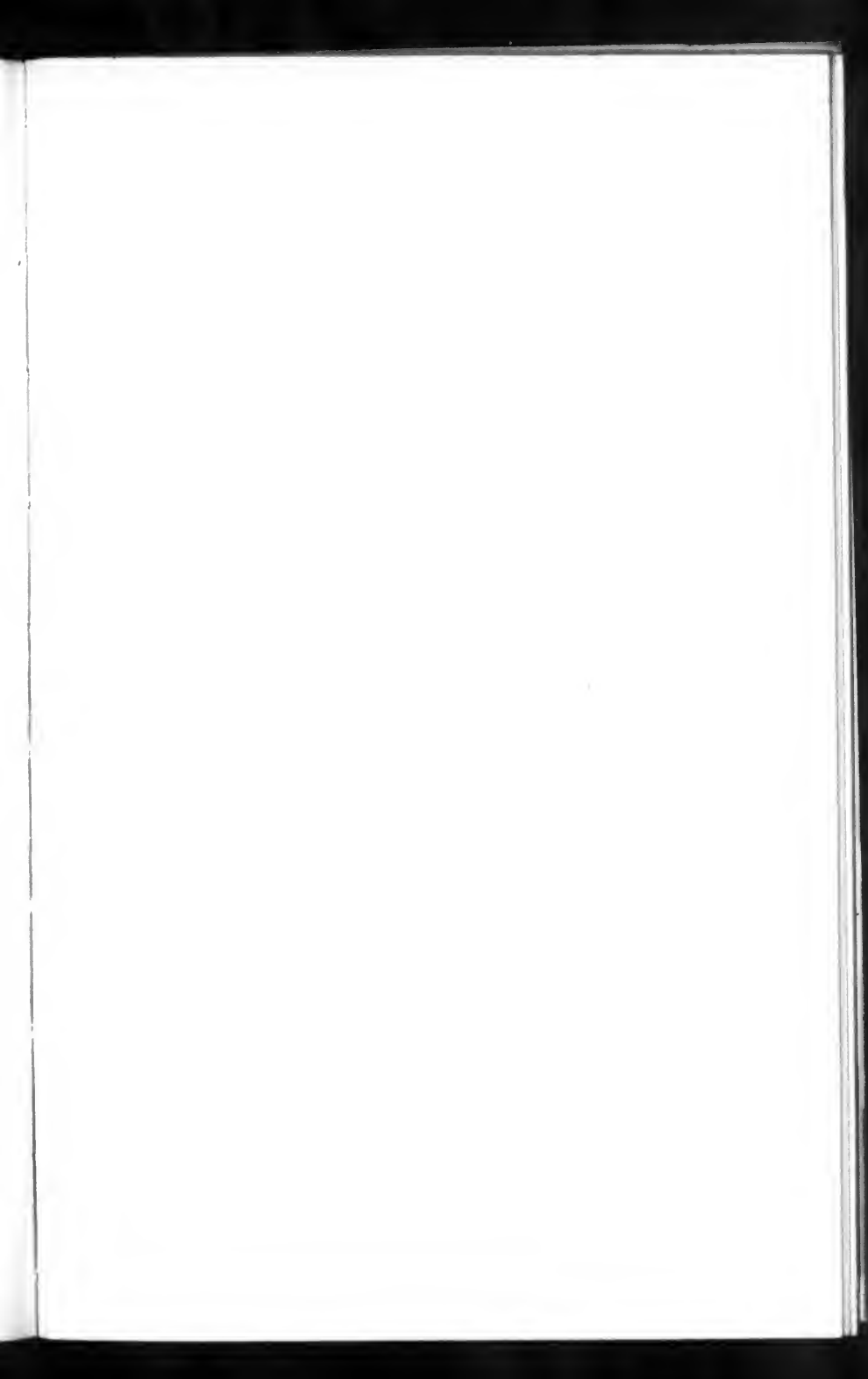
El consumo de los demás países es como sigue:

|                              | 1905.             | 1906.             |
|------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
|                              | <i>Toneladas.</i> | <i>Toneladas.</i> |
| Austria.....                 | 27,830            | 27,976            |
| Rusia.....                   | 28,794            | 24,252            |
| Italia.....                  | 20,314            | 25,237            |
| Bélgica y Holanda.....       | 8,000             | 9,500             |
| Países escandinavos.....     | 3,000             | 7,000             |
| España, Suiza y Oriente..... | 2,500             | 3,000             |
| Total.....                   | 88,438            | 96,965            |

El siguiente cuadro comparativo demuestra los déficits habidos contra la producción durante los últimos cinco años:

| Años.          | Producción.       | Consumo.          | Déficit.          |
|----------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
|                | <i>Toneladas.</i> | <i>Toneladas.</i> | <i>Toneladas.</i> |
| 1902.....      | 542,470           | 594,263           | 51,793            |
| 1903.....      | 578,787           | 605,686           | 26,899            |
| 1904.....      | 652,522           | 683,632           | 31,110            |
| 1905.....      | 697,845           | 752,617           | 54,772            |
| 1906.....      | 736,711           | 788,008           | 51,297            |
| Promedios..... | 641,667           | 684,842           | 43,215            |

Este déficit es, en parte, cubierto por cobre viejo, la cantidad del cual se calcula entre 15 y 20 por ciento de la del cobre que en cada país se consume.





GOVERNMENT BUILDING IN SUCRE, ONE OF THE PRINCIPAL CITIES OF BOLIVIA.



# BOLETIM MENSAL

DA

## REPARTIÇÃO INTERNACIONAL DAS REPUBLICAS AMERICANAS,

União Internacional das Republicas Americanas.

VOL. XXV.

SETEMBRO DE 1907.

No. 3.

O facto de grande numero de diarios e hebdomadarios dos Estados Unidos, Europa e America do Sul publicarem em suas columnas descrições do novo edificio, que, brevemente, estará em construcção, graças á generosidade do donativo do Sr. ANDREW CARNEGIE e ás subscrições de diferentes nações americanas, vem provar que o interesse geral por todo o mundo sobre o progresso e desenvolvimento da America Latina cresce em proporções rapidas. A maior parte destes artigos vêm acompanhados de clichés, reproduzindo as photographias dos desenhos dos architectos. Isto contribuiu para que chegassem a esta Repartição muitos pedidos de informações quanto ás condições do commercio e das empresas mercantis, collocação de capitães e elementos para estudo e viagem, referentes ao Mexico, America Central e do Sul. Realmente, ás vezes, acontece que evidencia de um novo trabalho, apresentado sob a forma de um edificio publico, attrahe mais interesse que artigos em jornaes e magazines, pois estes simplesmente discutem estatistica, commercio e politica. Respondendo a uma questão, geralmente suscitada, deveremos dizer que se está fazendo todo o possivel afim de completar o novo edificio da Repartição dentro de anno e meio, devendo ficar prompto de todo em principios de 1909. Será bem provavel que a pedra inaugural não possa ser assentada antes de dezembro, isto devido aos cuidados que se está tomando na confecção dos dados que vão servir de bases aos empreiteiros. Os principios daquelle mez serão uma epoca propria, porquanto, naquella occasião, o congresso estará funcionando e, por conseguinte, quasi todos os funcionarios publicos, assim como o corpo diplomatico, estarão em Washington.

### O VALOR DO TRABALHO DA REPARTIÇÃO INTERNACIONAL.

Examinando-se a correspondencia da Repartição, vê-se quanta ignorancia ha em todos os Estados Unidos e Europa concernente á America Latina, porem ao mesmo tempo se percebe que existe um

interesse vivo por aquella parte do mundo. Extractos de algumas cartas provarão cabalmente esta asserção. O presidente de uma das mais emprehendedoras firmas dos Estados Unidos e, actualmente, empenhado em negocios que avultam muitos a milhões de dollars annuaes, nos escreve o seguinte:

“São surprehendedentes os dados e numeros que V. Ex. me forneceu. Estou envergonhado de minha propria ignorancia a respeito do campo de acção. Esta firma até então nunca levou em consideração os elementos promissores e dignos de serem explorados na America do Sul. Resolvemos agora mandar dois homens de nossa inteira confiança, sendo um para a costa oriental e o outro para a occidental, afim de estudarem bem os mercados sul-americanos e estabelecerem succursaes.”

Diz o presidente de uma das principaes universidades do paiz:

“Fiquei realmente humilhado ante a resposta attenciosa que V. Ex. deu a minha pergunta concernente aos livros sobre a historia, o desenvolvimento economico e as condições financeiras e politicas actuaes da America Latina. A relação destas publicações se acha em meu poder. Examinando a nossa Livraria notamos que temos apenas um ou dois destes livros, mas o nosso bibliothecario ja encomendou os outros. Pretendemos estabelecer, no anno vindouro, um curso especial de historia sul-americana e outras materias da mesma natureza e, portanto, appellamos para a cooperação e conselho de V. Ex.”

Externa espontaneamente a seguinte opinião um senador dos Estados Unidos, que sempre considerou esta Repartição como objecto mais de ornamento que de utilidade:

“Até ha pouco considerava a Repartição Internacional das Republicas Americanas como uma “quinta roda do carro do governo” e sempre ollhava a verba para mantel-a, como se fosse uma mera cortezia ás outras republicas americanas, que concorrem para mantel-a. Tenho deduzido das cartas de meus constituintes, que se acham envolvidos em industria e exportação, que esta instituição está fazendo um trabalho muitissimo pratico e util e que merece toda a coadjuvação do Congresso.”

Um agente de uma importante companhia de navegação faz as seguintes observações:

“Durante os ultimos seis mezes o numero de consultas que têm chegado ao nosso poder concernente ás condições que proporcionamos aos passageiros para a America do Sul, elevou-se a 200 por cento mais do que costumamos receber por muitos annos passados. Muitas destas cartas que têm vindo ás nossas mãos, dizem que baseados em informações directas ou impressas, fornecidas por esta Repartição, desejam visitar a America do Sul, com o proposito de viajar por recreio, para se estabelecer ou para abrir novas fontes para os seus negocios.”

