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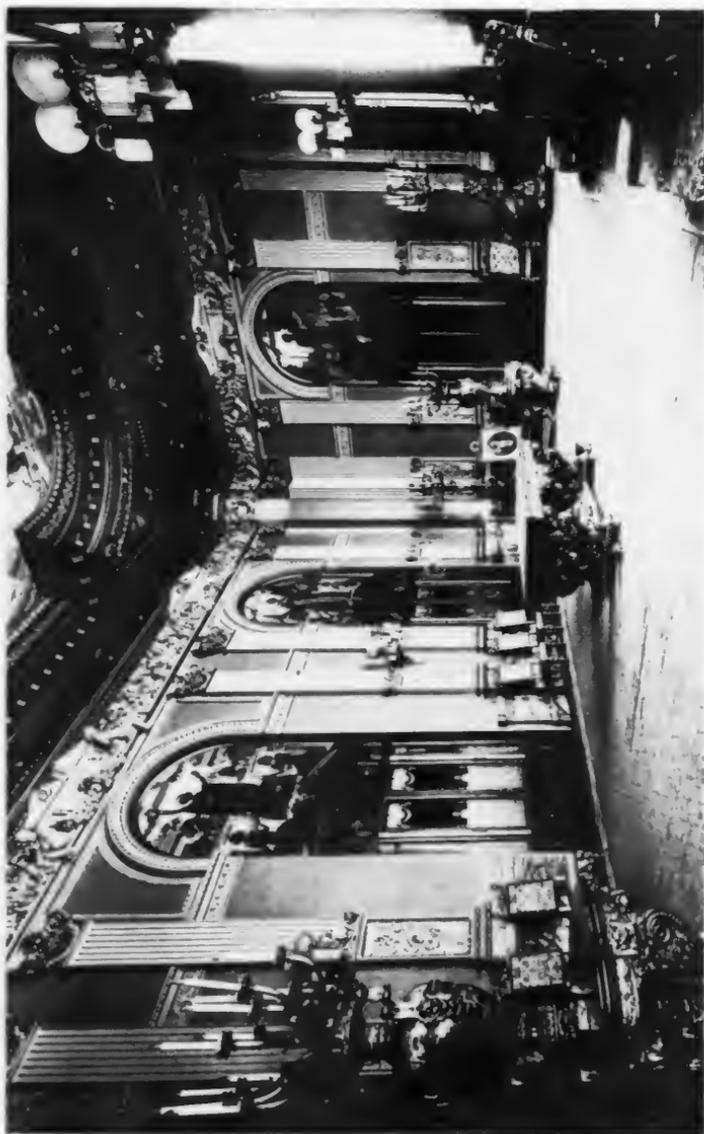






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In which the Inter-American Electrical Communications Commission will meet March 27, 1924.



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COMING INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCES

I.

INTER-AMERICAN ELECTRICAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION TO MEET AT MEXICO CITY.

IN ACCORDANCE with the provisions of the resolution on electrical communications adopted by the Fifth International Conference of American States, held at Santiago, Chile, in March and April, 1923, the Governing Board of the Pan American Union on Wednesday, November 7, designated Mexico City as the place of meeting of the Inter-American Electrical Communications Commission. At the same time the chairman of the board was authorized to appoint a special committee to consider the date of the meeting, in agreement with the authorities of the Government of Mexico, the said committee having the power to make the necessary arrangements. The hope was expressed that it might be possible to hold the meeting in the early part of 1924, preferably in January or February.¹

Realizing that the question of the cooperation of the Governments of the American Republics in matters of wireless communication in America is one which should receive the careful consideration of experts, the delegates to the conference at Santiago adopted a resolution establishing an inter-American technical commission. This commission, which is to consist of not more than three delegates from each State, member of the Pan American Union, will meet at Mexico City for the purpose of studying the most effective means of applying

¹As the BULLETIN goes to press, it is announced that March 27, 1924, has been fixed as the date of the opening session of this Conference.

in each State the following general principles, outlined in the resolution:

I. International electrical communication forms an essential part of the public service and, consequently, should be under the supervision of the interested Governments.

II. Internal electrical communication, in so far as it affects or forms part of international communication, should be under the supervision of the Government.

III. In exercising this control, Governments should be guided by the principle of maximum efficiency in communications.

IV. Electrical communication for public use, whether national or international, should be open to all users alike without discrimination of any sort.

The commission is also intrusted with the preparation of a convention which shall establish equitable proportional rates and uniformity of rules governing inter-American electrical communications, including communications by radio telegraphy, submarine cables, land telegraph lines, and land and submarine telephone lines. At the termination of the sessions of the commission, which shall not continue longer than three months, the conclusions at which it may have arrived shall be presented to the Governing Board of the Pan American Union, which in turn shall submit them to the consideration of the States which form the Union.

The regulation of radio communication generally throughout the world to-day is conducted in accordance with the provisions of the London Radio Convention of 1912, to which the following American Republics are signatories: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, the United States, and Venezuela. The tremendous progress made in all kinds of electrical communications during the past 11 years, and especially in the field of radio, has brought about the need of a revision of this convention. This fact was realized as early as 1919, when the five principal allied and associated powers adopted a resolution to arrange for the convoking of an international congress to consider all international aspects of communication by land telegraphs, cables, or wireless telegraphy, and to make recommendations to the principal allied and associated powers with a view to providing the entire world with adequate facilities of this nature on a fair and equitable basis.

A conference preliminary to such an international conference and composed of representatives of the principal allied and associated powers convened at Washington on the 8th of October, 1920. Among the subjects which it considered in connection with the above-mentioned resolution was a proposal for the amalgamation of the telegraph and radiotelegraph convention and regulations. The delegates drew up a draft of a universal electrical communications union, which it is proposed to submit to the forthcoming World Conference on Electrical Communications for consideration.



Courtyard of the Secretary of Communications and Public Works

DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS AND PUBLIC WORKS, MEXICO CITY.

In which the Inter-American Electrical Communications Commission will meet March 27, 1924.

To consider a number of questions left unsettled by the Washington gathering, another conference was called at Paris in June, 1921. The conclusions reached at this conference were not conclusive, but recommendations were made by the conferees to each of the five principal and associated powers represented.



Courtesy of the Secretary of Communications and Public Works.

MAIN STAIRWAY, DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS AND PUBLIC WORKS, MEXICO CITY.

Realizing that peculiar geographical or political circumstances may make it advisable for two or more of the contracting parties to enter into a special agreement for the regulation of electrical communications, the framers of the draft convention on electrical communications which is to be submitted to the forthcoming world conference have inserted a provision in the draft convention to the effect that "the parties reserve to themselves respectively the right

to make separately, among themselves, special arrangements of any kind in matters of service which do not concern the contracting States generally." It is further provided that "in cases where the conditions of the communication service in the countries concerned are of a distinctive character owing to geographical, political, or other circumstances, subordinate regimés may be established by a restricted number of the high contracting parties for the purpose of encouraging the improvement of facilities and administration." "Each subordinate regimé," it is further stipulated, "may determine the limit of its own membership."

In view of the urgent need for modernizing the existing regulations governing electrical communications, it is confidently expected that the forthcoming conference at Mexico will mark a new epoch in the development of communication facilities between the American Republics and that the results achieved will serve as an example to the delegates to the forthcoming World Conference on Electrical Communications.

II.

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION OF JURISTS.

Three Governments have communicated to the Pan American Union the names of their representatives on the International Commission of Jurists, in accordance with the provisions of a resolution adopted by the Fifth International Conference of American States, held at Santiago, Chile, in March and April last. The Government of Guatemala has named Sr. Lic. don Antonio Batres and Sr. Dr. don José Matos; the delegates of Panama are Sr. Dr. Eusebio A. Morales and Sr. Dr. Horacio F. Alfaro, while the United States will be represented on the commission by Dr. James Brown Scott and Prof. Jesse S. Reeves. All are prominent in the affairs of their respective countries, and have held positions of trust and responsibility.

The commission, which is to meet at Rio de Janeiro in 1925 on the date to be determined by the Governing Board of the Pan American Union in agreement with the Government of Brazil, was originally created by the Third International Conference of American States, which adopted a convention providing for an international commission of jurists, to prepare a draft of a code of private international law and one of public international law. The commission met at Rio de Janeiro from June 26 to July, 1912, with delegates of 16 countries in attendance.

Six distinct committees were organized at the first meeting of the commission to meet in different capitals of the American Republics, to consider various phases of international law, and committees were also appointed to report at once upon a tentative draft of two conventions covering extradition and the execution of foreign judgments.

The consideration of the convention on the execution of foreign judgments were referred to one of the special committees, while the convention on extradition, although adopted by the commission, has never been acted upon by any of the Governments represented at the conference.

The commission then adjourned to meet again in 1914, but owing to the outbreak of the European war this meeting never took place, nor has any meeting been held since that time.

With the object of continuing the work started in 1912, the Fifth International Conference of American States adopted a resolution reorganizing the commission and requesting each Government of the American Republics to appoint thereon two delegates. In addition to the program mapped out in 1912, the commission has been intrusted by the Santiago Conference with a number of additional functions, among them consideration of the status of children of foreigners born within the jurisdiction of any of the American Republics; the rights of aliens resident within the jurisdiction of any of these Republics; and the study of the project submitted by the Costa Rican delegation to the Fifth International Conference of American States for the creation of a permanent American court of justice. The resolutions of the commission will be submitted to the Sixth International Conference of American States, to meet at Habana, Cuba, in order that, if approved, they may be communicated to the respective Governments and incorporated in conventions.



THIRD INTERNATIONAL INTERCHANGE OF HEALTH OFFICERS ∴ ∴

THE Third Interchange of Health Officers, conducted under the auspices of the health section of the League of Nations, is now being held in the United States. Representative health officials and sanitarians from 18 different countries in Europe and South and Central America came to this country early in September for a period of three months to observe health conditions in the United States and to study the activities of the organizations devoted to their control. The delegates first studied the national health organization as administered by the United States Public Health Service. Other national agencies performing important functions related to public health of interest to the visitors took part in the program.

On September 22 the delegates separated into three groups, one of which proceeded to Virginia, another to North Carolina, and a third to Alabama, where about a month was spent in the study of public health problems and methods of administration of State and local health departments. Richmond (Virginia), Raleigh (North Carolina), and Montgomery (Alabama) were the southern cities selected for study. The parties reassembled in Baltimore for a three days' study of the School of Public Health of Johns Hopkins University and the city health department.

The groups are now in three of the Northern States—New York, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts—where the activities of the State health organizations have already been studied. The health departments of Syracuse (New York), Allentown (Pennsylvania), and New Bedford (Massachusetts), as representative small city organizations, will be observed for a short period. The groups will then study the health administration of three of the large cities of the East, namely, Boston, New York, and Philadelphia. The visitors will finally meet in New York City for observation of the immigration and quarantine work of the Government, after which the course will be terminated. The delegation is accompanied by Dr. Norman V. Lothian, of the health section of the League of Nations.

The participants in the interchange are as follows:

France: Dr. L. Aublant, Principal Inspector of the Health Services, Deputy from the Herault; Dr. F. Bussiere, Director of Health Services of Montlucon.

England: Dr. Thos. Caruath, D. S. O. M. D., Ministry of Health, London, S. W. 1.; Dr. Chas. Porter, M. D. M. O. II., St. Marylebone, London.

Italy: Dr. F. Piccinini, Port Sanitary Officer of Porto Napoli.

Russia: Dr. S. Slonewski, San. Epid. Bureau, Public Health Office, Moscow, Russia; Dr. A. Marzeew, Chief of San. Epid. Service, Technical Inspector, Public Health Office, Kharkof; M. Voeykoff, Sanitary Engineer, Public Health Office, Moscow, Russia.

Spain: Dr. R. Fernandez Cid, Provincial Inspector of Public Health, San Sebastian.

Holland: Dr. D. J. Hulshoff Pol, Government Inspector of Public Health, The Hague.

Belgium: Dr. van Boeckel, Director of the Laboratory of the Health Administration, Brussels; Dr. Ensch, Chief of the Health Service, Schaarbeck, Brussels.