## COMMERCIO LATINO-AMERICANO E O CONGRESSO DO TRANS-MISSISSIPPI.

Deverá ser recordado que foi por ocasião do Congresso Commercial do Trans-Mississippi, realizado na Cidade de Kansas, Missouri, em novembro do anno passado, que o Exmo. Sr. ELIHU ROOT, Secretario de Estado dos Estados Unidos, proferiu o seu primeiro discurso, neste paiz, em relação ás deducções que tirará de sua visita á America Latina, em 1906. Foi uma peça oratoria que attraheu attenção universal e que contribuiu mais para animar o interesse geral pelas relações que deveriam existir entre os Estados Unidos e as suas irmãs, que qualquer outro discurso, archivado nas paginas da historia deste paiz. Ao mesmo congresso compareceram e usaram da palavra os Srs. IGNACIO CALDERON, Ministro da Bolivia junto aos Estados Unidos; FELIPE PARDO, Ministro do Peru; ENRIQUE CORTES, Ministro da Colombia; ALBERTO YOACHAM, Encarregado dos Negocios do Chile; e S. GURGEL DO AMARAL, Primeiro Secretario da Embaixada brazileira. Tudo aquillo que estes diplomatas disseram em seus discursos vieram secundar os argumentos do secretario ROOT. Foi tão agradavel a impressão causada que a commissão encarregada do Congresso do Trans-Mississippi, que dever-se-á reunir em Muskogee, Oklahoma, em novembro deste anno, resolveu convidar, depois de haver combinado com esta Repartição, o embaixador mexicano, Sr. ENRIQUE C. CREEL, os Ministros da America Central acreditados em Washington e os de um ou dois paizes sul-americanos banhados pelo mar Caribeano, para que honrem com a sua presença esta assembléa e espera-se que usem da palavra para discorrer sobre as condições affectas ao desenvolvimento do commercio entre os Estados Unidos e as republicas visinhas. Todas as deliberações e medidas adoptadas por aquelle congresso têm sido muito bem acatadas por parte deste paiz, porquanto, esta assembléa é composta de representantes das classes commercial e profissional dos estados da America do Norte, situados ao oeste do Rio Mississippi. Tenciona-se tornar a proxima reunião mais coroada de exitos e a presença de diplomatas latino-americanos eminentes será a nota mais caracteristica.

## O SECRETARIO DE ESTADO DOS ESTADOS UNIDOS NO MEXICO.

No momento em que este numero do BOLETIM sahír á luz, o Secretario de Estado dos Estados Unidos, Sr. ELIHU ROOT, já deve ter chegado ao Mexico como hospede do Presidente Díaz. Segundo as noticias que a Secretaria tem recebido da Cidade do Mexico, são muito imponentes os preparativos que foram feitos para a recepção do Sr. ROOT e os membros de sua familia que o acompanham. Parece ser a intenção do governo do Mexico fazer que as festivi-

dades em honra do Sr. ROOT, não sejam menos brilhantes que as que caracterizavam sua visita aos principaes paizes da America do Sul. Manifesta grande interesse em sua visita toda a Republica do Mexico e tanto o povo em geral como o mundo official esperam anciosos esta oportunidade de vel-o. Não ha duvida, pois, que sua presença no Mexico será de grande efficacia em fortalecer as relações de concordia que actualmente existem entre as duas grandes Republicas da America do Norte. Quando o Senhor ROOT regressar do Mexico, seu conhecimento do hemispherio americano ha de ser necessariamente mais perfeito que o que tem tido qualquer outro secretario de Estado na historia do novo mundo. Como presidente do Conselho Director da Secretaria Internacional das Republicas Americanas, será mais habilitado do que nunca para tomar parte nas suas deliberações e prestar auxilio valioso na obra da reorganização da Secretaria.

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VIAGENS, EXPLORAÇÕES E ESTUDOS SOBRE A AMERICA DO SUL.

Em dezembro do anno passado, o professor HIRAM BINGHAM da Universidade de Harvard e o Dr. HAMILTON RICE, F. R. G. S., de Boston, fizeram uma viagem interessantissima pela Venezuela e Colombia, afim de colherem dados scientificos de valor historico, geographico, sociologico e metereologico. Publicamos neste numero uma communição do professor BINGHAM que julgamos ser de interesse a todos aquelles que desejam possuir mais vastos conhecimentos concernentes á parte "desconhecida" da America Latina. Os seus relatorios serão publicados mais tarde, quando o Dr. RICE voltar de sua exploração pelo valle do rio Vaupes. Para scientistas e exploradores não pode haverem parte alguma do mundo um campo mais adequado para descobertas e investigações que a parte central da America do Sul, especialmente pelas aguas acima dos diversos affluentes do Amazonas e pelas cordilheiras transitaveis dos Andes. O presidente REYES da Colombia deu excellent exemplo áquelles que se acham convencidos de que para se chegar a resultados concludentes é preciso que se experimentem privações e perigos. Naquelle tempo eram muito poucos aquelles que se arriscavam a semelhantes viagens, entretanto, agora estamos constantemente sabendo noticias de pessoas da America do Norte e do Sul, assim como da Europa tambem, que se têm arriscado penetrar com successo nestas regiões mysteriosas. O redactor do "Outing," Sr. GASPAR WHITNEY, fez uma viagem muito interessante, subindo o Amazonas e acompanhando-o até as vertentes do norte. Verificou que praticamente está em relação com as fontes do Orinoco e desceu por este ultimo rio. O professor TODD de Amherst tem feito ultimamente algumas excursões de muito valor pelo Peru e Bolivia. Enquanto estes scientistas estudam as condições physicas, o professor

ROWE da Universidade de Pennsylvania, e o professor SHEPHERD da Universidade de Columbia, estão examinando, cuidadosamente, a situação política, economica e educadora em todas as republicas latino-americanas. O Sr. CHARLES PEPPER, author "Do Panamá a Patagonia" e autoridade em assumptos sobre a America do Sul, está fazendo longas viagens por aquella parte do mundo afim de estudar o estado commercial da costa occidental da America do Sul, a cargo da repartição de manufacturas, um ramo do Departamento de Commercio e Trabalho dos Estados Unidos.

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#### A TERCEIRA CONFERENCIA SANITARIA INTERNACIONAL.

Ha todos os indicios para se acreditar que as republicas americanas estão reconhecendo a importancia da tarefa ante a terceira conferencia sanitaria internacional, que terá lugar muito brevemente. Ainda que poucos governos ja tenham nomeado os seus delegados, espera-se que a maior parte delles o façam logo. Cuba, que está directamente interessada nas resoluções desta assembléa, ja nomeou os seus representantes, isto é, Drs. HUGO ROBERTS e JEAN GUIERAS, que mereceram a escolha do Governador Sr. CHARLES E. MAGOON. Ambos são funcionarios publicos, cujas idéas serão de muito peso nas sessões do congresso. Provavelmente a delegação dos Estados Unidos será chefiada pelo Dr. WALTER WYMAN, cirurgião geral da saude publica e serviço hospitalar da marinha dos Estados Unidos.

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#### A EXPOSIÇÃO BRAZILEIRA EM 1908.

Desde o momento em que a Repartição fez annunciar pela imprensa popular que o governo brasileiro havia resolvido fazer uma grande exposição nacional em 1908, chegaram ás nossas mãos grande numero de cartas vindas da parte de fabricantes e exportadores nos Estados Unidos e Europa, consultando-nos se poderiam remetter os seus productos, motivo que nos impõe a obrigação de publicar neste numero o plano official da organização da exposição. Ainda que se perceba á primeira vista que não haverá lugar para as exposições estrangeiras, a não ser para o fabricante ja estabelecido no Brazil e que possa ser classificado residente no paiz, o Consul-Geral no Rio de Janeiro, Sr. ANDERSON, relata que haverá espaço appropriado para as exposições de maquinas e outros artigos congeneres, que possam ter applicação no desenvolvimento do Brazil.

Espera-se que esta exposição vá attrahir ao Brazil grande numero de norte-americanos e europeus, que até aquella data nunca soube-

ram avaliar os recursos e vantagens daquelle paiz. Será, além disso, uma boa precursora da Exposição Nacional que a Republica Argentina pretende realizar em Buenos Aires no anno de 1910.

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PROTECÇÃO ÁS INDUSTRIAS ARGENTINAS.

Em relação á descoberta de infracções das leis dos portos e quarentena, por parte de alguns sujeitos envolvidos no commercio de importação de gado na Republica Argentina, o BOLETIM publica nesta edição os regulamentos do governo que serão applicados a esta industria. É intenção do Governo argentino empregar todos os meios possiveis para proteger este ramo de sua vida economica e resolveu applicar medidas rigorosissimas no intuito de evitar a repetição de semelhantes abusos na introdução do gado tuberculoso, assim como tambem evitar infracção das leis que regulamentam a quarentena. Está em discussão no congresso uma moção sobre a canalização dos rios Desaguadero e Salado, afim de proteger os interesses agricolas do paiz. Calcula-se que a realização deste projecto virá accrescentar 2,000 leguas de terras fertéis á area cultivavel.

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LEIS DE MINERAÇÃO NA BOLIVIA.

As leis de mineração da Bolivia, promulgadas em 12 de junho de 1907, alteram em muitos pontos, a legislação, em vigor posteriormente. Providenciam para que sejam abertas, em outros pontos, novas minas e garantem protecção aos pretendentes estrangeiros.

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PROJECTO DA REVISÃO DAS TARIFAS NO BRAZIL.

Está em discussão no congresso brazileiro a reforma das tarifas, debaixo do ponto de vista proteccionista. Seu principal escopo se resume em proteger as industrias nascentes, moldal-as de accordo com a taxa cambial de 15, em vez de 12, e organizar uma taxa movel para os generos alimenticios, quando taes generos subirem no mercado.

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O VIGOR DA VIDA NACIONAL DO CHILE.

A presteza com que o Chile tem recuperado os prejuizos consideraveis, ocasionados pelo terremoto de 1906 vem provar, de uma maneira sem precedentes, a energia chilena. As rendas aduaneiras da Republica no primeiro semestre de 1907 apresentam um saldo de mais de \$2,000,000, quando comparadas com o periodo correspon-

dente do anno anterior. O empréstimo de \$5,000,000 ja foi levantado por intermedio do Banco Transatlantico Allemão e será applicado na reconstrução de Valparaiso.

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PROGRESSO FERROVIARIO NA COSTA RICA.

O governo da Costa Rica, em data recente, fez uma emissão de titulos, no valor de \$2,000,000, tendo, como garantia, o producto do imposto de consumo sobre as bebidas alcoholicas. Esta somma será empregada na construção de estradas de ferro por toda a Republica, de accordo com o contracto assignado em 16 de Março de 1907 com uma companhia de New York.

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RESULTADOS DO TRATADO RECIPROCO ENTRE CUBA E OS ESTADOS UNIDOS.

A repartição de estatistica dos Estados Unidos acaba de publicar um estudo comparativo muito interessante sobre o commercio entre Cuba e os Estados Unidos, no qual se ve quanto têm progredido as relações commerciaes mutuas, desde o accordo reciproco, em vigor, entre estes dois paizes. A importação no anno de 1907 apresenta um augmento de 50 por cento sobre o de 1903; emquanto que a exportação para Cuba elevou-se a 123 por cento durante o mesmo periodo. Por todo este tempo a exportação dos Estados Unidos para as outras partes do mundo creceu em cerca de 30 por cento e a importação, em de 40 por cento, mais ou menos.

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PROGRESSO DE HAITI.

O movimento commercial de Haiti é calculado de setembro a setembro e as ultimas estatisticas, baseadas em dados officiaes, representam as cifras até 30 de setembro de 1906, onde se poderá observar as condições satisfactorias de todos os estabelecimentos commerciaes e o progresso das empresas nascentes com autorização do governo.

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LEIS SOBRE MINERAÇÃO EM NICARAGUA.

A legislação sobre mineração em Nicaragua, promulgada recentemente, altera em muitos pontos o regimento antigo de 1906 e vem publicada *in toto* neste numero do BOLETIM, afim de podermos satisfazer ao numero de pedidos que costumamos receber de publicações semelhantes, que possam fornecer informações fideis attinentes á occasião opportuna para collocação de capitaes em varias partes da America Central.

## LEGISLAÇÃO DE TERRAS EM PANAMA.

É intenção do governo de Panama attrahir estrangeiros á Republica, adoptando leis capazes de guardar-lhes os interesses. Para attingir este fim fez publicar, em 29 de Maio de 1907, as novas leis territoriaes e os regulamentos, recentemente promulgados, em relação ao movimento dos portos e dos consulados. Estes actos officiaes vêm publicados neste numero do BOLETIM.

## SITUAÇÃO FINANCEIRA DE SÃO SALVADOR.

Os balancetes fornecidos por diversos bancos de São Salvador, comprehendendo o primeiro semestre, isto é, de janeiro a junho de 1907, provam a condição financeira satisfactoria em toda a republica, apresentando saldos bastante lisongeiros o Banco Nacional de São Salvador, o Banco Salvadorian e o Banco Agricola. Esta ultima casa bancaria decidiu, como medida protectora, limitar as suas operações presentemente.

## PROGRESSO DO URUGUAY JULGADO PELAS RENDAS ADUANEIRAS.

A estatistica das rendas aduaneiras, arrecadadas nos portos do Uruguay, durante o anno de 1906 a 1907, apresentam um saldo sobre as cifras, ja publicadas, no anno anterior, superior a \$300,000, isto é, 2½ por cento. Si bem que este augmento não seja tão grande, na simples comparação destes totaes com os dos dois annos precedentes, quer dizer de 1904-5 e 1905-6, comtudo, ha a importancia de \$2,000,000 em excesso á quantia orçada no anno anterior.

## REPUBLICA ARGENTINA.

## COLHEITA DE TRIGO DE 1906-7.

A colheita do trigo argentino, segundo as estatisticas officiaes, durante 1906-7, foi de 4,000,000 toneladas, das quaes foram exportadas 2,800,000 e reservadas para semente, 1,200,000. A exportação geral em 1906 foi de 2,280,000 toneladas em 1906 e 2,866,954 toneladas em 1906, estabelecendo-se, portanto, uma exportação abnormal.

## MEDIDAS RIGOROSAS SOBRE A IMPORTAÇÃO DO GADO BOVINO.

Chegaram ao conhecimento das autoridades as irregularidades havidas no exame do gado bovino tuberculoso, importado na Republica Argentina e deu como resultado um estudo rigoroso da questão por parte do governo que porá em pratica medidas severas afim de pôr termo a semelhantes abusos.



Os jornaes, que commentam a questão, prevêm um transtorno certo na venda do gado inglez durante muitos annos no futuro, visto que os individuos implicados nos embarques destes animaes, foram, presumivelmente, inglezes. De outro lado, ha receios de que a divulgação do facto de ter sido abatido, para exportação da Republica Argentina, gado tuberculoso venha influir consideravelmente, de maneira bastante desastrosa, sobre o commercio de carnes frigoriferas.

#### **O MOVIMENTO COMMERCIAL EXTERNO DURANTE O PRIMEIRO SEMESTRE DE 1907.**

Os relatorios do movimento commercial da Argentina, referentes ao primeiro semestre de 1907, isto é, de janeiro a junho, dão para a importação o total de \$130,560,000, ouro, e para a exportação, \$185,430,000, havendo um saldo, portanto, a favor da Republica, de \$54,870,000. Si computarmos estas cifras com as do periodo correspondente no anno anterior, apresentar-se-á um augmento na importação, no valor de \$13,050,000 e na exportação, de \$20,660,000.

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#### CUBA.

#### **COMMERCIO COM OS ESTADOS UNIDOS DURANTE O ANNO OFFICIAL DE 1907.**

A importancia dos productos importados pelos Estados Unidos de procedencia cubana, no anno official que terminou em 30 de junho deste anno, foi de \$97,441,690 e a dos exportados para ali, \$49,305,274.

O movimento commercial entre os Estados Unidos e Cuba em 1907, quer quanto á importação quer quanto a exportação, excedeu ao do anno anterior. Durante o anno 1905 as importações vindas desta ilha foram maiores que em qualquer outro anno anterior, pois que foram acima de \$86,000,000. Quanto ás exportações para Cuba, anteriormente a 1907, foram as do anno de 1906 as que levaram maior vantagem, porquanto chegaram a \$47,750,000.

As importações da ilha excederam em cerca de 15 por cento áquellas do anno mais prospero sob o regimen espanhol, isto é 1874, quando a importação de Cuba chegou a \$85,500,000, ao passo que a exportação foi, mais ou menos, duas vezes mais que 1893, anno em que a mercadoria exportada com aquelle destino representava, em valor, \$24,000,000.

Si computarmos o commercio entre Cuba e os Estados Unidos durante 1907 com o do ultimo anno anterior ao tratado, actualmente em vigor, isto é antes de 1903, chegaremos a resultados muito interessantes. Este accordo reciproco tornou-se effectivo em dezembro de 1903 e o ultimo anno de balanço commercial completo, ante-

riormente áquelle data, foi o anno official findo em junho de 1903. Comparando-se as cifras daquelle anno com as de 1907, vê-se que ha um augmento de 50 por cento nas importações com destino aos Estados Unidos e de 125 por cento nas exportações do mesmo paiz. Durante o mesmo periodo a importação tirada pelos Estados Unidos das outras partes do mundo foi de 40 por cento, mais ou menos, e na exportação, 30 por cento, approximadamente.

A tabella, que publicaremos abaixo mostrará os artigos que formaram o commercio entre os Estados Unidos e Cuba, no anno official de 1907 e em comparação com 1903, que vem a ser o ultimo anno official anteriormente ao tratado.

*O commercio dos Estados Unidos com Cuba durante os annos officiaes de 1903 e 1907.*

|   | 1903.        | 1907.        |
|---|--------------|--------------|
| PRINCIPAES PRODUCTOS IMPORTADOS DE CUBA.      |              |              |
| Assucar (acima do No. 16).....                | \$42,697,546 | \$70,637,288 |
| Fumo em folha.....                            | 9,967,124    | 13,527,893   |
| Charutos, cigarros, etc.....                  | 3,175,722    | 3,889,520    |
| Mineiros de ferro.....                        | 1,622,004    | 2,137,784    |
| Bananas.....                                  | 670,690      | 1,273,826    |
| Melaço.....                                   | 1,021,580    | 710,909      |
| Couros e pelles.....                          | 13,125       | 357,383      |
| Cocos.....                                    | 157,362      | 262,822      |
| Mogno.....                                    | 490,205      | 187,011      |
| Cobre (em barras, massas, etc.).....          | 70,557       | 125,305      |
| Outros artigos.....                           | 3,056,875    | 4,331,889    |
| Total.....                                    | 62,942,790   | 97,441,690   |
| PRINCIPAES PRODUCTOS EXPORTADOS PARA CUBA.    |              |              |
| Farinha de trigo.....                         | 1,941,690    | 3,121,846    |
| Banha.....                                    | 1,812,639    | 2,948,487    |
| Madeiras.....                                 | 819,222      | 2,330,807    |
| Cacçados em geral.....                        | 536,393      | 2,145,415    |
| Carvão e substancias betuminosas.....         | 1,047,733    | 2,013,913    |
| Substancias graxas.....                       | 1,060,548    | 1,731,427    |
| Milho.....                                    | 551,213      | 1,600,082    |
| Vegetaes.....                                 | 430,217      | 1,380,147    |
| Carroças, carros, etc.....                    | 595,896      | 1,156,473    |
| Ovos.....                                     | 139,054      | 1,030,641    |
| Fazendas de algodão.....                      | 230,778      | 990,754      |
| Leite.....                                    | 315,320      | 812,031      |
| Locomotivas.....                              | 67,970       | 765,770      |
| Carno de porco salgada ou em salmoura.....    | 294,931      | 727,816      |
| Apparehos e instrumentos scientificos.....    | 151,248      | 620,467      |
| Toucinho.....                                 | 345,233      | 618,293      |
| Artefactos de algodão (excepto fazendas)..... | 186,192      | 617,899      |
| Mobilia.....                                  | 265,205      | 609,498      |
| Presuntos.....                                | 542,695      | 607,040      |
| Ferragens para construção.....                | 314,205      | 573,507      |
| Papel e seus artefactos.....                  | 254,966      | 552,683      |
| Óleo mineral (refinado).....                  | 196,478      | 499,647      |
| Óleo mineral (crú).....                       | 332,762      | 455,980      |
| Gado.....                                     | 1,168,382    | 439,795      |
| Machinas de costura.....                      | 131,010      | 330,463      |
| Couros curtidos.....                          | 89,972       | 328,721      |
| Livros, mappas, etc.....                      | 62,069       | 291,762      |
| Cavallos.....                                 | 105,469      | 287,000      |
| Óleo de croton.....                           | 43,234       | 252,037      |
| Fructas e nozes.....                          | 82,099       | 233,379      |
| Madeiras para construção.....                 | 47,325       | 118,534      |
| Fumo preparado.....                           | 131,622      | 118,303      |
| Carvão de pedra, anthraciço.....              | 75,908       | 97,808       |
| Instrumentos de lavoura.....                  | 55,756       | 95,334       |
| Outros artigos.....                           | 5,741,790    | 17,827,094   |
| Total da exportação interior.....             | 20,140,132   | 48,330,913   |
| Total da exportação exterior.....             | 1,621,506    | 974,361      |
| Total da exportação geral.....                | 21,761,638   | 49,305,274   |

## ESTADOS UNIDOS.

## COMMERCIO COM OS PAIZES LATINO-AMERICANOS.

## RELAÇÃO MENSAL DAS IMPORTAÇÕES E EXPORTAÇÕES.

O quadro dado na pagina 666 é extrahido da relação compilada pelo chefe da repartição de estatistica do Departamento do Comercio e Trabalho, mostrando o commercio entre os Estados Unidos e os paizes latino-americanos. A relação corresponde ao mez de julho de 1907, com uma relação comparativa para o mez correspondente do anno anterior, assim como para os sete mezes findos em julho de 1907, comparadas com o periodo correspondente do anno anterior. Deve-se explicar que os algarismos das varias alfandegas, mostrando as importações e exportações de um só mez, são recebidos no Departamento do Thesouro até quasi o dia 20 do mez seguinte, e perde-se algum tempo necessariamente em sua compilação e impressão. Por conseguinte, as estatisticas para o mez de julho, por exemplo, não são publicadas até os primeiros dias de setembro.

## NICARAGUA.

## EXPORTAÇÃO DE BORRACHA EM 1907.

A exportação geral de borracha de Bluefields no anno findo em 30 de junho passado, eleva-se a \$269,019.57, conforme os dados publicados no "American," em sua edição de 5 de agosto do anno corrente. Estas cifras são inferiores ás relatadas nos dois annos anteriores, quando foram, respectivamente, \$298,464.03 e \$280,609.28, porem estão em conformidade com o augmento geral dos embarques havido nos ultimos seis annos.