Greece: Dr. Prigos, Director, State Bacteriological Laboratory, Athens. a. b. s. Greek Legation, Paris.

Poland: Dr. J. Batko, Provincial Health Office, Cracow.

Yugoslavia: Dr. Ivo Kuhn, Consultant to the Ministry of Public Health, Belgrade.

Germany: Dr. K. Sannemann, Port Medical Officer, Hamburg, C/o American Line, 1 Broadway, New York City.

Switzerland: Dr. J. Hunziker, Chief of the Health Service of the Canton of Bale-City.

Norway: Dr. E. Andersen, Physician of the District of Lillehammer, Norway.

Mexico: Dr. Enrique Orvañanos, Government Inspector of Hygiene, Mexico City.

San Salvador: Dr. J. Segovia, Director of Health of San Salvador, Salvador.

Brazil: Dr. Vasconcelas.

Chile: Dr. J. Ducci, of the Faculty of Medicine, Santiago, Chile; Dr. C. Mayers, Director, League of Social Hygiene, Santiago.

Canada: Dr. M. M. Seymour, Deputy Minister of Public Health and Director of Venereal Disease Control, Saskatchewan.



SECRETARIAT OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS, GENEVA, SWITZERLAND.

SECOND INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF SOCIAL WELFARE' .. :: :: ::

THE Second International Congress of Social Welfare, held at Rio de Janeiro from July 13 to July 23, 1923, constituted a fitting conclusion to the series of notable international events included in the official program organized in connection with the Brazilian Centennial Exposition. As its name indicates, this congress was devoted to the consideration of matters bearing on mutual benefit and cooperative organizations, and on other social welfare subjects which day by day are acquiring greater importance throughout the Brazilian Republic and, indeed, throughout the Americas as a whole.

The congress, held under the auspices of the Brazilian Government, met in the Festival Palace in the exposition grounds, the preliminary meeting taking place July 13. At this first meeting, which was attended by delegates from the American countries,² representatives of the Federal and State Governments of Brazil, and also by a brilliant concourse of Rio de Janeiro society, the officers of the congress were elected and a draft of regulations was duly approved. Dr. Arthur Bernardes, President of Brazil, was made an honorary president of the congress. In his opening address Senhor Andrade Bezerra, chairman of the meeting and president of the congress, stated that it was hardly necessary to dwell on the importance of the gathering, since this was clearly shown by the presence of foreign delegations, representatives of the Brazilian Government, and of the employees and employers of important industrial concerns, all united in one great brotherhood intent upon the solution of the important problems at issue.

The inaugural session took place on July 16 and was attended by high Government officials, the various delegations from foreign countries, and a numerous and select assemblage of invited guests. The meeting was called to order by Dr. Miguel Calmon, Minister of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce, an honorary president of the congress, who welcomed the delegates in the name of the Brazilian Government and explained the motives and aims of the congress.

¹ Translated from *Brazil Ferro Carril*, Rio de Janeiro, July 26, 1923.

² Argentina, Chile, Mexico, Peru, and Uruguay.

Dr. Calmon said in part:

This congress marks the end of the series of events held in commemoration of the centennial of our political independence, in all of which the nations of the world have cordially cooperated. Although attended by American nations only, its aims are of a universal order and well calculated to render our continent worthy of the lofty purposes to which our ancestors dedicated it.

God intended America to be a neutral meeting place for all the peoples of the earth, in which humanity might flourish, protected from the influences and precariousness of the past—glorious, it is true, but marked by hard struggles and unforgettable sacrifices. And it is but right that it should be so, because humanity, after so many centuries spent in the quest of civilization, has need of a haven, such as was the island in the great Lusitanian epic, as a reward for the struggles of successive generations devoted to the cause of human solidarity.

Delegates from foreign countries, you have demonstrated by the generous impulse which led you to respond to our call, that this is the sincere and ardent desire of all the peoples of America, whose aspirations for peace among men find expression in assemblages such as this we are inaugurating to-night, assemblages which have for their only object the common good and welfare.

In Brazilian legislation a number of provisions have been made well calculated to promote the aims of social welfare. Among them I might mention those bearing on—

Civil equality for foreigners and equality of treatment in labor matters.

Organization of associated activities through trades unions, mutual benefit societies, rural credit banks, and cooperative associations calculated to stimulate the spirit of solidarity and economy among our people.

Reduction in the cost of living by means of cooperative stores, free markets, and mutual credit.

Construction of low-priced homes for workers.

Homesteading, provided for in our civil code.

The agricultural laborer's right to wages in cash.

Construction workers' right to an adequate wage.

Labor accident compensation guaranteed to the victim even if of foreign nationality, irrespective of reciprocal arrangements in his native country.

Pension and retirement funds for railroad workers.

Elimination of social vices: Morphine, cocaine, etc.

Social regeneration of ex-convicts.

Welfare of vagrant children.

Vocational training of children.

Inspection of dwellings and factories.

Rural prophylaxis and sanitation.

Campaign against white slavery.

Campaign against child labor in factories.

Employment for foreign and native agricultural laborers.

Regulation of working hours.

In addition to these laws, each State has enacted a considerable body of similar social legislation, while a great number of relief agencies of a private character exist everywhere throughout the country, many of them having been in operation for a century or more. * * *

In view of the complex nature of labor and social welfare questions in a country of vast territorial extent such as Brazil, and in consideration of the necessity of fulfilling the international obligations arising from the conventions to which Brazil is a signatory, the Government recently created the National Council of Labor

for the frequent investigation of questions relating to labor in its various phases, and the supervision of the execution of all Federal legislative provisions bearing on such questions, in addition to serving as the connecting link between Brazil and the International Labor Office of the League of Nations.

It is impossible to deny the benefits resulting from the conferences which have been promoted by the International Labor Office, notwithstanding the difficulty of conciliating interests so divergent as those of the Oriental and Western countries. * * *

To the delegates of Brazil I would say that the Government has full confidence in a happy outcome of your efforts, in which you will enjoy the valuable cooperation of the eminent representatives of foreign countries here present, and whose help will be invaluable in elucidating our doubts and difficulties. To these visitors I offer, in the name of the Government, our sincere gratitude.

At the various group meetings and plenary sessions a large number of papers were submitted, both by the Brazilian delegates and by the representatives of foreign countries, dealing with the matters of vital interest on the official agenda. Many of these papers served as the basis of discussions leading to the adoption of a number of important recommendations which can not be quoted in full within the brief compass of this summary. We can not, however, forego mention of those of outstanding importance, such as labor accidents; the housing of workmen and their families; assistance for workmen's families; social reform councils; Government birth premiums; pensions and relief; greater diffusion of agricultural knowledge; adoption of the eight-hour day; the worker and fatigue; cooperation between official labor bureaus; student protection bureaus; vocational regroupings; hygiene of home and factory; and many others.

The congress brought its labors to a successful conclusion on the evening of July 23 under the chairmanship of Senhor Josino de Araujo before an audience no less brilliant than that which marked the inaugural session.

During the congress and following its close, the delegates were the objects of many social attentions in Rio de Janeiro and the hospitality for which the Brazilian people are justly famous, thus affording her distinguished guests many opportunities for social intercourse and many delightful excursions to places of interest and beauty.



CUBA AS A MARKET FOR AMERICAN FARM PRODUCTS' :: :: :: :: :: ::

By LUIS MARINO PEREZ,

Commercial Attaché, Cuban Legation, Washington, D. C.

CUBA purchases from the United States, on the average, about \$260,000,000 of merchandise a year, a large part of which consists of farm products.

Exports of domestic merchandise from the United States to Cuba, 1918-1922.

1918.....	\$214, 004, 000
1919.....	266, 960, 000
1920.....	503, 199, 000
1921.....	183, 987, 000
1922.....	124, 148, 000

In the years 1921 and 1922 Cuba passed through a serious economic depression, which was naturally reflected in her imports. A very great improvement has, however, taken place in Cuban economic conditions, and the imports of the Republic have increased during 1923 in a marked degree. The imports for the first eight months of the present year (January to August, 1923) from the United States have amounted to \$128,579,031, as compared with \$78,423,694 in the corresponding period of 1922.

Taking the figures for the fiscal year 1922-23, as given in Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce of the United States for June, 1923, pages 73-74, it will be seen that the only countries that exceeded or approximated Cuba as a market for American goods in said fiscal year were—

United Kingdom.....	\$823, 398, 503	Italy.....	\$173, 422, 000
Canada.....	658, 204, 375	Cuba.....	163, 514, 748
Germany.....	293, 131, 640	Mexico.....	113, 727, 420
France.....	269, 045, 174	Netherlands.....	113, 606, 647
All South America.....	258, 684, 390	Argentine.....	109, 384, 460
Japan.....	212, 975, 967		

¹ Unless otherwise stated all figures are from United States official publications, namely, "Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States, 1921"; "Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1921"; "U. S. Trade with Latin America in 1922" (published by the U. S. Dept. of Commerce); "Yearbook of the Department of Agriculture, 1922"; and "Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce of the United States" for recent months.

Cuba's rank in the export trade of the United States is the more significant in view of her small population (3,123,000 inhabitants in 1922, according to the Cuban Census Office).

Cuba consumes, among other American farm products, relatively large quantities of lard, bacon, cured hams and shoulders, pickled pork, condensed and evaporated milk, eggs, potatoes, beans, rice, onions, corn, wheat flour, coffee (from Porto Rico), codfish, and cottonseed oil, and, to a lesser degree, lard compounds, canned and fresh beef, butter, cheese, fresh and canned fruits, dried peas, oats, canned vegetables, and canned fish. The following statistics will give an idea of the importance of the Cuban purchases of a number of the above-mentioned articles:

Principal farm products exported to Cuba from the United States, 1919-1922.

Article and year.	Quantity.	Dollars.	Article and year.	Quantity.	Dollars.
Bacon:			Total meat products:		
1919.....pounds..	15,956,981	4,179,328	1919.....	27,855,130	
1920.....do....	21,190,518	4,378,657	1920.....	32,591,136	
1921.....do....	27,241,037	3,808,969	1921.....	18,827,749	
1922-23.....do....	24,829,609	3,197,562	Coffee, green or raw:		
Hams and shoulders, cured:			1919.....pounds..	16,206,322	4,293,432
1919.....pounds..	9,863,103	3,112,929	1920.....do....	27,083,988	7,128,218
1920.....do....	15,612,342	5,033,220	1921.....do....	21,775,319	3,883,384
1921.....do....	10,192,526	2,436,288	Peas:		
1922-23.....do....	12,784,118	2,222,641	1919.....bushels..	511,485	2,290,891
Pickled pork:			1920.....do....	875,385	4,226,759
1919.....do....	6,560,984	1,702,245	1921.....do....	999,320	3,543,552
1920.....do....	4,775,388	1,082,474	Onions:		
1921.....do....	1,375,787	213,241	1919.....do....	400,560	1,155,342
1922-23.....do....	1,379,111	173,086	1920.....do....	485,266	1,164,783
Eggs, in the shell:			1921.....do....	473,203	755,454
1919.....dozen..	10,463,181	4,607,199	Potatoes (except sweet potatoes):		
1920.....do....	12,440,565	6,347,594	1919.....bushels..	2,325,097	4,394,344
1921.....do....	15,015,726	4,802,260	1920.....do....	2,679,684	7,151,772
1922-23.....do....	11,542,575	2,730,220	1921.....do....	2,391,576	3,396,559
Milk, evaporated and condensed:			Rice:		
1919.....pounds..	33,461,993	4,809,391	1919.....pounds..	77,788,040	7,386,218
1920.....do....	50,430,447	8,146,333	1920.....do....	64,191,586	7,331,009
1921-22.....do....	26,200,623	4,052,433	1921.....do....	36,670,062	1,480,712
1922-23.....do....	19,833,852	2,556,754	1922-23.....do....	14,075,942	405,386
Butter:			Corn:		
1919.....do....	554,116	347,016	1919.....bushels..	1,964,540	3,441,163
1920.....do....	858,783	539,241	1920.....do....	3,530,793	3,530,258
1921-22.....do....	780,001	311,414	1921.....do....	2,308,746	1,971,857
1922-23.....do....	767,108	349,719	1921-22.....do....	2,694,132	1,977,798
Cheese:			1922-23.....do....	2,778,141	2,394,320
1919.....do....	2,348,575	814,423	Oats:		
1920.....do....	2,875,070	1,006,199	1919.....do....	2,126,272	1,844,482
1921-22.....do....	1,448,039	385,043	1920.....do....	1,606,224	1,608,685
1922-23.....do....	1,496,424	391,478	1921.....do....	918,046	493,325
Lard:			1922-23.....do....	1,233,522	686,514
1919.....do....	44,766,460	14,111,770	Wheat flour:		
1920.....do....	65,720,975	15,907,936	1919..barrels (96 lbs.)..	1,408,698	15,648,989
1921.....do....	72,310,640	9,650,327	1920.....do....	1,389,990	17,044,543
1921-22.....do....	73,926,475	9,013,976	1921.....do....	1,065,581	8,909,019
1922-23.....do....	87,897,540	11,135,788	1922-23.....do....	1,088,582	6,702,206
Lard compounds:			Total breadstuffs:		
1919.....do....	8,611,137	2,333,358	1919.....	29,426,315	
1920.....do....	6,918,040	1,901,336	1920.....	32,017,508	
1921-22.....do....	3,965,013	463,012	1921.....	13,806,632	
1922-23.....do....	1,413,857	175,755			
Sausage:					
1919.....do....	3,657,115	1,138,893			
1920.....do....	7,160,134	2,474,522			
1921.....do....	2,433,143	908,043			

According to Cuban official figures, there were imported into Cuba in 1922 from the United States \$44,201,076 of foodstuffs, out of a

total from all countries of \$78,243,994. The different groups of food-stuffs making up this total are as follows:

Imports of foodstuffs into Cuba in the calendar year 1922, by groups.