## OURO DESPACHADO DE BLUEFIELDS.

O consul americano em Bluefields fez um estudo geral dos embarques de ouro daquelle porto, abrangendo o periodo de seis annos, isto é, de 1901 a 1907, e, como resultado, deduziu a importancia applicavel ao anno official findo em 30 de junho de 1907. O total geral perfaz a quantia de \$557,550.66, como comparados com \$463,110.18 em 1906; \$421,046.85 em 1905; \$534,371.34 em 1904; \$378,866.50 em 1903 e \$273,616.60 nos annos de 1901-2. Vê-se, portanto, que a exportação de ouro foi além do dobro no periodo a que nos referimos.

## URUGUAY.

## RENDAS ADUANEIRAS EM 1906-7.

Segundo os dados estatísticos, recentemente publicados, as rendas aduaneiras nos portos do Uruguay chegaram, no anno financeiro findo em 30 de junho de 1907, a \$13,033,576 ouro, contra \$12,731,528 em 1905-6 e \$10,916,089 em 1904-5.

Ainda que a vantagem sobre 1905-6 seja relativamente pequena, isto é, \$302,047 que vem a ser 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  por cento, será o quanto basta para provar que o movimento extraordinario do commercio no anno anterior, se prolongou por todo o periodo de 1906-7. Durante oito mezes, incluidos neste prazo, as receitas mensaes em 1906-7 foram superiores áquellas relatadas em mez correspondente no anno anterior e foram registrados dados, que apresentam um desenvolvimento até então desconhecido.

A quantia orçada para as rendas aduaneiras, durante o anno, foi de \$10,900,000 e o saldo, para mais de \$2,000,000, foi applicado em diversos trabalhos, que o governo tem em vista afim de desenvolver as fontes de recursos do paiz.

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 PRODUÇÃO E CONSUMO DE COBRE NO MUNDO EM 1906.

Conforme as estatísticas publicadas pelos Srs. AROX, HIRSCH & FILHO, da Allemanha, a produção de cobre no mundo em 1906 foi nos diversos paizes como se segue: Estados Unidos, 417,411 toneladas; Mexico, 60,000 toneladas; Espanha e Portugal, 51,000 toneladas; Australia, 43,000 toneladas; Japão, 37,000 toneladas; Chile, 30,000 toneladas; Allemanha, 23,200 toneladas; Canada, 24,000 toneladas; Peru, 11,500 toneladas; Russia, 10,000 toneladas; Colonia do Cabo, 8,500 toneladas; Noruega, 6,500 toneladas; Italia, 3,500 toneladas; Terra Nova, 2,500 toneladas; Bolivia, 2,000 toneladas; Austria, 1,500 toneladas; Turquia, 1,000 toneladas e diversos outros paizes, 1,500 toneladas; total, 736,711 toneladas.

Si compararmos este total com os de annos recentes, notaremos que a proporção de augmento em 1906 conserva-se praticamente a mesma em relação áquella relatada para os dois annos antecedentes, sendo notado um acrescimo de 7.65 por cento sobre 1905, anno esse em que a porcentagem de augmento sobre 1904 foi de 6.78 por cento. Em 1904 a produção excede a de 1903 em 10.72 por cento. O ereseimento relativo em 1906 sobre 1903 foi de 72.23 por cento, que é equivalente a uma media annual de 9.09 por cento para mais.

PRODUÇÃO E CONSUMO DE COBRE NO MUNDO EM 1906. 763

Em relação ao consumo, são quatro os países que absorvem de 80 a 90 por cento do cobre produzido. As partes que as referidas nações tomaram em 1906, computadas com as de 1905, foram as seguintes:

|                     | 1905.             | 1906.             |
|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
|                     | <i>Toneladas.</i> | <i>Toneladas.</i> |
| Estados Unidos..... | 277,053           | 316,494           |
| Alemanha.....       | 137,975           | 163,098           |
| Inglaterra.....     | 107,398           | 121,257           |
| França.....         | 65,010            | 69,224            |
| Total.....          | 587,436           | 670,273           |

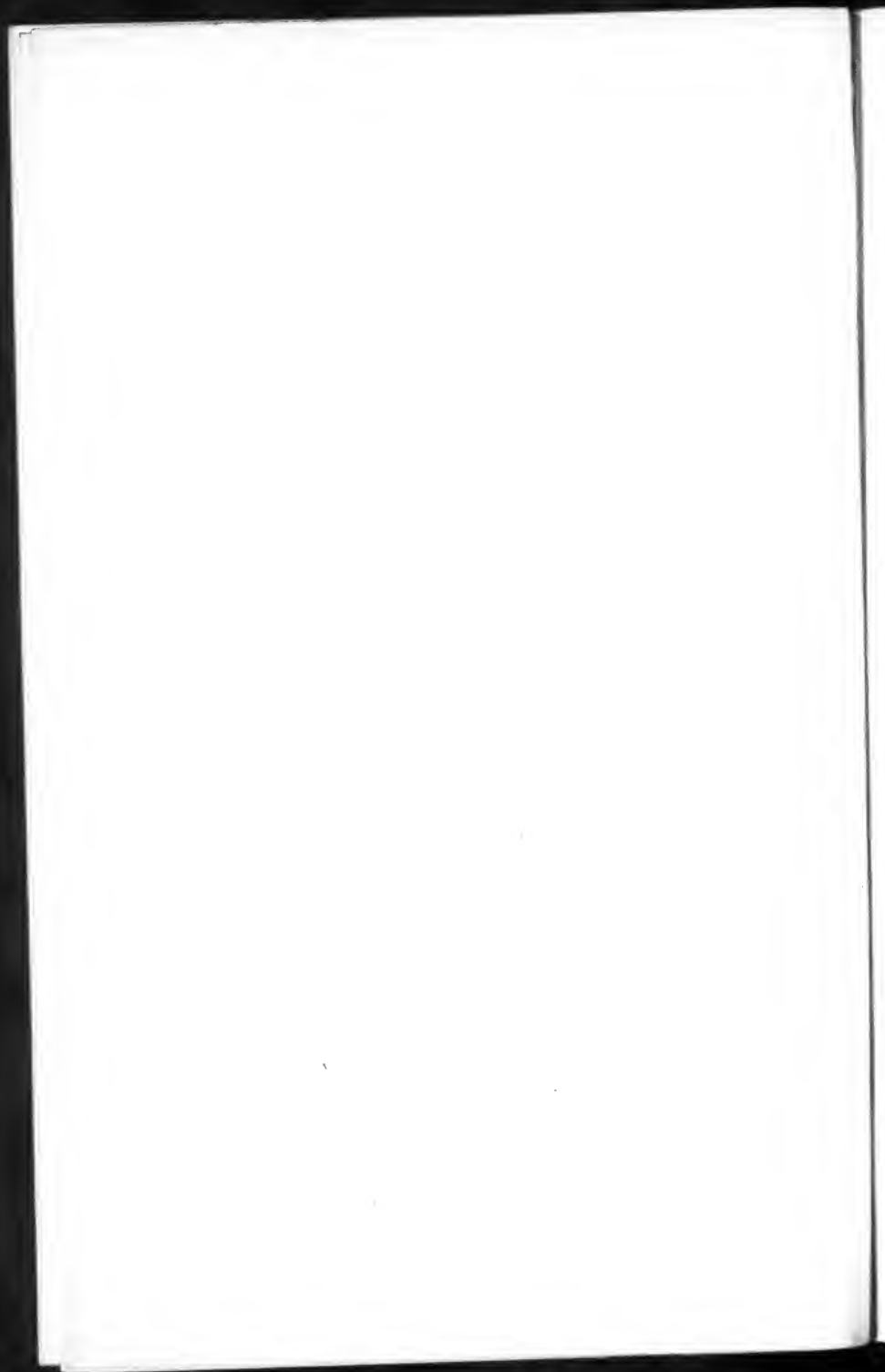
O consumo dos outros países durante os annos referidos foi o seguinte:

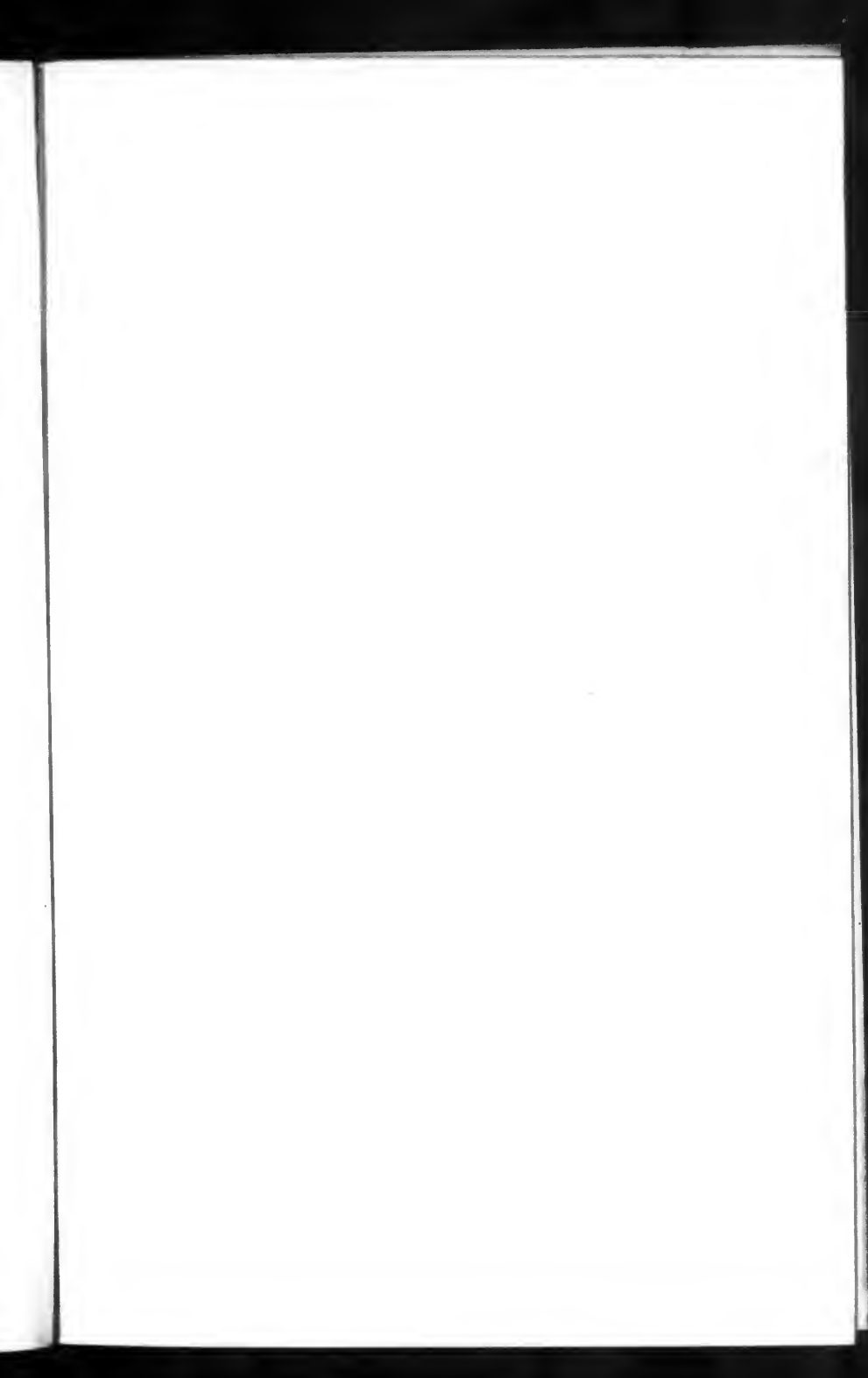
|                                  | 1905.             | 1906.             |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
|                                  | <i>Toneladas.</i> | <i>Toneladas.</i> |
| Austria.....                     | 25,830            | 27,976            |
| Rússia.....                      | 28,794            | 24,352            |
| Italia.....                      | 20,314            | 25,237            |
| Belgica e Hollanda.....          | 8,000             | 9,700             |
| Países da Escandinavia.....      | 3,000             | 7,000             |
| Espanha, Suissa e o Oriente..... | 2,500             | 3,000             |
| Total.....                       | 88,438            | 96,265            |