Article.	Total imports.	From United States.
Meats.....	\$30,929,344	\$16,291,230
Fish.....	2,692,626	834,511
Cereals.....	24,691,056	12,549,177
Fruits.....	1,254,907	925,451
Vegetables.....	11,508,322	6,888,785
Oils and beverages.....	5,125,209	483,603
Dairy products.....	5,557,685	2,982,113
Miscellaneous.....	6,574,755	3,149,206
Total.....	78,243,994	44,201,076

These figures show that the United States have an opportunity to sell to Cuba a larger proportion of farm products than they are now selling, and it should be noted that about 36 per cent of Cuba's imports consist of foodstuffs.

United States food products are obliged to compete in the Cuban market, among others, with potatoes from Canada; with corn from Argentina; with rice from Siam, French China, British India, and Japan; with dried beef (or "tasajo") from Uruguay and Argentina; with codfish from Canada and Norway; with butter from Denmark and Spain; with cheese from Holland; with biscuits and preserved fruits from England; with preserved and dried fruits, canned vegetables, preserved meats, and fish and onions from Spain; with beans from Mexico and Japan, and to a lesser degree with other countries in these and in other lines of foodstuffs.

There are, on the other hand, certain foodstuffs in which the United States meet practically no competition in Cuba. Such articles are evaporated and condensed milk, wheat flour (Canada may at times compete in this article), eggs, cured hams and shoulders, lard, and others of lesser importance.

The importation of foodstuffs by Cuba on such a large scale is due to the fact that the agricultural and industrial activities of the people are concentrated on the production of raw sugar. Cuba contributes over one-fifth of the world's sugar crop, or nearly 4,000,000 tons per year, which is an enormous production for a country having only about 3,000,000 inhabitants. Cuba's imports are therefore dependent on the price obtained for her sugar crop, about 80 per cent of which is shipped to the United States.

The Cuban trade is not only profitable to the American producer of the exported goods, but is also a source of income to the railways of the United States (since a large part is transported long distances to the seaports or via Key West on the ferry to Habana); to American steamship lines, which carry about three-fourths of the exports to

Cuba (in 1921, out of a total of \$183,986,941 of domestic exports to Cuba, \$140,879,325 was carried in American-owned vessels); to American bankers, who furnish a considerable part of the credits and handle nearly all the exchange to which the trade gives rise; and to American insurance companies, which insure the goods. Moreover, a large proportion of the merchandise exported to Cuba from the United States is distributed there by American citizens acting as agents and representatives of the American manufacturers and wholesalers or by subsidiary companies, and in this way a large part of the middlemen's profits are obtained by the exporters themselves or other American citizens. As regards the sugar which Cuba sells to the United States, since it is all raw sugar, it is refined here, and not only leaves a profit to the refining companies but also gives employment to thousands of laborers in the eastern part of the United States. The Cuban sugar producers are to a large extent financed by American banks, American ships transport the greater part of the sugar, and American brokers and dealers in sugar handle the sales of a considerable proportion of the crop.

There has thus been created a network of commercial activities which binds the United States and Cuba in peculiarly close and mutually profitable relations of trade and industry, which we all no doubt wish to see enlarged and strengthened for the benefit of both peoples.

PRECOLUMBIAN ART AND ARCHITECTURE IN UNI- VERSITY COURSES¹ ∴ ∴

ONE of the most significant and far-reaching steps taken in the Primer Congreso Pan Americano de Arquitectos, held in the city of Montevideo in March, 1920, was the unanimous adoption by that body of a resolution submitted by the Uruguayan architect, Fernando Capurro, pleading for the introduction, in the university faculties of architecture, of the history of architecture in the American Continent.

This resolution, unlike many others passed in similar congresses and conferences, was not in itself an objective, but merely the beginning of activities on the part of Señor Capurro which, backed by the faculty of architecture of the University of Montevideo, culminated

¹ From *Arquitectura*, Montevideo, August, 1923.

in the drafting and delivery in that institution of a cycle of lectures upon the general subject embodied in the resolution mentioned. These lectures were a matter of widespread interest, not alone because of the subjects with which they deal but also because of the method and clarity with which the themes were developed and the abundant graphic material with which they were accompanied.

Señor Capurro opened the series of lectures with the following words:¹

GENTLEMEN: In this same hall, three years ago, during one of the plenary sessions of the First Pan American Congress of Architects, I was honored by the unanimous approval which met my suggestion that the history of architecture on the American Continent should be included in the curriculum of American universities.

In my student days the arts of the ancient American civilizations so deeply impressed my spirit that ever since I have cherished a never-faltering desire of studying them and thus attaining an appreciation of their real value and the place they should occupy in the universal history of art. This aspiration I have through good fortune been able to realize, partly through personal observation, and therefore I was enabled not only to present information on this subject to the congress but to sponsor the proposal in regard to the history of architecture on the American Continents already mentioned, since in my estimation it is an absolutely indispensable branch of art knowledge for every American architect.

My present object is not to give an outline of American art, but rather to induce you, as true Americans, to consider the importance and beneficial results of this subject, first, in the education of the architect, and later, in his works, to which he would be thus fitted to give a national cast, developing along modern lines those ancient arts of acknowledged merit and beauty, opening a new fount of inspiration and, finally, enriching the historic documentation on which the art of architecture always has been and will be based.

In the schools of architecture of this continent the history of architecture is taught from a purely European standpoint, the history of American architecture being either omitted or passed over as of little importance. To my mind, however, no reason can be adduced against the investigation and study of the works of those who have preceded us, from the valuable remains of prehistoric times, through the magnificent monuments we have inherited from the races surprised by European civilization, and the admirable structures of the colonial epoch, to those erected by our ancestors in spite of troublous times and many difficulties, many of which remain as noble examples of art expressive of the history of our civilization.

In the pursuit of this idea and purpose I am inaugurating this year what might be called a general course of American art, which will give a bird's-eye view of the arts which flourished in America before the civilizations found by the Spaniards, and of these other arts bequeathed to us by the peoples crushed by colonization.

I believe firmly in the importance of all these arts, not only because of their generally acknowledged significance and beauty, but also because of the possibility of their future adaptation and application to our arts in general. It is necessary, however, to study them deeply in order to discern what is of real interest and applicability to our use.

I believe that nationalism or an exclusive tendency in art is a great mistake, and that therefore the art of America should be called upon to enrich our museums and libraries, broaden our higher education and stimulate the lesser arts in the industrial schools, not to the exclusion of the old, but as a valuable new factor complementing others

¹ From *Arquitectura*, Montevideo, August, 1923.

already utilized. On this basis, without *parti pris* but with faith and enthusiasm, I begin to-day this series of lectures.

The themes to be covered in the course are the following:

PRE-INCAIC ART.

Pre-Incaic civilizations.	The Apakama.
High plateau.	Other buildings.
Lake Titicaca.	Gate of the Sun.
Valley of Tihuanacu.	Monolith of Chavín.
Antiquity of the ruins.	Church of Tihuanacu.
Destructive agents.	<i>Chulpas</i> (or towers) of Sillustani and Titicaca.
Great metropolis of Tihuanacu.	Sculpture of Tihuanacu.
Temple of Kalassasaya.	

INCAIC ART.

Peru.	Fountains.
Chroniclers of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.	Cultivated mountains.
Modern historians and archeologists.	<i>Intihuans</i> , or equinoctial marking point.
Empire of the Incas.	Engineering works.
City of Cuzco.	Quipos—Incaic theater.
Temples—Temple of the Sun; Temple of Viracocha.	Arms.
Fortifications—Paramonga Saesahuaman.	Mummies.
Conquest of Peru.	Metallurgy.
Caxamarca—House of Atahualpa.	Textiles.
Dwellings—House of the Inca.	Musical instruments.
Construction on the islands in Lake Titicaca.)	Ceramics and its importance.
<i>Inuacs</i> (Funerary pottery and implements.)	Ceramics of Chimú.
City of Ollantaitambo.	Ceramics of the Lima Valley.
	Ceramics of Ica and Changay.
	Ceramics of Nazca.
	Conclusion.

MAYAN ART.

Maya-Kiché civilization.	City of Yaxchilan.
Peninsula of Yucatan.	City of Nakun.
Importance of Maya art—Its preservation.	Xualpak, Xkicchanol, and Sayil.
Conquest of Yucatan.	Science among the Mayas.
Cities:	Religion, calendar.
Chichén-Itzá.	Mayan writing in the codices.
Uxmal.	Minor arts.
Labna.	City of Copán.
Chacnultun.	Hieroglyphic stairway of Copán.
Kabah.	Towers.
Hochob.	Sacrificial altars.
Stelae and lintels of Ceibal and Piedras Negras.	Bas-reliefs.

MEXICAN ART.

Post-Maya civilizations in Mexico.	Cholula pyramid.
Zapotecan, Toltec, and Aztec cultures.	Tenochtitlan.
Valley of Teotihuacan.	Mexican calendar and codices.
Temple of Quetzalcoatl.	Mexican painting and sculpture.
Ruins of Xochicalco.	Conclusion.
Ruins of Mitla.	

DEPENDENCE OF THE UNITED STATES ON LATIN AMERICA' ∴ ∴ ∴

THE man who was positive that the United States was sufficient unto itself sat down to his breakfast. After a rapid glance at the front page of his newspaper he said to his wife: "If we as a nation kept more to ourselves we'd be better off. We don't need to meddle with other countries. We need neither them nor their products. All this talk about 'Pan Americanism' and the value of commercial intercourse between North and South America is rot. We don't need anyone else when we are raising enough crops and manufacturing enough goods to take care of a hundred million people."

The chair he was actually sitting in as he thus spoke was made of mahogany which was once part of a tree in a Santo Domingo forest, as were also the other pieces of furniture in the room. On one of the chairs lay a cushion stuffed with kapok from Ecuador and Java; the colors for the dyes used in the rug on the floor originally came from Central America; the steaming coffee was blended from the coffee berries of Brazil, Guatemala, and Colombia, while in front of his wife was a cup of chocolate made from cocoa beans brought down the mountainside of Venezuela on muleback. Their sugar, of course, came from Cuba, and the table silver was at one time crude Peruvian or Bolivian ore. There were bananas from Costa Rica, as well as honey and raisins from Chile. Most of the other food on the table came from crops which had been fertilized and aided in their growth by Chilean nitrate of soda.