O quadro comparativo abaixo mostra as diferenças registradas contra a produção durante os ultimos cinco annos:

| Anno.      | Produção.         | Consumo.          | Diferenças.       |
|------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
|            | <i>Toneladas.</i> | <i>Toneladas.</i> | <i>Toneladas.</i> |
| 1902.....  | 542,470           | 594,269           | 51,799            |
| 1903.....  | 578,787           | 605,685           | 26,899            |
| 1904.....  | 652,522           | 683,632           | 31,110            |
| 1905.....  | 607,845           | 752,617           | 54,772            |
| 1906.....  | 736,711           | 788,008           | 51,297            |
| Media..... | 651,667           | 684,842           | 43,215            |

Esta diferença é em parte coberta pelo cobre velho, cuja quantidade é avaliada de 15 a 20 por cento do cobre consumido em cada país.







THE FAMOUS "INFERNILLO" BRIDGE ON THE OROYA RAILROAD, PERU, 2 MILES ABOVE THE SEA.



# BULLETIN MENSUEL

DE

BUREAU INTERNATIONAL DES RÉPUBLIQUES AMÉRICAINES,

Union Internationale des Républiques Américaines.

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Il est un fait bien avéré que l'intérêt du monde entier s'est accru d'une manière très rapide vers le progrès et le développement de l'Amérique Latine. Les États-Unis, l'Europe et l'Amérique du Sud l'ont montré en publiant in extenso dans leurs feuilles quotidiennes et hebdomadaires, une description du nouveau bâtiment que l'on va construire grâce aux largesses de Monsieur ANDRÉ CARNÉGIE, auxquelles on a ajouté les sommes d'argent souscrites dans le même but par les différentes nations américaines. Presque toujours ces descriptions étaient accompagnées de reproductions photographiques des dessins des architectes. En voyant ces articles accompagnés de gravures, beaucoup de personnes se sont décidées à envoyer au Bureau des demandes de renseignements sur les facilités commerciales, les entreprises d'affaires, les placements financiers, le champ d'études et de voyages que peuvent offrir le Mexique, l'Amérique du Centre et l'Amérique du Sud. Souvent, une preuve tangible de l'existence d'une œuvre nouvelle sous la forme d'un monument qui doit lui servir de berceau, éveille beaucoup plus d'intérêt que les articles sans nombre figurant dans les journaux ou les revues et qui ne traitent que de questions statistiques, commerciales et politiques. Pour répondre à une question qui se présente souvent, on peut dire qu'on fera les plus grands efforts pour que le nouveau bâtiment du Bureau soit terminé en un an et demi, de manière à ce qu'on puisse en prendre possession de bonne heure en 1909. Par suite des soins minutieux qu'on doit apporter dans la préparation du cahier des charges destiné aux entrepreneurs, on ne pourra guère procéder à la pose de la première pierre avant le mois de décembre. La première partie de ce mois sera toutefois bien choisie, car le Congrès sera ouvert et presque tous les hauts fonctionnaires du gouvernement ainsi que les membres du corps diplomatique seront à Washington.

APPRÉCIATION DU TRAVAIL FAIT PAR LE BUREAU INTERNATIONAL  
DES RÉPUBLIQUES AMÉRICAINES.

Si l'on vient à feuilleter la correspondance du Bureau, il est facile de voir l'ignorance profonde dans laquelle se trouvent les États-Unis et l'Europe au sujet de l'Amérique Latine; malgré cela, on peut voir en même temps le vif intérêt que fait naître cette partie du monde.

Pour corroborer ces faits, on cite quelques passages extraits de différentes lettres reçues au Bureau. Voici ce qu'écrivit le Directeur d'une des plus grandes maisons manufacturières des États-Unis, dont le chiffre d'affaires s'élève annuellement à plusieurs millions de dollars:

"Les faits que vous avez relatés et les chiffres que vous m'avez envoyés me surprennent beaucoup, et je suis confus de mon ignorance en la matière. Jusqu'ici notre maison n'avait jamais pensé à porter son attention d'une manière sérieuse sur les occasions que pouvait offrir l'Amérique du Sud; mais maintenant, nous avons décidé d'y envoyer deux de nos meilleurs représentants, l'un sur la côte est et l'autre sur la côte ouest, avec mandat d'étudier de la manière la plus scrupuleuse les marchés, débouchés et agences commerciales de l'Amérique du Sud."

Le Recteur d'une des Universités les plus en vue du pays s'exprime ainsi:

"J'ai été on ne peut plus étonné de la liste de livres, au point de vue de l'histoire, du développement économique, des conditions matérielles et politiques de l'Amérique Latine, que vous avez bien voulu m'envoyer en réponse à ma demande de renseignements. En parcourant les rayons de notre bibliothèque nous n'avons pu trouver qu'un ou deux des livres que vous mentionnez, mais notre bibliothécaire a commandé tous les autres. L'année prochaine nous avons l'intention d'ouvrir un cours spécial qui traitera de l'histoire de l'Amérique Latine et d'autres sujets de même genre, nous osons espérer qu'alors vous voudrez bien nous honorer de votre collaboration et de vos conseils."

Un Sénateur des États-Unis qui a toujours considéré le Bureau comme une institution de parade plus que d'utilité, nous offre l'appréciation suivante:

"Il n'y a pas encore bien longtemps je considérais le Bureau International des Républiques Américaines comme la cinquième roue du carrosse gouvernemental, et je pensais que les sommes allouées chaque année par le gouvernement pour son maintien étaient tout simplement octroyées à titre gracieux aux autres républiques payant leur quote-part; mais, d'après les lettres que je reçois de la part de beaucoup de personnes de ma circonscription qui sont manufacturiers et exportateurs, j'ai acquis la certitude que le travail qu'il fait est des plus

pratiques et des plus utiles et que de plus il est vraiment digne d'attirer l'attention du congrès."

L'agent d'une importante compagnie de paquebots nous communique ce qui suit :

"Pendant les six derniers mois nous avons reçu au sujet du service des passagers pour l'Amérique du Sud 200 pour cent de demandes de renseignements de plus que depuis bien des années. La plupart de ces lettres qui nous sont adressées disent que, par suite des renseignements et des notices instructives que les auteurs ont reçus, venant du Bureau, ils désirent visiter l'Amérique du Sud, soit pour voyager, soit pour y faire des placements, soit encore pour y donner plus d'extension à leur commerce."

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#### COMMERCE DE L'AMÉRIQUE LATINE ET CONGRÈS TRANSMISSISSIPIEN.

On se rappelle que l'honorable M. ELIHU ROOT, Secrétaire d'Etat des Etats-Unis, a fait son premier discours dans ce pays au sujet de son voyage dans l'Amérique du Sud en 1906, au Congrès Commercial Trans-Mississipien qui s'était assemblé à Kansas City, Missouri, en novembre dernier. Ce discours a attiré l'attention du monde entier et a fait plus que tout autre morceau oratoire dans l'histoire des Etats-Unis pour éveiller l'intérêt général dans les relations que cette nation entretient avec les autres républiques. M. FELIPE PARDO, ministre du Pérou; M. ENRIQUE CORTES, ministre de Colombie; M. ALBERTO YOACHAM, chargé d'affaires du Chili, et M. S. GURGEL DO AMARAL, premier secrétaire de l'ambassade du Brésil, assistaient au même congrès et y ont porté la parole. Tout ce que ces diplomates distingués ont dit n'a fait que corroborer les faits avancés par M. ROOT, Secrétaire d'Etat. L'impression faite a été si marquée que le comité exécutif du Congrès Trans-Mississipien qui doit avoir lieu à Muskogee, Oklahoma, au mois de novembre de cette année, a décidé, après en avoir conféré avec ce Bureau, d'avoir comme invités: M. ENRIQUE C. CREEL, ambassadeur du Mexique, les ministres des républiques de l'Amérique du Centre à Washington, et aussi un ou deux des ministres des républiques de l'Amérique du Sud qui ont leurs frontières sur la mer des Antilles. On s'attend à ce que tous ces messieurs parlent sur le développement du commerce et des affaires entre les Etats-Unis et les autres républiques. Comme ce congrès se composera de représentants de commerce et d'hommes professionnels des Etats de l'Union du Nord situés à l'ouest du Mississipi, on attachera beaucoup d'importance dans tout le pays à ses délibérations et à ses conclusions. On pense que ce congrès aura encore un plus grand succès que ceux qui ont eu lieu jusqu'à ce jour, et ses traits les plus caractéristiques seront la présence d'éminents diplomates de l'Amérique Latine.

## LE SECRÉTAIRE D'ÉTAT DES ÉTATS-UNIS AU MEXIQUE.

Au moment où ce numéro du BULLETIN paraîtra, M. ELIHU ROOT, Secrétaire d'Etat des Etats-Unis, sera au Mexique comme invité du Président DIAZ. D'après les renseignements que le Bureau International a reçus de Mexico, il paraît qu'on fait de très grands préparatifs pour la réception de M. ROOT et de sa famille qui l'accompagne, et il semble que le Gouvernement Mexicain a l'intention de faire des fêtes aussi grandes que celles qui ont eu lieu en son honneur lors de ses visites dans les principaux pays de l'Amérique du Sud. Toute la République du Mexique a l'air de s'intéresser à ce voyage et le peuple aussi bien que les représentants du Gouvernement ont la plus grande envie de voir M. ROOT. C'est pourquoi sa présence au Mexique produira certainement un très bon effet en resserrant les relations d'amitié qui existent maintenant entre les deux grandes Républiques de l'Amérique du Nord.

À son retour du Mexique, M. ROOT sera le Secrétaire d'Etat qui connaîtra le mieux l'hémisphère américain dans l'histoire du Nouveau Monde, et comme Président du Conseil de Direction du Bureau International des Républiques Américaines il aura plus que jamais les qualités requises pour participer à ses débats et en faire une institution dont l'utilité sera reconnue dans le monde entier.