The wool in the suit the speaker was wearing was clipped from the back of a sheep in Uruguay and mixed with other qualities from Australia, and the leather in his shoes was made from Argentine calfskin. When the leather was tanned, quebracho extract from Paraguay and Chile was used in the process. In his vest pocket there reposed a watch, the case of which was made of gold from Colombia.

Breakfast over, he lit a cigar (he never would smoke other than a Habana) and suggested to his wife that they take a drive. As he helped her into her nutria fur coat over an alpaca sweater it never occurred to him that the pelts for the coat came from the mountains of Chile or that the alpaca wool of the sweater came from Peru.

¹ *The Grace Log*, New York, January-February, 1923.

Most of the steel parts in the motor of his car had been manufactured with tungsten and vanadium from Peru. The wires in the ignition and lighting systems were made of Chilean copper and the hard-rubber parts of Para rubber, while the fabric in his tires contained Brazilian as well as East Indian rubber and Peruvian long-staple cotton.

They entered the car and drove off. As they sped along he delivered this firmly rooted opinion: "The sales manager of our company wants me to start an export department to sell our goods in South America, but I can't say I think much of the idea. If they want our goods, they'll come and tell us about it, and we don't need theirs!"

THE NEW TEPIC RAILWAY¹

BY FAR the most extensive piece of railroad work now being done in the Republic of Mexico is the Southern Pacific of Mexico line between Tepic and La Quemada in Jalisco.

This undertaking involves the sum of \$15,000,000 and will result in a direct outlet to the west coast from Mexico City and Central Mexico.

The need for such a direct outlet can be readily understood when it is considered that at the present time the trip from Guadalajara to Tepic involves, first, 7 hours of railroad travel from Guadalajara to San Marcos, then 11 hours of actual riding over the mountains on horseback from San Marcos to Ixtlan del Rio. Here transportation can, as a rule, be had by auto, the trip requiring from 8 to 10 hours. During the rainy season, however, the automobile service is suspended and the journey from Ixtlan del Rio to Tepic requires some three days or more on horseback. In coming out of Guadalajara, the trip over the mountains to Ixtlan del Rio can also be made from La Quemada, which is the present railhead of the Southern Pacific on the Guadalajara side, but mounts are more conveniently obtained at San Marcos, and hotel accommodations are better there than in Ixtlan del Rio.

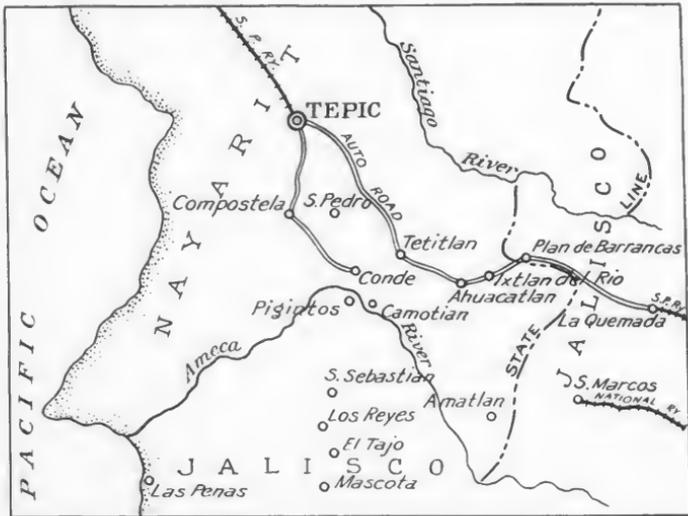
The completion of the gap in the railroad service from Tepic to La Quemada will therefore greatly facilitate transportation to and from the west coast, and will in fact make possible that which before was well-nigh impossible.

The Southern Pacific of Mexico on May 15 opened bids at Tepic, Nayarit, for the building of the line between that point and La

¹ *The Pulse of Mexico*, Mexico City, July, 1923.

Quemada, Jalisco. The Utah Construction Co., of San Francisco, Calif., was the successful bidder, and the contract was awarded on May 17. Mr. E. O. Wattis, the president of the construction company, was present at the awarding of the contract, and left immediately for California to make arrangements for beginning work.

The distance between Tepic and La Quemada is approximately 103 miles. From Tepic to Ixtlan del Rio the work will be comparatively light, as it consists mainly in cutting and filling, with only one tunnel to be constructed. This work is being pushed to the limit, with the intention of getting the railhead up to Ixtlan del Rio and on to Porteguelo, where the barranca begins, within the next



Courtesy of Pulse of Mexico.

ROUTE OF THE NEW TEPIC RAILWAY.

12 months. At this writing, July 1, some 15 miles of the gap have been completed, leaving about 65 to be built within the next year.

The completion of this 80-mile stretch will enable the contractor to bring material for the heavy tunnel work by rail to within 25 miles of the most distant part of the tunneling. In the last 25 miles of the line 35 tunnels will have to be constructed. One of these is 900 meters long.

Some of the material will be transported by water to Manzanillo and from there to Guadalajara by rail, but practically all of the building material and machinery will be brought through Nogales, Ariz., to Tepic and from there to the railhead.

The calculations as to the time necessary for the completion of the work are that trains will be running between Mexico City and Nayarit, through Guadalajara, by January of 1926, and that the contract will be fully performed by the end of March of that year. This is a very reasonable length of time when it is taken into consideration that upward of 35 tunnels must be dug and that bridges must be built over the Miravalles River and over a canyon of great width and depth.

As the work has already begun in earnest on the road from Tepic to Ixtlan del Rio, Tepic has become the scene of great activity. It is one of the oldest cities on the west coast, being a thriving village when it was visited in 1535 by the Spaniards. At the present time it has a population of some 15,000 people. It is located in the heart of the Sierra Madre Mountains 3,069 feet above sea level. But with the coming of the engineers and laborers the entire aspect of the city has been changed, and Tepic is now the "boom town" of western Mexico. The completion of the railroad will make it an important shipping center and will greatly increase land values in its vicinity. The widely known coffee of Compostela, rubber, precious woods, gold, silver, and vanilla are among the products that will be brought to Tepic from neighboring localities and from there sent to the coast or to Central Mexico.



FOREIGN TRADE OF LATIN AMERICA IN 1921-- A GENERAL SURVEY ∴ ∴

FOR the year 1922 the foreign commerce of Latin America amounted to \$3,637,092,865; imports, \$1,569,999,216; exports, \$2,067,093,649. There was a decrease over the preceding year of \$505,836,255 in imports and an increase of \$19,239,294 in exports, together showing a decrease in total trade of \$486,596,961.

LATIN AMERICAN FOREIGN COMMERCE.

[Ten-year table.]

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1913.....	\$1,321,861,199	\$1,552,750,952	\$2,874,612,151
1914.....	907,841,133	1,275,312,612	2,183,153,745
1915.....	809,925,700	1,658,469,301	2,468,395,001
1916.....	1,040,662,174	1,866,966,627	2,907,628,801
1917.....	1,367,211,849	2,062,424,202	3,429,636,051
1918.....	1,494,131,101	2,409,036,805	3,903,167,906
1919.....	1,947,948,717	3,086,212,082	5,034,160,799
1920.....	2,801,192,503	3,292,937,776	6,094,130,279
1921.....	2,075,835,471	2,047,854,355	4,123,689,826
1922.....	1,569,999,216	2,067,093,649	3,637,092,865

1922 marks the first year since the war when it can be said with much confidence that Latin American commerce on the whole approaches the normal. The proportion between imports is not far from what it should be to insure stability. The increase in Latin American foreign commerce extending over long periods has been, under normal conditions, about 5 or 6 per cent a year. The table above shows that this increase did not occur over the whole period from 1913 to 1922. The effect of the war was to decrease the trade during the war and to unduly inflate it after the close.

Latin America, in common with all other neutral and producing sections of the world, accumulated large credits during the continuance of the war. Just after its close the market for exports was extended and with inflated prices Latin American exports for 1918, 1919, and 1920 amounted to over \$8,788,000,000. This fact in connection with the accumulated credits up to 1918 gave the countries an enormous buying capacity and full advantage was taken thereof. Latin America, beginning in November, 1918, and continuing into 1921, bought to the full limit, and in some of the countries beyond

LATIN AMERICAN FOREIGN TRADE IN 1922—A GENERAL SURVEY.

Countries.	Imports.			Exports.			Total foreign trade.		
	1921	1922	Increase.	1921	1922	Increase.	1921	1922	Increase.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Mexico ¹	253,397,100	313,500,000	57,102,900	303,580,016	300,000,000	-3,580,016	60,977,116	3,035,000,000	181,977,146
Guatemala.....	13,869,611	10,751,650	-3,117,961	11,646,415	11,646,415	0	25,510,437	22,398,075	-3,112,362
Salvador.....	8,486,453	7,639,296	-847,157	8,479,518	16,213,805	7,734,287	16,966,001	23,853,101	6,887,100
Honduras.....	16,722,700	12,804,259	-3,918,441	5,428,587	5,388,416	-40,171	22,151,287	18,190,666	-3,960,621
Nicaragua.....	5,992,902	5,123,383	-869,519	8,070,949	7,933,416	-137,533	13,380,851	13,026,951	-353,900
Costa Rica.....	11,664,765	6,285,550	-5,379,215	2,483,476	2,483,476	0	11,152,173	12,759,020	1,606,847
Panama.....	356,435,069	179,804,154	-176,630,915	279,317,740	320,183,593	40,865,853	635,752,839	499,987,747	-157,765,092
Cuba.....	24,585,327	14,317,497	-10,267,830	20,014,048	15,231,355	-4,782,693	45,199,375	29,548,852	-15,650,523
Dominican Republic.....	11,957,205	12,350,271	393,066	6,590,469	10,712,210	4,121,741	18,547,614	23,062,481	4,514,867
Haiti.....	711,101,968	396,401,776	-314,700,192	718,601,541	703,985,486	-14,616,055	1,429,703,569	1,100,387,262	-329,316,247
North American Republics.....	727,017,686	665,420,000	-61,597,686	650,995,537	652,422,000	1,426,463	1,378,013,223	1,317,812,000	-60,201,223
Argentina.....	27,632,729	20,703,930	-6,928,799	26,088,583	36,960,129	10,871,546	43,731,312	57,699,050	13,967,738
Bolivia.....	219,679,070	181,789,300	-37,889,770	222,263,800	296,529,240	74,265,440	441,942,630	438,318,540	-3,624,090
Brazil.....	139,175,415	86,571,275	-52,604,140	161,969,895	123,584,270	-38,385,625	301,145,310	210,155,545	-90,989,765
Colombia.....	33,068,317	42,824,583	9,756,266	63,042,132	52,201,841	-10,840,291	96,110,449	95,025,424	-1,085,025
Ecuador.....	11,414,285	16,243,599	4,829,314	16,071,485	22,407,960	6,336,475	27,485,770	38,651,469	11,165,699
Paraguay.....	8,108,194	5,511,245	-2,596,949	8,988,450	9,599,070	610,620	17,096,604	15,113,252	-1,983,352
Peru.....	490,052,478	581,043,786	91,991,308	79,099,438	80,537,306	1,437,868	163,262,306	142,327,169	-20,935,137
Uruguay.....	18,433,115	18,049,786	-383,329	23,777,038	6,883,000,000	6,859,223	44,210,173	56,000,000	11,789,827
Venezuela.....	1,364,733,543	1,173,397,440	-191,336,063	1,329,252,814	1,363,108,163	33,855,349	2,663,986,317	2,536,705,603	-127,280,714
South American Republics.....	2,075,815,471	1,569,969,216	-505,846,255	2,047,854,355	2,047,093,619	-760,736	4,123,689,856	3,637,092,865	-486,596,961
Total Latin America.....									

¹ Mexican figures for 1921, derived from semiofficial sources, are of doubtful accuracy. The estimates for 1922 have inadequate bases.

² Estimate.

³ Decrease.

⁴ Market value. Customs value less than one-half.

⁵ Market value. Customs value a little over one-half.