## VOYAGES ET EXPLORATIONS DANS L'AMÉRIQUE DU SUD ET ÉTUDES SUR CE PAYS.

En décembre dernier M. HIRAM BINGHAM, professeur à l'Université de Harvard, et M. HAMILTON RICE, F. R. G. S., de Boston, ont fait un voyage très intéressant au Vénézuéla et en Colombie dans le but de se procurer des données scientifiques en matière d'histoire et de géographie, de sociologie et de météorologie. On publie dans ce numéro un résumé succinct donné par Monsieur BINGHAM qui intéressera tous ceux qui veulent apprendre davantage sur ce qu'on appelle les parties inconnues de l'Amérique Latine. Le rapport complet de ces deux messieurs paraîtra plus tard lorsque Monsieur RICE sera de retour de ses explorations dans la vallée du Rio Vaupes. Les hommes de science et les explorateurs ne peuvent trouver dans aucune partie du monde un champ de recherches et de découvertes plus important que le centre de l'Amérique du Sud, spécialement dans les hautes eaux des divers affluents de l'Amazone et dans les parties inaccessibles de la chaîne des Andes. Dans sa jeunesse Monsieur REYES, Président de la République de Colombie, a donné un bel exemple à tous ceux qui savent combien de fatigues il faut endurer et combien de périls il faut affronter avant d'avoir des résultats. De son temps il y avait très peu d'hommes disposés à entreprendre des voyages aussi hasardeux que les siens, mais maintenant nous entendons parler continuelle-

ment d'hommes de l'Amérique du Nord, de l'Amérique du Sud et d'Europe qui pénètrent avec succès jusqu'au cœur de régions inexplorées pour en révéler les mystères.

M. CASPAR WHITNEY, rédacteur de l'"Outing" a fait un voyage très intéressant dans le bassin de l'Amazone. Cet explorateur intrépide a remonté le fleuve que nous venons de nommer, jusque dans ses eaux les plus septentrionales et a prouvé que ses sources communiquaient pour ainsi dire avec celles de l'Orénoque; ensuite, il a effectué son retour en descendant le cours de ce dernier. Monsieur TODD, professeur à Amherst, s'est livré à de très importantes recherches au Pérou et en Bolivie. Pendant que ces deux explorateurs étudiaient les conditions physiques, Monsieur ROWE, professeur à l'Université de Pennsylvanie, et Monsieur SHEPHERD, professeur à l'Université de Colombie, examinaient soigneusement les conditions politiques, économiques et intellectuelles de toutes les Républiques Latines Américaines. Le dernier explorateur des Etats-Unis faisant autorité en matière de connaissances sur l'Amérique du Sud qui ait poussé plus loin ses recherches dans cette partie du monde est M. CHARLES M. PEPPER, auteur d'un livre intitulé: "De Panama en Patagonie." Il étudie en ce moment, pour le compte du Bureau des Manufactures du Ministère du Commerce et du Travail des Etats-Unis, les conditions commerciales existant sur la côte ouest de l'Amérique du Sud.

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#### TROISIÈME CONFÉRENCE SANITAIRE INTERNATIONALE.

A mesure que le temps approche pour l'ouverture de la 3<sup>ème</sup> Conférence Sanitaire Internationale, on voit que les différentes Républiques reconnaissent l'importance du travail qui lui sera soumis. Jusqu'ici, il n'y a que très peu de gouvernements qui aient nommé leurs délégués; mais on s'attend à ce que la majorité d'entre eux le fassent d'ici peu. Cuba, qui a des intérêts directs et pratiques dans les délibérations de cette assemblée, a été le premier pays à nommer ses délégués. Monsieur CHARLES E. MAGOON, gouverneur temporaire, vient de nommer M. M. les docteurs HUGO ROBERTS et JUAN GUTERAS en cette qualité et les vus de ces deux messieurs qui sont notables dans l'île auront une certaine influence dans les sessions du Congrès. La délégation des Etats-Unis aura probablement comme chef Monsieur le docteur WALTER WYMAN, chirurgien général du service de la Santé et des Hôpitaux de la Marine des Etats-Unis.

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#### EXPOSITION DU BRÉSIL DE 1908.

Depuis que le Bureau a fait annoncer par voie de la presse que le Gouvernement brésilien avait l'intention d'ouvrir une grande exposition nationale en 1908, on a reçu un grand nombre de demandes

de renseignements de la part de manufacturiers et d'exportateurs d'Europe et des États-Unis pour savoir s'ils pourraient y envoyer leurs produits en qualité d'exposants. C'est pour y répondre qu'on donne dans ce numéro du BULLETIN le plan officiel de l'exposition. Bien qu'il semble au premier abord que les exposants étrangers n'y seront admis que s'ils sont déjà établis au Brésil et par là même peuvent être considérés comme habitants de ce pays, Monsieur ANDERSON, Consul-Général de Rio de Janeiro dit dans un rapport que l'Administration se fera un plaisir d'admettre les exposants de machines, machinerie et autres articles pouvant contribuer au développement du pays. On espère que cette exposition, par l'intérêt qu'elle fera naître, attirera au Brésil, une foule énorme d'Américains du Nord et d'Européens qui jusque là n'ont pas eu l'avantage d'apprécier ses ressources merveilleuses et les choses qu'on peut y entreprendre. En tout cas, cette exposition sera un heureux avant-coureur de celle que la République Argentine ouvrira à Buenos Ayres en 1910.

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#### PROTECTION DE L'INDUSTRIE DANS LA RÉPUBLIQUE ARGENTINE.

Par suite de la découverte d'un certain relâchement dans l'exécution des lois qui gouvernent la quarantaine dans les ports et cela de la part de certains individus faisant le commerce d'importation de bestiaux dans la République Argentine, le BULLETIN publie dans ce numéro les règlements gouvernementaux au sujet de cette industrie. Le gouvernement a l'intention de sauvegarder par tous les moyens possibles, cette branche si importante de sa vie économique, et il a décidé d'employer les mesures les plus énergiques pour éviter le retour de certains abus comme l'entrée de bestiaux atteints de la tuberculose ou encore leur traitement frauduleux pendant leur séjour à la quarantaine. Dans le but d'encourager les intérêts agricoles du pays, le Congrès National étudie la canalisation des deux cours d'eau: le Desaguadero et le Salado, ce qui, d'après les calculs faits, ajouterait 2,000 lieues de terres fertiles à l'étendue déjà en culture.

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#### NOUVELLE LOI MINIÈRE EN BOLIVIE.

La loi minière promulguée le 12 juin 1907 revise un certain nombre d'articles de la législation existant déjà sur ce sujet; elle prend les mesures nécessaires pour permettre l'ouverture de nouvelles régions et assure une protection complète aux prospecteurs étrangers.

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#### PROJET DE RÉVISION DU TARIF AU BRÉSIL.

Le Congrès national brésilien étudie en ce moment la réforme du tarif et on va établir un nouveau barème des prix en rapport avec un système de protection avancé. On a spécialement en vue de protéger

les intérêts des industries du pays, d'élever le taux du change de 12 à 15 et de maintenir dans les droits une échelle de proportion sujette aux fluctuations des prix sur les marchés étrangers.

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#### ÉNERGIE MANIFESTÉE DANS LA VIE NATIONALE DU CHILI.

La facilité avec laquelle le Chili s'est relevé des grandes pertes subies lors du tremblement de terre de 1906 montrent d'une manière palpable l'énergie que la nation est capable de déployer. Les recettes douanières pour le premier semestre de l'année 1907 font voir une augmentation de plus de \$2,000,000 en les comparant aux chiffres obtenus dans la période correspondante de l'année précédente. On a fait un emprunt de \$5,000,000 par l'entremise de la Banque Allemande Transatlantique dans le but de reconstruire la ville de Valparaiso.

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#### EFFETS DU TRAITÉ DE RÉCIPROCITÉ CONCLU ENTRE CUBA ET LES ÉTATS-UNIS.

Le Bureau des Statistiques des États-Unis a établi une comparaison très intéressante du commerce de Cuba avec les États-Unis en montrant le développement qui s'est produit dans leurs relations commerciales mutuelles depuis l'établissement des traités de réciprocité existant actuellement entre les deux pays. Les importations faites aux États-Unis pendant l'année fiscale 1907 accusent une augmentation de 50 pour cent environ sur celles de 1903 et les exportations à Cuba en accusent une de 125 pour cent pendant la même période. Pendant ce temps, les exportations des États-Unis dans les autres parties du monde ont augmenté de 30 pour cent et les importations faites aux États-Unis de 40 pour cent.

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#### EXPANSION DES CHEMINS DE FER DANS LA RÉPUBLIQUE DE COSTA-RICA.

Le Gouvernement de Costa-Rica a fait dernièrement une émission d'obligations pour \$2,000,000 garantis par les droits sur les boissons. On emploiera cette somme à la construction de chemins de fer sur le territoire comme il a été spécifié dans un arrangement signé le 16 mars 1907 avec une compagnie de New-York.

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#### LOI SUR LES TERRES DU GOUVERNEMENT DANS LA RÉPUBLIQUE DE PANAMA.

Le Gouvernement de la République de Panama a le plus grand désir d'attirer des étrangers sur son territoire au moyen d'une législation toute paternelle. La nouvelle loi du 29 mai 1907 et les règlements

maritimes et consulaires qui ont été récemment promulgués ont été préparés dans ces vues. On reproduit le texte de cette loi dans ce numéro du BULLETIN.

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#### LOI MINIÈRE AU NICARAGUA.

La nouvelle loi minière du Nicaragua qui a été dernièrement promulguée modifie sous certains rapports la loi de 1906 et se trouve reproduite en entier dans ce numéro du BULLETIN pour accéder aux désirs de certaines personnes voulant se procurer des renseignements précis au sujet de ce que l'on peut faire dans différentes parties de l'Amérique du Centre. Les dispositifs de la loi encouragent beaucoup l'immigration.

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#### EXPANSION COMMERCIALE ET INDUSTRIELLE DANS LA RÉPUBLIQUE D'HAÏTI.

L'année commerciale d'Haïti s'étend du 1<sup>er</sup> octobre au 30 septembre, et les dernières statistiques qu'on a pu se procurer de source indigène donnent les résultats jusqu'au 30 septembre en montrant une condition satisfaisante dans tous les intérêts commerciaux établis, et un progrès sensible dans les nouvelles entreprises industrielles qui sont sous la haute surveillance de l'Administration.

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#### SITUATION FINANCIÈRE DU SAN SALVADOR.

Les rapports faits par les différentes banques du San Salvador pour le premier semestre de l'année 1907, c'est-à-dire du 1<sup>er</sup> janvier au 30 juin de la même année, font voir la situation financière satisfaisante qui règne dans toute l'étendue du pays. La Banque Nationale du San Salvador, la Banque du San Salvador et la Banque Agricole montrent toutes des balances en leur faveur. La dernière de ces institutions a décidé comme mesure de sûreté de restreindre ses opérations pour le présent.

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#### PROGRÈS DE L'URUGUAY MIS EN ÉVIDENCE PAR SES RECETTES DOUANIÈRES.