⁶ Estimate in part.

the limit, of its accumulated credits. This is characteristic of all these countries. When they have money, they buy, and when they have not, they stop buying. One may say that this is true of all the world, but not to the extent that it is true of Latin America. In the large industrial countries—the United States, Great Britain, France, for example—there is a fixed accumulation of credit—liquid capital—that carries over inequalities, but in Latin America commercial credit is hand to mouth. The effect of a fall in exports or prices is immediate. Buying stops. So when exports increase and prices rise, buying begins and continues until the credit is exhausted. But there are no permanent after results of this characteristic habit. Latin American spurts, forward or backward, are sudden, and, to the foreign trader, occasionally disconcerting, until he has learned that neither a panic nor a boom in Latin America is as deep seated as it would be here in the United States. Progress has been continuously forward at a substantial rate, and this fact can be depended on.

Comparing 1922 with 1921, there was a decrease in the imports of all the countries except Colombia and Ecuador. The decrease was quite large in the case of Mexico, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Brazil, and Chile. On the export side there were increases in 12 countries—Salvador, Costa Rica, Cuba, Haiti, Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela. The decreases were in Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Dominican Republic, Chile, and Colombia. It is proper to say that not much importance should be attached to the estimates of Mexican trade for either 1921 or 1922. The official figures have not as yet been issued for the full years by the Mexican statistical office, and the part-year figures appear not to be complete for the periods covered.

The case of Cuba is particularly enlightening as to the condition created by abnormal credits. After the war the price of sugar (Cuba's chief export) went to an abnormal height, about 20 cents a pound at the highest. On account of this high price of sugar Cuba, in 1919 and 1920, exported to the value of \$1,368,000,000 for the two years. This produced a riot of buying, so that for the same two years the imports amounted to \$917,000,000. This is an excessive figure for imports of a country of the limited size and wealth of Cuba, and, as might have been foreseen, was bound to produce a serious slump whenever the price of sugar fell to anywhere near normal. In 1921, Cuban imports amounted to about 27 per cent more than exports, whereas, to preserve the financial balance, exports should in the case of Cuba exceed imports by about the same percentage. The result was that Cuba expended all and more than all its accumulated credits so that in 1922 its imports fell to a little less than \$180,000,000.

Very much the same thing, although in lesser degree, occurred in Argentina, Uruguay, Brazil, Chile, Peru, and in fact most of the Latin American countries.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE TRADE.

Imports.—On the side of imports, Latin America continues to buy more from the United States than from any other country. The purchases from Great Britain were only 52 per cent of those from the United States, from Germany only 26 per cent, and from France 15 per cent. Before the war the United States and Great Britain were nearly on a par, with Germany about two-thirds of either and France one-half of Germany. In 1913, the last year before the outbreak of the war, the United States led, but before this Great Britain led. For the four years 1910–1913, inclusive, the figures were: Imports from Great Britain, \$1,205,240,000; from United States, \$1,160,137,000; from Germany, \$785,700,000; from France, \$397,437,000.

Imports from the United States more than doubled for the four years during the war, while imports from Great Britain declined by over 30 per cent and from France by 50 per cent. Imports directly from Germany disappeared after the first few months of the war. There continued to be a small importation of German goods by way of certain of the neutral European countries, but the volume was small.

Following the close of the war there was a return of trade with the United Kingdom, Germany, and France, as shown by percentages in the following table:

Percentage of Latin American imports from leading countries.

Year.	United States.	United Kingdom.	Germany.	France.
1918.....	49.48	16.86	.....	3.71
1919.....	48.79	15.30	0.19	3.28
1920.....	50.15	16.70	3.39	4.80
1921.....	44.37	16.87	6.52	5.36
1922.....	36.75	19.35	9.71	5.43

There was a falling off in imports from most of the other European countries, especially Holland, the Scandinavian countries, and Spain, and, as was to be expected, a recession from the commanding position occupied by the United States.

It may be well to say at this point that the percentages above and in the other tables of this article are computed on total imports or exports, as the case may be. The total trade includes imports from (or exports to) all countries, a considerable proportion of which, including therein nearly the whole of the Inter-Latin American commerce, is noncompetitive. In any normal year from 80 to 90 per cent of the competitive imports of any Latin American country are from the four countries listed above. This condition has persisted for a long time and is likely to continue. Belgium and Canada

DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE—IMPORTS.
LATIN AMERICAN IMPORTS FROM LEADING COMMERCIAL COUNTRIES.

Countries.	Total from all countries.		United Kingdom.		France.		Germany.		United States.	
	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Mexico ¹	\$253,397,000	\$435,000,000	\$22,439,456	\$8,000,000	\$23,319,171	\$9,000,000	\$12,095,564	\$10,000,000	\$169,705,425	\$55,000,000
Guatemala.....	13,369,011	10,751,660	2,280,017	1,612,749	2,300,143	1,400,000	1,240,300	1,182,083	8,177,442	6,666,020
Salvador.....	8,489,453	7,639,296	1,639,014	1,029,049	1,650,183	1,000,000	1,315,131	1,250,000	5,901,214	6,000,000
Honduras.....	16,722,700	12,931,549	1,034,022	553,523	281,017	234,619	318,052	518,692	11,029,063	10,857,419
Nicaragua.....	5,279,892	5,203,505	1,634,426	485,498	1,091,816	77,887	101,047	73,066	3,837,202	4,127,205
Costa Rica.....	3,477,892	5,342,584	1,554,310	1,170,898	225,438	156,259	187,918	337,195	3,324,494	7,428,075
Panama.....	11,664,769	10,265,550	1,893,901	932,910	289,841	307,197	187,089	357,175	205,518,658	119,764,567
Cuba.....	336,435,069	179,804,154	17,128,166	9,102,135	9,356,090	5,957,541	5,233,961	3,351,631	20,645,484	10,318,906
Dominican Republic.....	21,585,327	11,317,497	1,615,059	976,327	526,167	326,167	333,961	333,961	19,543,011	10,359,613
Haiti.....	11,957,205	12,350,271	818,756	763,363	1,137,380	642,382	200,000	200,000	9,543,011	10,359,613
North American Republics.....	711,401,968	399,401,776	49,038,173	24,617,403	36,478,761	17,174,366	20,261,083	16,948,598	511,082,466	265,225,271
Per cent of imports.....	100.00	100.00	6.80	6.21	5.08	4.33	2.84	4.27	71.87	66.30
Argentina.....	727,017,695	665,420,000	168,682,868	160,000,000	41,582,306	45,000,000	69,239,193	85,000,000	101,844,337	170,000,000
Brazil.....	27,632,729	29,745,930	6,575,205	5,000,000	1,211,274	1,000,000	1,817,030	2,500,000	7,846,987	10,500,000
Chile.....	219,679,070	184,788,309	41,805,820	46,822,100	13,585,579	10,000,000	12,037,444	15,196,070	68,221,700	41,681,970
Colombia.....	33,058,317	39,175,415	37,511,490	50,857,640	4,500,000	3,333,130	1,800,000	12,079,429	38,360,078	23,191,885
Ecuador.....	11,411,285	16,541,845	3,346,845	1,637,817	828,475	641,955	1,031,887	2,200,000	18,300,000	13,500,000
Paraguay.....	8,076,251	51,479,842	1,696,452	1,308,018	257,186	87,935	539,665	1,207,619	4,341,469	7,475,012
Peru.....	81,075,214	81,075,214	11,075,592	9,811,028	3,078,392	1,571,695	3,691,653	5,570,367	1,400,929	1,181,306
Uruguay.....	60,162,478	48,000,000	17,112,592	16,599,346	4,566,416	2,996,024	6,894,048	8,806,000	27,500,000	18,120,230
Venezuela.....	18,433,115	18,000,000	3,456,462	4,350,000	1,386,000	980,000	783,816	1,100,000	10,652,338	9,750,000
South American Republics.....	1,364,733,503	1,173,597,440	301,236,769	279,393,511	75,182,906	68,137,100	115,254,346	135,649,933	110,030,148	311,880,698
Per cent of imports.....	100.00	100.00	22.07	23.80	5.50	5.80	8.44	11.55	30.01	26.57
Total of the 20 Republics.....	2,075,835,471	1,569,660,246	350,281,942	303,650,914	114,361,067	87,331,475	135,515,438	152,598,551	921,425,644	577,113,669
Per cent of imports.....	100.00	100.00	16.87	19.35	5.36	5.43	6.52	9.71	44.37	36.75

¹ Mexican figures for 1921, derived from semi-official sources, are of doubtful accuracy. The estimates for 1922 have insufficient bases.

² Estimate.

³ Market value. Customs value less than one-half.

⁴ Market value. Customs value a little over one-half.

⁵ Estimate in part.

DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE—EXPORTS.

LATIN AMERICAN EXPORTS TO LEADING COMMERCIAL COUNTRIES.

Countries.	Total to all countries.		United Kingdom.		France.		Germany.		United States.	
	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Mexico.....	\$63,580,046	\$400,000,000	\$24,499,875	\$30,000,000	\$4,102,369	\$10,000,000	\$1,326,883	\$1,000,000	\$297,665,013	\$220,000,000
Guatemala.....	12,140,826	11,616,415	133,618	125,000	11,959	20,000	1,757,306	1,853,426	8,114,117	7,653,098
Salvador.....	8,479,548	16,213,805	163,575	200,000	1,138,500	3,300,000	408,128	1,069,670	3,916,291	4,696,753
Honduras.....	5,428,587	5,386,407	169,875	65,911	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nicaragua.....	8,070,949	7,903,446	1,908,759	1,578,528	837,610	1,291,660	53,834	25,519	6,204,531	5,617,507
Costa Rica.....	2,863,407	14,527,479	4,044,528	4,044,528	44,036	142,694	62,261	112,118	8,045,511	7,940,788
Cuba.....	279,317,740	320,183,593	27,232,572	37,064,250	2,618	5,838	458,392	128,256	2,316,815	2,160,582
Colombia.....	20,614,018	15,231,355	334,165	2,085,055	465,738	408,310	933,461	416,655	222,541,281	234,464,619
Dominican Republic.....	6,590,409	10,712,210	179,269	2,589,175	2,511,586	6,013,524	1,907,000	3,300,000	1,663,652	1,480,103
Haiti.....	718,601,541	703,985,481	55,746,676	76,332,025	14,039,977	29,073,315	5,231,644	5,462,276	571,189,692	512,602,217
Per cent of exports.....	100.00	100.00	7.75	10.81	1.95	6.13	0.72	0.78	79.48	74.81
North American Republics.....	650,905,537	652,422,000	198,884,205	220,000,000	30,319,472	45,000,000	49,126,909	70,000,000	57,448,452	380,000,000
Argentina.....	26,008,583	36,000,129	13,805,340	19,375,325	160,325	150,000	89,739	100,000	10,067,000	11,000,000
Brazil.....	222,263,860	256,529,240	15,329,080	25,345,050	22,205,560	28,324,890	21,456,370	15,000,310	81,628,820	99,538,900
Chile.....	101,969,895	123,584,270	24,946,460	14,264,800	7,984,580	4,296,770	5,465,712	7,994,210	27,178,808	45,027,410
Colombia.....	63,012,132	52,201,811	1,500,000	1,000,000	1,500,000	3,700,000	1,000,000	2,800,000	5,151,000	4,572,200
Ecuador.....	16,071,485	22,467,960	325,075	1,359,620	1,457,457	1,752,855	4,524,033	3,569	5,183,000	8,771,242
Paraguay.....	8,988,450	9,369,007	28,214,715	32,033,165	238,169	914,031	55,017	1,962,525	31,777,601	31,594,651
Peru.....	21,075,432	20,536,368	17,586,159	25,573,263	7,074,001	6,248,918	11,877,403	10,510,441	19,408,753	16,746,369
Venezuela.....	25,777,038	38,000,000	2,570,045	2,600,000	2,415,276	5,100,000	1,015,719	2,400,000	10,378,413	12,800,000
South American Republics.....	1,329,252,814	1,363,108,163	303,161,990	342,281,737	73,288,754	92,733,807	95,461,115	111,975,175	289,132,802	345,006,032
Per cent of exports.....	100.00	100.00	22.80	25.11	3.51	6.80	7.18	8.21	21.75	26.31
Total of the 20 Republics.....	2,017,834,355	2,067,693,649	358,902,666	418,613,792	87,398,731	121,800,652	100,692,759	117,407,397	860,322,494	837,608,249
Per cent of exports.....	100.00	100.00	17.82	20.22	4.36	5.89	4.91	5.68	42.01	41.48

Mexican figures for 1921, derived from semi-official sources, are of doubtful accuracy. The estimates for 1922 have insufficient bases.