Les statistiques établies sur les droits de douane perçus dans les ports uruguayens pour l'année fiscale 1906-7 montrent une plus-value de \$300,000 ou environ 2½ pour cent sur les chiffres de l'année précédente. Bien que cette augmentation ne soit pas si grande que celle qui ressort des deux années précédentes 1904-5 et 1905-6 après les avoir comparées, elle est cependant de \$2,000,000 supérieure aux prévisions budgétaires de l'année 1906-7.



## RÉPUBLIQUE ARGENTINE.

### COMMERCE EXTÉRIEUR POUR LE PREMIER SEMESTRE 1907.

Les statistiques commerciales de la République Argentine pour le premier semestre de l'année 1907, c'est-à-dire du 1<sup>er</sup> janvier au 1<sup>er</sup> juillet, font voir que la valeur des importations s'est élevée à \$130,560,000 en or et celle des exportations à \$185,430,000, soit une plus-value de \$54,870,000 en faveur du pays. En comparant ces chiffres avec ceux de la période correspondante de l'année précédente, on voit qu'il y a une augmentation de \$13,050,000 dans les importations et une autre de \$20,660,000 dans les exportations.

### EXAMEN SÉRIEUX FAIT SUR LES ANIMAUX DE RACE BOVINE IMPORTÉS DANS LA RÉPUBLIQUE ARGENTINE.

Par suite de la découverte d'irrégularités dans la manière dont certains fonctionnaires ont procédé à l'examen des bestiaux atteints de la tuberculose, lors de leur entrée dans la République Argentine, le gouvernement s'est décidé à étudier sérieusement la matière et il prendra des mesures de prévention très sévères pour empêcher le renouvellement de cet état de choses.

Les commentaires de la presse à ce sujet font entrevoir un sérieux ralentissement dans la vente de bétail de provenance anglaise parce qu'on présume que les personnes impliquées dans l'expédition des animaux étaient de nationalité anglaise. D'un autre côté, il est à craindre que le commerce de viandes frigorifiées de la République Argentine ne soit grandement affecté par suite des bruits qui ont circulé sur l'abattage, pour l'exportation, d'animaux atteints de la tuberculose.

### EMBARGO MIS PAR L'ANGLETERRE SUR LE SUCRE PROVENANT DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE ARGENTINE.

La légation de la République Argentine à Londres a fait connaître au Ministre des Affaires Etrangères que l'Angleterre faisant partie de la Convention de Bruxelles au sujet des primes d'exportation sur le sucre, le gouvernement a été obligé de mettre sur cet article jouissant de cette prime un droit spécial pour en contrebalancer l'effet ou, à défaut, d'en prohiber l'importation. Cette dernière mesure a été adoptée, de sorte qu'on ne peut faire entrer en Angleterre le sucre venant de la République Argentine sur lequel on a fait une remise de 3 cents  $\frac{3}{4}$  par kilogramme.

### RÉCOLTE DE BLÉ EN 1906-7.

Les prévisions officielles montrent que la récolte de blé dans la République Argentine pour l'année 1906-7 s'élèvera à 4,000,000 de tonnes. Sur cette quantité il y aura 2,800,000 tonnes disponibles

pour l'exportation et les 1,200,000 autres tonnes resteront dans le pays pour la consommation et la senence. En 1906 les exportations se sont élevées à 2,280,000 tonnes et en 1905 elles ont atteint le chiffre de 2,866,954, établissant ainsi le record.

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## BRÉSIL.

### RÉVISION DU TARIF PROJETÉ.

Le projet de loi qui a été présenté à la Chambre des Députés du Gouvernement Fédéral se base sur un tarif de protection complet. Ces changements portent d'une manière toute spéciale sur des articles de première nécessité, tels que denrées, drogues, produits pharmaceutiques, vins, tissus, etc.

De plus, on propose d'établir une échelle de proportion sur toutes les denrées d'après leur valeur et aussi un tarif maximum et minimum sujet aux traités conclus avec les pays étrangers et de changer le taux du change de 12 à 15. Cet amendement a une grande valeur au point de vue pratique, d'après l'avis d'hommes d'état brésiliens, en ce sens que les traités signés avec les pays étrangers ont une importance considérable pour le développement économique du pays. Ils auront aussi pour but d'établir de nouveaux débouchés pour le café et d'amener une réduction des droits de douane non seulement sur le café, mais aussi sur le sucre, le caoutchouc, le coton, le tabac, l'herba-matté et autres marchandises.

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## CUBA.

### COMMERCE AVEC LES ÉTATS-UNIS PENDANT L'ANNÉE FISCALE 1907.

La valeur des marchandises importées de Cuba aux Etats Unis, pendant l'année fiscale finissant le 30 juin 1907, a été de \$97,441,690, et celle des marchandises exportées des Etats-Unis à Cuba a été de \$49,305,274.

En importations et en exportations, le commerce de Cuba et des Etats-Unis pendant l'année 1907 a dépassé les chiffres atteints jusqu'ici. Antérieurement à 1907, c'est en 1905 que les importations de Cuba aux Etats-Unis ont été les plus élevées, se montant à la somme d'un peu plus de \$86,000,000 et c'est en 1906 que les exportations des Etats-Unis à Cuba ont été les plus fortes, le total s'élevant à \$47,750,000.

Les importations de l'île aux Etats-Unis ont dépassé de 15 pour cent environ celles de l'année établissant le record sous le régime espagnol, c'est-à-dire, en 1874. Cette année-là, la valeur des importations de Cuba aux Etats-Unis s'était élevée à \$85,500,000. Les

exportations des Etats-Unis à Cuba ont été environ le double de celles de l'année établissant le record sous le régime espagnol, c'est-à-dire, en 1893. Cette année-là, la valeur des exportations des Etats-Unis à Cuba s'était élevée à \$24,000,000.

Si l'on compare le commerce entre Cuba et les Etats-Unis en 1907 avec celui de 1903, année qui a précédé le présent traité de réciprocité, on y trouve des résultats assez intéressants. Le traité de réciprocité a été mis en vigueur au mois de décembre 1903 et la dernière année commerciale complète, antérieure à cette date, était l'année fiscale finissant le 30 juin 1903. En comparant les chiffres de cette dernière année avec ceux de 1907, il ressort une augmentation d'environ 50 pour cent sur les importations de l'île aux Etats-Unis et une autre d'environ 125 pour cent sur les exportations des Etats-Unis à Cuba. Pendant cette même période, l'augmentation des importations des autres parties du monde aux Etats-Unis a été de 10 pour cent environ, et celle des exportations des Etats-Unis dans les autres parties du monde de 30 pour cent environ.

Le tableau suivant montre la valeur des principaux articles composant le commerce des Etats-Unis avec Cuba pendant l'année fiscale 1907, comparée à celle des mêmes articles pour l'année 1903, qui a été la dernière année fiscale antérieure au présent traité de réciprocité.

*Commerce des Etats-Unis avec Cuba pendant les années fiscales 1903 et 1907.*

|   | 1903.        | 1907.        |
|---|--------------|--------------|
| IMPORTATIONS DE CUBA AUX ETATS-UNIS.        |              |              |
| Sucre (No. 16 et au-dessous) .....          | \$42,697,546 | \$70,637,288 |
| Tabac en feuilles .....                     | 9,967,124    | 13,527,863   |
| Cigares, cigarettes, etc. ....              | 3,175,722    | 3,889,520    |
| Mineral de fer .....                        | 1,622,004    | 2,137,784    |
| Bananes .....                               | 670,660      | 1,273,826    |
| Mélasses .....                              | 1,021,580    | 710,009      |
| Cuir et peaux .....                         | 13,125       | 357,383      |
| Noix de coco .....                          | 157,362      | 262,822      |
| Acajou .....                                | 490,205      | 187,011      |
| Cuivre en saumons, en lingots, etc. ....    | 70,557       | 125,395      |
| Autres articles .....                       | 3,056,875    | 4,331,889    |
| Total .....                                 | 62,942,790   | 97,441,660   |
| EXPORTATIONS DES ETATS-UNIS A CUBA.         |              |              |
| Farine .....                                | 1,941,690    | 3,121,846    |
| Saindoux .....                              | 1,812,639    | 2,948,487    |
| Madiers .....                               | 819,222      | 2,330,867    |
| Bottes et souliers .....                    | 536,303      | 2,145,415    |
| Tourbe .....                                | 1,047,733    | 2,013,913    |
| Saindoux mélangés .....                     | 1,060,548    | 1,731,427    |
| Maïs .....                                  | 551,213      | 1,600,082    |
| Légumes .....                               | 430,217      | 1,380,147    |
| Wagons et voitures .....                    | 565,896      | 1,156,473    |
| Oufs .....                                  | 139,054      | 1,030,641    |
| Draps de coton .....                        | 230,778      | 960,754      |
| Lait .....                                  | 315,320      | 812,031      |
| Locomotives .....                           | 67,370       | 765,770      |
| Porc salé et en saumure .....               | 264,031      | 727,816      |
| Instruments et appareils de précision ..... | 151,248      | 620,467      |
| Lard .....                                  | 345,233      | 618,293      |
| Tissus de coton (excepté le drap) .....     | 186,192      | 617,899      |
| Meubles .....                               | 265,205      | 609,498      |
| Jambons .....                               | 542,695      | 607,040      |
| Ferromnerie .....                           | 314,205      | 573,507      |
| Papier et articles en papier .....          | 254,966      | 552,683      |
| Huile minérale raffinée .....               | 196,476      | 499,647      |

*Commerce des Etats-Unis avec Cuba pendant les années fiscales 1903 et 1907.*

|   | 1903.      | 1907.      |
|---|------------|------------|
| EXPORTATIONS DES ETATS-UNIS À CUBA—suite. |            |            |
| Huile minérale brute.....                 | \$332,762  | \$455,980  |
| Bestiaux.....                             | 1,168,382  | 439,795    |
| Machines à coudre.....                    | 131,010    | 330,463    |
| Cuir.....                                 | 89,972     | 328,721    |
| Livres, cartes, etc.....                  | 62,069     | 291,762    |
| Chevaux.....                              | 105,469    | 287,000    |
| Huile de graine de coton.....             | 43,234     | 252,037    |
| Fruits et noix.....                       | 82,099     | 233,379    |
| Bois de charpente, etc.....               | 47,325     | 118,534    |
| Tabac, cigares, cigarettes.....           | 131,622    | 118,303    |
| Charbon de terre.....                     | 78,908     | 97,808     |
| Instruments agricoles.....                | 55,756     | 95,334     |
| Autres articles.....                      | 5,741,790  | 17,827,094 |
| Total des exportations indigènes.....     | 20,140,132 | 48,330,913 |
| Total des exportations étrangères.....    | 1,621,506  | 974,261    |
| Total des exportations.....               | 21,761,638 | 49,305,274 |

#### DÉCRET INSTITUANT DES MESURES SANITAIRES NATIONALES.

D'après un décret signé le 26 août 1907 par M. CHARLES E. MAGOON, Gouverneur Provisoire de Cuba, le service sanitaire du pays sera centralisé par la création d'une administration spéciale de la santé publique.