Estimate.

Estimate in part.

are the only countries that are in active competition with the United States, the United Kingdom, Germany, and France. French trade is, to some extent, noncompetitive with the other three.

Following the close of the war there was much uneasiness expressed in the United States as to whether Germany would not return to swallow the whole, or nearly the whole, of Latin American import trade. The fear was based upon false premises as to the past and present, and false deductions as to the future drawn almost in toto from mistaken views of the past. Germany at no time was dominant in Latin American trade, imports or exports, and showed no likelihood of ever becoming such. Germany, for 10 or 20 years prior to the war, made a great play for Latin American import trade—it was always a minor quantity in regard to exports—but it never made any very serious inroads into British trade and practically none at all into American trade. The German trade cry before the war was largely a pretense. Germany was proficient in certain lines of manufacturing, just as France was, and it was in these lines of manufacturing that German trade progress was made in Latin America and elsewhere in the world. Germany was becoming a specialist in glassware, pottery, dyes, printing, cheap tools, and knickknacks, just as France was a specialist in many articles of women's wear, house decoration, wines, and the like. Germany was a serious competitor of the United States in electrical goods and of England in certain grades of cotton textiles. But the idea that Germany was a competitor in everything, or even in many things, was rank nonsense. There is no good reason to suppose that a rehabilitated Germany will be a more serious competitor in the future than the old Germany was in the past. The real competition for Latin American trade is between the United States and the United Kingdom.

Between these two the advantages are distributed. The avenues of British trade are better established. Her connections are for the most part older and consequently firmer. She has a proficiency in certain lines of manufacture, especially wool and cotton textiles, that the United States appears unable to equal. She has dominated the coal trade and probably will continue to do so. Of equal importance with these considerations is that in the larger part of Latin America—i. e., South America—British nationals outnumber Americans 10 to 1 or more. Many of these British are leaders in the local import and export trades and others are managers of banks, ranches, and municipal industries and are in a position to dictate the purchase of supplies. Finally, Britain is better established in the carrying trade and likely to remain so.

On the other hand, the United States has a much larger and more diversified manufacturing industry than Great Britain, a larger plant, more power, able to turn out more goods, and of a greater variety. Where Great Britain excels in one line the United States excels in many. It would be easy to name many lines of trade in Latin America in which the United States has captured a theretofore British trade, while it would be extremely difficult to name a single line wherein the reverse has occurred. Furthermore, on the whole, American selling methods are better. The Briton is ultraconservative in advertising and showing his wares and overprodigal in granting credits. The American does better and safer business by being stringent in credits and lavish in trade display.

A sharp distinction must be drawn between the northern and the southern sections of Latin America. In the northern section—Mexico and the countries surrounding the Caribbean—the United States has the better established trade, better transportation facilities, and a greater number of nationals. It is in South America that the British (and Germans) are most firmly entrenched.

The table of percentages printed above is for the distribution of the import trade of all Latin America. If we divide Latin America into two sections, the proportions appear quite different for the two, and we are able to get a clearer idea of where the United Kingdom and where the United States has each its greatest advantage.

Percentage of Latin American imports from leading countries.

NORTHERN GROUP.

Year.	United States.	United Kingdom.	Germany.	France.
1918.....	77.37	4.51	.....	2.20
1919.....	62.47	3.76	0.08	2.51
1920.....	73.42	5.60	1.25	3.54
1921.....	71.87	6.89	2.84	5.08
1922.....	66.90	6.21	4.27	4.33

This group includes Mexico, Central America, Cuba, Haiti, and the Dominican Republic.

SOUTHERN GROUP.

Year.	United States.	United Kingdom.	Germany.	France.
1918.....	37.65	22.10	.....	4.35
1919.....	42.98	20.17	0.22	3.58
1920.....	39.01	22.01	4.41	5.41
1921.....	30.04	22.07	8.44	5.50
1922.....	26.57	23.80	11.55	5.80

This group includes the 10 Republics of South America; i. e., all of South America except the Guianas.

Exports.—On the side of Latin American exports the United States has for a long time been the dominant factor. If one excludes the meat and grain exports of the River Plate region (Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay) to Great Britain and the Inter-Latin American trade, the United States under normal conditions takes from one-half to two-thirds of all Latin American exported products. This includes mining products (the exception is Bolivian tin, chiefly to England), tropical fruits, sugar, coffee, cacao, and agricultural, grazing, and forest industrial products, such as hides, skins, rubber, linseed, woods, oils, tagua, quebracho, etc. The proportion of all these exports taken by the United States tends to increase, year by year, in a greater degree than is the case with imports from the United States. At the present time only a few articles of the exports of the northern group go elsewhere than to the United States. For Colombia and Venezuela, of the southern group, the same is true. Even in Argentina and Uruguay, where the great bulk of the exports, consisting of meat and grain, are to the United Kingdom, the industrial by-products of the agricultural and grazing industries go to the United States in the larger quantity. Thus England buys the beef, but the United States the hides, hoofs, horns, hair, and tallow. England buys the mutton, but the United States the wool and the skins of the sheep and lambs. It buys the goatskins, horseskins, and all other skins and pelts. It buys the greater quantity of Argentine quebracho and linseed.

The importance of these industrial products from Latin America is very much underestimated by the average person in the United States. To a large extent they are the foundation of many of our chief industries.



RECENT PROGRESS IN IRRIGATION ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴

I.

IRRIGATION IN PERU.

By OSCAR V. SALOMON,

Consul General of Peru, London, England.

“THE Andes constitute the determining factor in any classification of the Peruvian national domains. They constitute a geographical fact to which all comprehensive projects for the development and administration of the country must conform. There is no part of the national domains whose water, climate, and soil supply are not explained by their existence.” Thus, Mr. C. H. Sutton, C. E., before the Nineteenth Annual Irrigation Congress held at Chicago in December, 1912. In making the above statement Mr. Sutton, who is chief of the Peruvian Irrigation Survey, packs into a few words the fundamental source of Peru's whole economic development, and upon the wise use of which that development depends.

Where there is little or no rain, the agriculture of a country must fall back upon whatever other sources of water supply it may possess, which, with the aid of capital, are spread over fertile lands. Peru possesses in abundance these other hydrographic reserves, and also the fertile lands contiguous to them. In the eastern and central sections of the United States agriculture, in general, is spared that great surgical operation which must be performed in many less favored countries before the earth can produce its kindly fruits. In the newer sections of the Southwest, Americans are beginning to appreciate the vital necessity of capital for irrigation purposes and the benefits of the transforming miracle worked by the irrigation canal in making the desert, literally, “to bloom as the rose.” In the case of Peru these abnormal physical features have developed what may be called a sense of irrigation. In England such a thing is practically unknown.

THE ANDES—THE ATLANTIC SLOPE AND THE PACIFIC SLOPE.

The Andes dominate all impressions of Peru, and are the pivot on which all turns, whether in the natural or in the economic order.

They form a plateau-like divide at an altitude of 14,000 feet about 75 miles from the Pacific coast. Thus they divide the Peruvian national domains into two parts, both differing in climate and physiography. The eastern slope maintains with its abundant rains the vast Amazonian river system covering 325,000 square miles, a system feeding the rich and dense forests extending from these eastern slopes to the



Photograph by W. V. Afford.

A MOUNTAIN STREAM IN THE PERUVIAN ANDES.

far distant Atlantic. In this region is the wonderful *Montana*-mountain territory of Peru—one of the greatest national assets ever possessed by any nation. Here in the east, of course, nature provides her own system of irrigation in the bountiful waters of hundreds of rivers, great and small.

But the case is quite different on the western or Pacific slope of the Andes. Here the watersheds comprise an area of 115,000 square

miles. But the rainfall varies from 3 to 5 feet on the summits of the Andes to less than 2 inches at the level of the Pacific. The latter quite inadequate fall, therefore, makes imperative the harnessing of the rivers rushing down from the heights of the Andes on this western side, if the rich pampas are to yield their full economic quota to the development of the country. The Incas were not slow to make these river waters serve their agricultural needs, and so effective was their system to this end that the whole of their population were able to live in the irrigated regions.



Photograph by W. V. Alford.

AQUEDUCT WHICH CARRIES WATER OVER A RAILROAD.

Peru's irrigable lands vary in width between the Andes and the Pacific, but extend along the whole 1,500 miles of coast. Hitherto it is only in the valley lands through which the rivers eternally excavate their way that Peruvian agriculture has found a home, although even in these valleys imperfect irrigation, due to lack of capital, prevents thousands of acres from being utilized. Outside the valleys millions of acres await the coming of that capital which will infallibly accelerate the development of Peru's agriculture. The total area of this coastal plain is 25,000 square miles, and many rivers flow through it, their cubic content exceeding what is required

for irrigation purposes. All, however, can not be utilized, the steepness of the river slope making the work too costly. But there are others whose waters, distributed over the rich and virgin pampas, would yield a generous return to the investor of capital.

PAMPAS IMPERIAL.

Notwithstanding the certainty of a profitable return, however, private initiative in irrigation has developed so slowly that the President, collaborating with Mr. C. H. Sutton, formulated in 1912 a project for the irrigation of 7,500 hectares (about 20,000 acres), in the Canete Valley—148 kilometers south of Lima—at a present-day



IRRIGATION IN PERU.

Type of canal employed to conduct the water of mountain streams to the arid coast lands.

cost of £270,000. The Canete River, which flows through the valley, delivers from 12,000 to 83,000 cubic liters of water per second. This great work, whose material and moral effect will be far-reaching, is now practically completed. The project was authorized by the Peruvian Government on May 7, 1920, and in its construction 14,000 barrels of cement and 160,000 pounds of gelatinite have been consumed.

The main canal is carried through the hills, for a distance of 13 kilometers from the intake to the 70-meter fall above the Pampas Imperial, by nine tunnels of a total length of 4,500 meters. From the fall the water is distributed over the pampas through 23 kilometers of open ditches.

Mr. Sutton, speaking recently on the subject of Peruvian irrigation at a business men's luncheon held under the auspices of the America Society of Peru, classified the various kinds of lands in lowland and in upland and summarized as follows those available for agricultural improvement: (1) 300,000 hectares of lowlands, part of which are now irrigable only in summer; (2) 150,000 hectares of lowlands, only irrigable in extremely abundant years of stream flow, or not at all, owing to poor drainage; and (3) 200,000 hectares of uplands.

On the important question of investment and settlement, Mr. Sutton states that the lands awaiting irrigation—now worth £5 to £10 per hectare—can, with an initial outlay of £50, together with a further expense of £20 to £30, plus the settler's own labor, be converted into holdings which can not be purchased in large estates under £100 per hectare and in small ones under £200 to £400 per hectare.

In the distribution of these newly irrigated lands no particular class will be favored. The scheme is, of course, intended primarily for the benefit of the Peruvian people, but the nationals of other nations are not excluded. On the other hand, it must be borne in mind that for some time to come not more than 3,000 to 6,000 hectares per year will be available for settlement, distributed at the rate of 10 hectares per family.

II.

IRRIGATION CONTROL IN THE LAGUNA DISTRICT OF MEXICO.

By J. DE LA FUENTE,
Torreón, Coahuila, Mexico.

The so-called "Laguna district" or "Laguna region" is a very extensive valley, 3,700 feet above sea level, 500 miles from El Paso and 375 miles from Eagle Pass, Texas. On the flat lands of this valley, all of which are to a very great depth composed of first-class alluvial soils and especially adapted to agriculture, the flood waters of the Nazas and Aguanaval Rivers are used for irrigation, the plantings being mostly of cotton. The first-named river is from ten to fifteen times greater in volume than the second.

The Laguna region contains over 175,000 inhabitants. Two each of its cities and towns are in the State of Coahuila: Torreón, San Pedro de las Colonias, Matamoras and Viesca; two cities and a town are in the State of Durango: Lerdo, Gómez Palacio, and Bermejillo. About 70 per cent of the Laguna lands and inhabitants are in Coahuila and the remaining 30 per cent in the State of Durango.

Torreón is the most important city in the Laguna district, having a population of over 40,000. At this point two main railroad lines cross: The Mexican Central, which runs from Juárez (El Paso) to Mexico City, and the Mexican International, running from Piedras Negras (Eagle Pass) to Durango, both giving Pullman service and both belonging to the national lines of Mexico. In addition, two railroads operate daily trains from Torreón to Monterrey and Saltillo, while two small branch lines run daily trains within the valley itself.

The watersheds of the two rivers already named are located as follows: The Nazas watershed of over 16,000 square miles, in the State of Durango; the Aguanaval watershed of over 2,000 square miles, in the States of Zacatecas and Durango.

The run-off of the Nazas watershed measured by the board of engineers of the Nazas River (official data) entering the Laguna region is as follows:

Year.	Acre-feet.	Year.	Acre-feet.	Year.	Acre-feet.	Year.	Acre-feet.
1891.....	28,901	1900.....	688,782	1908.....	594,799	1916.....	1,122,231
1892.....	859,242	1901.....	269,780	1909.....	975,664	1917.....	1,165,277
1893.....	186,368	1902.....	588,935	1910.....	243,954	1918.....	543,963
1894.....	1,857,595	1903.....	607,945	1911.....	587,945	1919.....	2,663,557
1895.....	543,525	1904.....	646,477	1912.....	817,738	1920.....	1,133,812
1896.....	928,315	1905.....	1,869,146	1913.....	1,485,955	1921.....	185,634
1897.....	2,459,223	1906.....	1,797,032	1914.....	1,397,218		
1898.....	810,495	1907.....	404,877	1915.....	711,515	Total...	28,683,564
1899.....	203,828						

The Nazas River, after flowing many miles, passes through the Fernández Canyon, located about 24 miles above Torreón, and upon entering the valley of the Laguna region, flows near, and between, the cities of Torreón, Lerdo and Gómez Palacio, passing to the northwest of the last two. From Lerdo to San Pedro de las Colonias, following the river bed for about 40 miles, the Nazas is crossed by 10 modern dams, and from each dam start several irrigating canals varying in width from 13 to 56 feet, with sides sloping from 1½ feet to 1 foot. Dams, sluices, gates, and all other accessories of these dams are well built of stone, cement, iron, and brick.

The irrigating canals include over 300 miles of main canals and over 6,000 miles of lateral and distributing canals, the capacity of the main canals being over 60 per cent of their total corresponding maximum water rights. The river bed is usually dry, the flood waters beginning during the last days of June, or later, and lasting until October, the greatest volume being usually in August and September. Occasionally, water comes up to November or even later, but when it does the amount is small in volume. The water is turned on the sections by flooding them to an average depth of 3 feet. These sections or blocks are formed by levees of earth from 3 to 5 feet in height. The earlier the flooding begins and the greater

the amount of water used the more it costs to prepare the flooded land to be planted with cotton during the following February or March.

From the table of volumes comprised in a preceding paragraph it is readily seen that the run-off of the Nazas River varies in volume, in the time of arrival, and in the continuance of the flow, and that therefore there are dry, medium, and abundant years. When the capacity of all the canals is not sufficient to fully distribute the run-off a great amount of water, or whatever excess there may be, flows into the Mayran Lagoon, located about 12 miles below San Pedro de las Colonias, this water representing a complete loss. At other times the water is allowed to flow into this Mayran Lagoon even when the capacity of the canals is more than sufficient, either because it came too early for flooding or because the land was already covered with cotton that still had to be picked, the condition in the latter case being due to the greater water rights of some ranches, irrespective of their surface, or to such abundance of water in the preceding year that even ranches with smaller water rights, in proportion as to their surface, were able to flood and plant all their sections.

Usually, however, "excess waters" in the Laguna region are those obtained from the river at any one time in excess of the maximum water rights already ceded to existent canals. These water rights which were ceded prior to 1890 are about 1,640 cubic feet per second. Of the "excess waters" mentioned, about 350 to 500 cubic feet per second have also been ceded for irrigation during recent years.

"Excess waters" are really those that flow or are allowed to flow into the Mayran Lagoon, as, also, those waters that break through the river banks or levees at weak points during flooding season. It should be noted that the Mayran Lagoon is a shallow depression somewhat over 300 square miles which, entirely dry some years, at others contains from 3 to 5 feet of water. These "excess waters" have never been used to any advantage, nor are there any means of doing so at present, although they represent a volume equal to the average volume of water used for irrigation purposes during the last 30 years. These waters are the true "excess waters" of the Nazas River and, due to their lack of regulation and control, the Laguna region suffers the following disadvantages: Flooding of cotton plantations that are ready for picking; absolute loss of these waters; much less planting after an abundant year, even should the following season be just as good or better; and abnormal conditions in dry and abundant years, due to fixed expenses like administration, taxes, schools, etc., and very low or very high wages, which bring great financial stress during dry years and little profit in abundant ones.

Experience has shown, however, that the leasing of lands in partnership or shares, or at a fixed yearly rent for long periods, with adequate financial support to withstand the probable crisis of contingent or eventual waters like those of the Nazas and Aguanaval Rivers, renders good profits.

Therefore, the great problem of the Laguna region is to put to some use these waters which are not only wasted but which damage cultivated lands, and also to find some other way of making more uniform, so far as may be feasible, the amount of land cultivated each year, thus avoiding the extremes so liable to occur under present conditions. There are only two ways of dealing with this important problem, as follows:

A. To build a dam across the Nazas River at or near the Fernández Canyon, to impound not only the "excess waters" but also all others, thus delaying their distribution for flooding purposes until they can be utilized more efficiently; to build several smaller dams of less impounding capacity, if a large dam is not feasible; or to build both large and small dams if feasible and necessary. To this must be added the necessity of a better distribution of the water and, in order to avoid using river bed and losing water, it would probably be advantageous to build a large canal from the Fernández Canyon to the head of the valley.

B. To drive wells and install pumping machinery, since there is abundant underground water. So far 60 wells have been driven, and 40 of them are in successful use.

There are two ideal locations for large dams at Fernández Canyon; one would hold about 1,400,000 acre-feet and cost about \$8,000,000, the other would hold about 1,100,000 acre-feet and cost about \$7,000,000. The amount of water profitably used at present would without doubt be increased more than 60 per cent. There is enough land, much more than enough, to utilize the largest amount of water yet recorded for any one year, even if its use were extended to land beyond the limits of irrigation by pumping, the proven pumping field being little over 250,000 acres.

The sites for the smaller impounding dams, costing less and holding less than either of the large dams, would be many miles above the Fernández Canyon; nevertheless, these dams would be a very great help in regulating or controlling the use of "excess waters," and even those that are not "excess waters."

The construction of one or both of the larger dams would not only hold all the excess waters but would have the additional advantage that the use of the water could be delayed until January or February. This would give ample time to pick the previous crop completely and to rest and sun the land for several months; and then, after letting out the water, planting could be done directly after the first plowing of the flooded land, thus greatly diminishing the preparatory expense incidental to the planting of cotton. The smaller dams, however, would hold back only part of the waters, and only those thus held could be retained for use in January or February.

The average area in the Laguna district planted yearly to cotton during the last 31 years was 110,000 acres. The average area planted yearly to cotton during the last 10 years was about 160,000 acres.

The total amount of water in the Nazas River in 31 years, 1891 to 1921, inclusive, was over 28,000,000 acre-feet, or a yearly average of 906,000 acre-feet. As it is necessary to flood the land about 3 feet deep, dividing the quantity available by 3.3 shows that the average area that could be flooded annually is 275,000 acres; and if it be true that the impounded waters lose more than 20 per cent by evaporation, filtration, percolation, and absorption, it is also true that much less water proportionately is used in flooding lands to be cultivated during January or February.

Looking over the table on page 36, we find that in only 5 years of the 31 was the run-off greater than would be the capacity of the larger dam proposed; in 10 years of the 31 the run-off was greater than the capacity of the second dam to be built in or near the Fernández Canyon; and lastly, in only one year, that of 1919, was the run-off larger than the combined capacity of both the proposed large dams.

To construct the dam or dams and the necessary additional works it will be necessary to obtain a loan equal to the full value of the whole work, said loan to be duly guaranteed by the landowners who already have water rights (they are riparian landowners). These landowners must, in complete accord with the board of engineers of the Nazas River, regulate their water rights in conformity with the new conditions due to the impounding of all the waters. Then, thereafter, the "excess waters" must be distributed or ceded to nonriparian landowners at a fair price; and this amount, paid in installments, should be used in the amortization of the capital borrowed, in a minimum of 25 years and, also, in paying a moderate rate of interest on the capital. The amount obtained by the sale of these water rights should be more than enough to cover the loan and interest, but if not sufficient, a special tax of \$5 a bale on all cotton produced in this district could be assessed as long as needed.

To build the dam or dams it will be necessary to secure the united action of the landowners and cooperation between them and the Federal Government. The latter would be easily obtained, as all expenses will be borne by the landowners, and the first could be achieved through the chamber of agriculture of the Laguna district representing all the landowners. Through this chamber all necessary study and investigation can be done. The board of engineers of the Nazas River already has very valuable data at hand.

The pumping of underground waters would practically perfect or complement the work of the dam or dams, since in dry years, even though planting were increased by the use of impounded waters that

came too soon, or came in excess later, these pumped waters could also be used to increase planting, at least in the upper half of the district, that is, near and around Torreón, Lerdo, and Gómez Palacio. The lower half, around San Pedro de las Colonias, is not yet a proven field with regard to pumping underground waters.

Irrigation by pumping makes crops more certain, secures a greater variety of products, and makes possible more intensive cultivation. Alfalfa, fruit trees, grapes, vegetables, etc., would give splendid results in this region, since there is clear weather for over 300 days of the year and a very fine climate. The temperature in this region seldom falls below 32° Fahrenheit. Milch cows, dairies, hogs, etc., would also bring very good profits. By developing units of 250 acres each—since each driven well to date gives enough water for that amount of land—tenants and, later, purchasers would be attracted. There are at present many would-be tenants waiting for pumps to be installed. Industrial development would naturally increase, as would the number of landowners.

It is necessary and convenient to increase the development of irrigation in the already proven fields of about 250,000 acres by the pumping of underground waters at a pumping depth of from 25 to 65 feet and a rate of from 700 to 2,500 gallons per minute, either by installing a power station and distributing energy by electricity, increasing the power available as needed; or, by installing small stations to attend from 2 to 20 or more wells; or, by installing for each 250 acres a unit consisting of a small 20 to 35 horsepower gas-power producing engine of the Diesel or semi-Diesel type, with pump and accessories. It should be stated, also, that a very large company from the United States has been looking over the ground with a view to installing the most efficient crude-oil-burning machinery for generating 10,000 horsepower preparatory to developing, later on, the 50,000 or 60,000 horsepower which would be required for pumping, lighting, industrial use, ginning, etc., in the entire Laguna district. It would be possible, should the company so desire, that the landowners might agree to become shareholders also.

About half or more of this proven pumping land could be developed with horizontal centrifugal pumps of high efficiency (about 70 per cent), the rest requiring deeper pumping and vertical centrifugal pumps with the resulting increased cost of pumping, since the pumps last named are much less efficient (about 45 per cent). In all the land near and around Torreón, Lerdo and Gómez Palacio underground water is found in abundance at a pumping depth of from 25 to 65 feet, and the driving of the well, the gas power-producing engine, pump, etc., needed to irrigate 250 acres would cost about \$9,000. This land could be rented at once for \$2,500 the first year, the rent increasing from \$500 to \$750 per year, until the yearly rent reached

\$5,000. There are over 125,000 acres of such land. It has been proven beyond the shadow of a doubt that there is an unlimited amount of underground water, and after driving wells and installing pumping machinery to irrigate the 250,000 acres, even should the underground water diminish in dry seasons, each individual well would still give water enough by simply pumping a few feet deeper than customary. It should be recalled in this connection that 50 per cent of the water used in irrigation returns to the surface stratum of water.