Le décret est ainsi conçu :

*Décret No. 894, La Havane, le 26 août 1907.*

Attendu que le maintien de bonnes conditions sanitaires dans les grandes villes de la République de Cuba est une obligation revêtant un caractère national et qu'il joue un rôle des plus importants dans le commerce et la prospérité du pays;

Attendu qu'il a été démontré que les municipalités se sont trouvées dans l'impossibilité de fournir les fonds nécessaires pour assurer le service sanitaire d'une manière efficace;

Attendu encore que sous la surveillance des autorités locales, il est impossible d'avoir une uniformité de moyens à employer et une unité d'action suffisante pour que le service soit satisfaisant;

Attendu que de plus, la négligence en cette matière, apportée par une municipalité pourrait exposer la santé des autres à de grands dangers et causer dans tout le pays de graves inconvénients et de lourdes charges relevant de quarantaines imposées afin d'enrayer les progrès de maladies épidémiques;

Pour ces fins, nous soussigné, CHARLES E. MAGOON, en vertu du pouvoir dont nous avons été investi en qualité de Gouverneur Provisoire de Cuba, avons décrété et décrétons ce qui suit:

Sera créée une administration spéciale de la santé publique, en vertu de laquelle les mesures existant dans l'ordre de choses actuel, c'est-à-dire prescrivants que les décrets, ordres et décisions du Chef du Pouvoir Exécutif au sujet de la sanitation soient transmis au "Secre-

taría de Gobernación," continueront d'être en vigueur jusqu'à nouvel ordre.

Dans les règlements qui suivent le décret, on donne les noms des membres du personnel de la commission sanitaire, on y mentionne aussi les attributions de chacun, les mesures à prendre de concert avec les autorités locales pour découvrir et soigner les maladies épidémiques, les précautions nécessaires pour éviter le mal, et enfin les amendes à encourir pour toute infraction à la loi en question.

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## ÉTATS-UNIS.

### COMMERCE AVEC L'AMÉRIQUE LATINE.

#### IMPORTATIONS ET EXPORTATIONS.

On trouvera à la page 666 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. Le rapport a trait au mois de juillet 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 juillet 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 juillet ne peuvent être publiés avant le mois de septembre.

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## HAÏTI.

### NOUVEAU LIVRE PRÉCIEUX SUR HAÏTI.

Dans le seul but d'aider les Américains à se former un jugement juste et impartial sur son pays, M. J.-N. LÉGER, Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire d'Haïti aux Etats-Unis, a écrit un livre du plus grand et du plus vif intérêt. M. LÉGER est membre du Conseil de Direction du Bureau International des Républiques Américaines, et pendant sa longue carrière en qualité de représentant d'Haïti près le Gouvernement des Etats-Unis il a sérieusement et efficacement travaillé au maintien des relations amicales qui existent depuis longtemps entre les deux pays. Dans cet ouvrage, intitulé: "Haïti. Son Histoire et ses Détracteurs," l'auteur est animé du plus grand désir de faire mieux connaître et apprécier les conditions d'Haïti dans le passé et dans le présent. La première partie traite de l'histoire de l'île de Saint-Domingue, de son asservissement tour à tour par les Espagnols et les Français, ainsi que de la révolte des indigènes qui,

sous la direction de chefs dont il fait voir l'héroïsme et l'ardent patriotisme, s'est si heureusement terminée par l'indépendance. Dans la deuxième il étudie l'histoire naturelle d'Haïti, expose son système d'instruction, explique sa forme de gouvernement et montre les manières et coutumes du pays, tout cela afin de faire disparaître un grand nombre d'idées fausses qui existent sur les soi-disant principes barbares qui subsisteraient encore dans la vie indigène. Ce volume, qui est publié en français et en anglais par NEALE & C<sup>IE.</sup>, libraires-éditeurs, 1907 (NEALE PUBLISHING COMPANY), est l'ouvrage le plus récent et le mieux informé en la matière.

#### EXPORTATION D'ARGENT.

M<sup>r</sup>. H. W. FURNISS, ministre des États-Unis à Haïti, a transmis en date du 19 juillet une traduction d'un récent décret haïtien abrogeant la loi du 4 mars 1904, prohibant l'exportation de pièces de monnaie haïtiennes en argent et celle du 23 août 1906 autorisant le versement de mêmes pièces de monnaie dans les caisses de la douane pour un tant pour cent des droits d'exportation au taux de 50 cents or par dollar d'argent. Pendant les trois ou quatre dernières années, de grandes quantités de pièces d'argent haïtiennes ont été exportées et vendues comme métal, valant bien des fois plus sous cette forme que sous celle de monnaie. Le décret toutefois ne touche que la petite quantité de monnaie restante dont la plus grande partie se trouve entre les mains du Gouvernement qui va maintenant l'expédier pour être vendue comme métal.

#### STATISTIQUES SUR LE COMMERCE POUR L'ANNÉE 1906.

Voici les principaux articles d'exportation pour l'année commerciale finissant le 3 septembre 1906: Café, 50,853,554 livres, augmentation de 12,000,000 sur l'année précédente; cacao, 4,582,403 livres, c'est-à-dire à peu près la même quantité qu'en 1905; coton, 3,865,216, augmentation d'environ 200,000 livres sur la période en question; graine de coton, 6,208,289, augmentation sensible de 6,150,000 livres; chanvre, 398,679, augmentation de 70,000 livres; cuirs et peaux, 659,886, diminution de 500,000 livres; peau d'orange, 494,492 livres, c'est-à-dire environ le même chiffre qu'en 1905; pistaches, 30,000 livres, augmentation de 8,000 livres; cire, 149,095 livres, diminution de 50,000 livres; enfin bois de diverses espèces, 122,598,000 livres, soit une augmentation de 9,175,565 livres.

Parmi les différentes espèces de bois expédiés, le bois de cèdre y figurait pour 613,000 livres; le bois de fustoc pour 1,097,000; le bois de campêche pour 119,000,000; le bois d'acajou pour 1,700,000 et le bois blanc pour 188,000.

Presque toute la récolte de café a été expédiée en Europe, mais la consommation de cet article en Amérique s'accroît de jour en jour; il en est de même du coton et du cacao. Il y a eu une légère augmenta-

tion dans la production de ce dernier article et on a mis plus de soin à la culture du caoutchouc. La production du sucre augmente et les marchés en sont bien approvisionnés par les planteurs indigènes, mais on n'exporte aucune quantité du produit fabriqué. On achète aux Etats-Unis toute la machinerie pour les usines, et l'importation du sucre raffiné a diminué par suite de l'augmentation dans la fabrication de cet article.

Les tissus venant des Etats-Unis continuent à tenir la place la plus importante dans les importations, quoiqu'en 1906 on en ait acheté une quantité considérable en Angleterre, mais ils étaient de qualité inférieure.

Les comestibles et les articles de ménage viennent principalement des Etats-Unis, mais par suite de la condition financière qui laissait à désirer, les achats à l'étranger ont un peu diminué en valeur.

Dans son rapport sur les conditions économiques de la République d'Haïti, M. J. B. TERRES, Consul des Etats-Unis, dit que le resserrement de l'argent est dû à la récolte du café, qui depuis trois ans n'a pas atteint le chiffre habituel, le budget des dépenses étant basé sur une récolte de 60,000,000 de livres, quantité qui n'a point été obtenue dans les dernières années.

Jusqu'au 1<sup>er</sup> janvier 1907, le Gouvernement avait fait rentrer \$3,177,500 de papier-monnaie en circulation, laissant une balance de \$7,825,248 en papier, \$2,600,000 en pièces de nickel et \$225,000 en monnaie de cuivre. Cette réduction de papier-monnaie en circulation a produit un effet avantageux sur le taux du change.

Parmi les concessions qui ont été faites dans le courant de l'année, on cite la construction et l'installation de l'usine produisant l'électricité nécessaire à l'éclairage des villes de Port-au-Prince et de Cap Haïtien, et aussi les autorisations pour la mise en exploitation de mines d'or, de cuivre, de fer et de charbon. La compagnie qui a la concession pour extraire le minerai de cuivre dans la mine de Terre-Neuve a exploité les principaux filons d'une manière qui donne beaucoup à espérer, mais la mine de cuivre de Maissade et la mine de charbon de Hinche ont eu leur marche entravée par suite du manque de moyens de transport pour y faire parvenir la machinerie nécessaire à l'exploitation.

Tout le matériel des chemins de fer vient des Etats-Unis.

## MEXIQUE.

### PHARES SUR LES CÔTES MEXICAINES.

Les navires qui sillonnent la nuit le Golfe du Mexique de Progresso à Veracruz, voguent toujours dans le rayon des feux de la côte.

Cependant, les autorités estiment qu'il convient d'augmenter encore le nombre des phares, et, dans ce but, on va en construire

deux nouveaux, l'un à Tupileo, dans le Tabasco, l'autre à Tonala, sur les confins des états de Tabasco et de Veraacruz.

Il est également question de remplacer l'ancien phare de Coatsacoaleos par un édifice qui, dans son genre, sera l'un des plus modernes du pays. Ses feux seront visibles à vingt milles au large.

On parle encore de l'installation de phares à Cuyo, sur la côte occidentale du Yucatan et à Punta Celarin, au sud de Cozumel.

Enfin le phare du port de Guayamas, celui de San José del Cabo, en Basse Californie, et l'édifice des phares de Veraacruz, sont à la veille d'être terminés.

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## NICARAGUA.

### EXPORTATIONS DE CAOUTCHOUC EN 1907.

D'après un article publié par l'"American" en date du 5 août 1907, le total de la valeur des exportations de caoutchouc provenant de Bluefields pour l'année fiscale finissant le 30 juin 1907 s'élève à \$269,019.57. Ces chiffres sont un peu inférieurs à ceux qui ont été atteints dans les deux années précédentes, c'est-à-dire, \$298,464.03 pour 1906 et \$280,609.28 pour 1905; mais ils sont en rapport avec l'augmentation générale remarquée depuis les six dernières années dans les exportations.

### EXPÉDITIONS D'OR PROVENANT DE BLUEFIELDS.

L'agent consulaire américain à Bluefields a compilé avec soin les données relatives aux expéditions d'or en lingots faites du port de Bluefields pendant la période de six années, de 1901 à 1907. On voit que l'année fiscale finissant le 30 juin 1907, a établi le record, le chiffre atteint ayant été de \$557,550.66 contre \$463,110.18 en 1906, \$421,046.85 en 1905, \$534,371.34 en 1904, \$378,866.50 en 1903, et \$273,616.60 dans l'année fiscale 1901-2.

Il résulte donc de cet exposé que les exportations d'or ont plus que doublé pendant la période en question.

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## URUGUAY.

### RECETTES DOUANIÈRES EN 1906-7.

D'après les chiffres publiés récemment, les recettes de l'Administration des Douanes dans les ports uruguayens se sont élevées pour l'année fiscale finissant le 30 juin 1907 à la somme de \$13,033,576 en or contre \$12,731,528 pour 1905-6 et \$10,916,089 pour 1904 5.

Les prévisions budgétaires des droits de douane étaient de \$10,900,000 pour l'année, et l'on doit cet excédent de plus de \$2,000,000 à divers projets du gouvernement pour développer les ressources du pays.