Irrigation by pumping must be done by each landowner, and as conditions are now, each, but with few exceptions, would need a loan for this development, the loan to be guaranteed by a mortgage on the property developed and to run for 10 years at most, when amortization should be completed, in addition to paying a moderate rate of interest on the loan. The exceedingly high rate of interest makes either bank or private loans practically impossible, where obtained at all.

Regarding the Aguanaval River the data at hand are insufficient, but some good sites for impounding flood waters so they could be regulated or controlled could certainly be found. The town of Matamores, about 15 miles from Torreón, depends entirely on this river for its water supply.

It should also be borne in mind that several very important mining towns are located near Torreón and the Laguna region, and that mining and other industries are increasing yearly.





A SECTION OF THE DOCKS AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Brazil's leading port, through which foreign trade to the amount of nearly 2,600,000 tons passed in 1921.

BRAZIL'S INCREASING FOREIGN COMMERCE¹ ∴

WITH increasing evidence of slow but general improvement in the foreign trade and industry of Brazil during the last few months, the outlook for American exports in this very important market is more promising than it has been at any time since the trade depression of two years ago. Brazil for the last two years has been faced with a number of extremely difficult problems in business and economics. The market for Brazilian rubber practically disappeared with the development of the trade in plantation rubber in the East Indies; cotton was depressed with the severe decline in the cotton market in New York; the meat-packing industry declined with the falling off of the wartime demand for meat products; sugar prices suffered with the sharp price reductions in the United States; and the coffee market stagnated with great surplus stocks on hand as the result of overproduction and a lack of export demand.

The depression in world trade thus affected practically all Brazil's staple of export products. Unemployment conditions in the country became acute, foreign exchange was demoralized, and governmental finances were in a chaotic state. Imports naturally fell off with exports and the reduction in the country's purchasing power abroad. The greatest difficulty was experienced in meeting interest payments and refunding foreign loans which had been contracted by both governmental and private agencies abroad during the period of prosperity. Bankruptcies and slow collections characterized internal industrial conditions.

Strenuous efforts were made by the Government and by individuals to relieve this situation. The valorization of coffee was one of the important measures in this program of economic and trade stabilization. Under this plan, the Government took over from the growers the surplus stocks of coffee on hand and placed them in Government warehouses, thus preventing dumping on the export markets, relieving the individual dealers of the heavy carrying charges and releasing the impounded coffee on foreign markets, as the consumers abroad became able to absorb it. The effects of this policy are still matters of violent discussion in Brazil and abroad, and it would be decidedly out of place to attempt to pass judgment on it.

¹ *The World's Markets*, New York, June, 1923.

The situation of the coffee growers and exporters improved materially during the past year, and the quantity of coffee exported both by the Government and by private dealers increased sharply, amounting to \$194,840,155 last year. With the improvement in coffee, came improvement in meat, sugar, cotton, and other Brazilian export staples.

Total exports of Brazil for 1922 amounted to 2,084,233,000 milreis, against imports of 1,673,909,000 milreis, a favorable trade balance of nearly half a billion milreis. Conversion at 7.72 milreis to the dollar, the average rate for the year, gives \$269,978,380 of exports and \$216,827,588 of imports, a visible favorable trade balance of \$53,150,792 for the year. Exports expanded, while imports contracted. Brazil exported to the United States alone more than \$104,000,000 of products in the first 11 months of last year, while purchases of American products in Brazil for the entire year amounted to less than \$44,000,000. Brazilian trade with the rest of the world showed a similar trend. Exports for the first nine months of 1922, computed in milreis, were close to the record figures of 1920 and were more than double the exports of the corresponding period of the last prewar year, 1913.

Owing to the steady depreciation of Brazilian exchange, however, the figures in Brazilian currency do not form an accurate picture of the trend of trade or of present trade conditions. As computed in pounds sterling by the Brazilian Government, the value of Brazil's exports for the first nine months of 1922 was considerably less than for the corresponding months of either 1919 or 1920, but showed a strong improvement over the value of exports for similar periods in both in 1913 and 1921. Imports for the first nine months of last year, figured in milreis, showed a moderate decline from the figures of the corresponding months of the two preceding years. Converted to pounds sterling, however, as a more stable medium of exchange, they showed a decline of some £20,000,000 from the figures of the same months the previous year and were under the import figures of the corresponding months of 1913 by about the same amount.

The decline in imports, however, can not be regarded as anything but a healthy trade symptom, considering the conditions of a year or more ago. Brazil found it absolutely necessary for a time to restrict foreign purchases to the minimum and at the same time to build up credits abroad by increased exportations. In the trade figures for the final months of 1922, and in later reports from Brazil on trade and business conditions may be found indications that this process of restricting imports came to an end last year and that a slow expansion of foreign purchases is under way at the present time.

Brazil's exports and imports have followed parallel courses during the last few years. Exports expanded greatly during the war years



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RUA 15 DE NOVENBRO, THE COFFEE-TRADING STREET OF SANTOS.

In this narrow thoroughfare of Santos is transacted over 50 per cent of the world's coffee business.

and the years immediately following, in consequence of a world-wide demand for increased supplies of raw materials of all kinds. With the increased purchasing power of Brazil abroad, due to larger exports, imports of every variety of manufactured goods grew enormously. With the decline of exports, a contraction in imports followed. Exports apparently touched their low level in 1921 and began the process of recovery last year. The low level of imports came about a year later. At the present time exports have been progressing along the cycle of recovery for more than a year, and all indications are that imports are now well advanced on their cycle.

Brazil's foreign trade for the first nine months of 1922 and the corresponding periods of the other years indicated compares as follows. The calculations are official Brazilian Government figures in pounds sterling, as affording a more stable medium of exchange than the milreis.

First nine months:	Exports.	Imports.
1913.....	£42,486,509	£51,757,203
1919.....	94,049,978	57,414,822
1920.....	88,532,594	87,877,043
1921.....	42,474,850	50,036,360
1922.....	47,842,794	33,923,937

It must be noted also that the figures on Brazil's foreign trade to be truly comparative should take into account the fluctuations of the pound in the exchange markets. The pound averaged much higher in value in 1921 and 1922 than during the years preceding. Both imports and exports last year were, therefore, somewhat larger in comparison with 1920 and 1919 than is indicated by the currency figures.

TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

The position of the United States in the foreign commerce of Brazil has been exceedingly important since the war. In 1913 the Brazilian market was as yet little exploited by Americans. During the war years and in the years immediately following, however, America made great strides. In 1919 and 1920 American imports dominated the Brazilian market. With the trade depression of 1921, however, the exports of all nations to Brazil fell off sharply. The United States as a country of high exchange naturally suffered in the process. America has continued, however, to buy heavily of Brazilian products and is still the most important source of supply for many varieties of merchandise which Brazil must import. The United States is Brazil's best customer for coffee, and in 1922 purchased an amount estimated to have been valued at more than 28 per cent of Brazil's total export trade for the year.

During the first 11 months of 1922 the United States purchased \$104,615,050 worth of commodities of all kinds in Brazil, against



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LOADING COFFEE BY AUTOMATIC CONVEYOR AT SANTOS BRAZIL.

In the background, as a contrast, coffee is being loaded on the same steamer by hand labor. Besides being the principal port of exportation for Brazilian coffee, Santos has also become the world's leading coffee center.

\$83,502,314 for the same 11 months of 1921. Exports to Brazil for the whole of last year amounted to \$43,246,691 against \$58,106,414 for 1921. As has been noted, however, last year saw the low point of the trade depression in Brazilian imports. During the later months of the year, purchases by Brazil abroad began to expand, following the expansion in Brazilian exports, and the United States shared in the improvement. Exports of the United States to Brazil for the seven months ended January 31, 1923, amounted to \$27,838,340, against \$20,948,872 for the seven months ended January 31, 1922.

Brazilian exports to the United States reached their low point in September, 1921. From that time on a gradual improvement has been evident. September is normally a low month for American imports from Brazil, but the figures for September, 1922, were more than \$1,000,000 in excess of the figures for September, 1921. For every month since April, 1922, imports from Brazil were considerably in excess of imports for the corresponding month of the preceding year. The following table shows the importation from Brazil for the first 11 months of 1922 compared with the first 11 months of 1921:

Imports of the United States from Brazil.

	1921.	1922.
January.....	\$9,712,901	\$9,948,073
February.....	9,289,131	8,614,877
March.....	9,463,207	7,245,940
April.....	9,614,981	8,683,278
May.....	7,387,333	11,918,300
June.....	4,682,300	7,848,954
July.....	5,037,012	8,087,145
August.....	6,747,729	7,423,726
September.....	4,648,104	5,925,767
October.....	5,822,499	15,012,692
November.....	11,097,117	14,309,481
11 months.....	83,502,314	104,615,050

It will be noted that the decline in American imports from Brazil reached its extreme low point in the fall of 1921. The course of American exports to Brazil were still in large volume in January, 1921. In January, 1922, exports had reached their lowest level. During this latter month they contracted to less than \$2,000,000. Improvement began almost immediately, however, and a comparatively steady increase in value is noted from February on. In June, 1922, exports were already well in excess of those for June, 1921, and, with the exception of October, they retained this ratio for succeeding months. The process of decline and recovery may be appreciated through a glance at the following table, showing exports for each month of 1922, compared with the monthly exports for 1921.



THE MEAT INDUSTRY OF BRAZIL.

"Animals and animal products," one of the three major classifications of Brazilian exports, were valued at nearly 200,000,000 milreis in 1921. Upper: Slaughter house of a packing plant at Sao Paulo. Center: A cattle pen, showing some of the animals to be slaughtered. Lower: The refrigerating section of the establishment.

Exports of the United States to Brazil.

	1921.	1922.
January.....	\$14, 128, 217	\$1, 687, 389
February.....	6, 240, 074	2, 892, 859
March.....	6, 132, 706	3, 878, 818
April.....	4, 920, 471	3, 996, 497
May.....	3, 726, 357	2, 540, 991
June.....	3, 698, 508	4, 108, 558
July.....	2, 378, 436	4, 051, 901
August.....	3, 274, 354	4, 188, 742
September.....	3, 900, 518	4, 496, 171
October.....	3, 876, 917	3, 271, 088
November.....	2, 726, 836	4, 249, 662
December.....	3, 103, 020	3, 945, 125
12 months.....	58, 106, 414	43, 246, 691
January.....	¹ 1, 687, 389	² 3, 647, 051

¹ January, 1922.² January, 1923.

The improvement that has been made in the last few months is evident in the value of exports for the seven months ended January, 1923, in comparison with the value of exports for the seven months ended January, 1922. For the period ended with January, 1923, the value of American exports to Brazil exceeded by almost \$7,000,000 the exports for the same month a year previous.

THE ENCOURAGING OUTLOOK.

On the basis of the trade statistics alone, it would be natural to infer that the improvement in American exports to Brazil which has taken place within the last few months is the beginning of a period of excellent business and rapid expansion. The remarkable expansion in Brazilian exports last year, it might be pointed out, would normally be followed by an equally large expansion in imports, as the country's buying power abroad increased. A number of factors, however, modify this conclusion. A good part of the coffee exports, which swelled last year's export total, was exported from stores impounded by the Government and represented no new cash in the hands of the coffee growers or exporters. Naturally, no export bills have come into the market as a result of such government exporting. Furthermore, the Government, or the Bank of Brazil, has been buying export bills in the open market, a process which has greatly curtailed the credits abroad which would normally have been utilized for the purchase of foreign merchandise.

Brazilian importers have, therefore, been severely handicapped by the lack of credits abroad to finance foreign purchases. They have also been affected by the continued depreciation of Brazilian exchange. Exchange has been rather unsteady for the past year, although since January it has shown some improvement. There

has been strong propaganda in Brazil to keep exchange at a low level, and there is still active political controversy over the question. Up to the present time, however, the effects of the low exchange, combined with the restricted supply of export bills, have been to greatly retard the expansion of Brazilian imports which would normally have followed last year's great improvement in exports.

BRAZIL'S COAL IMPORTS.

The trend toward import improvement, nevertheless, is evident, and a much better volume of foreign purchases by Brazil is anticipated for the current year than was experienced last year. American foreign trade should feel the influence of this Brazilian expansion. Coffee has been improving in price for some time, and exports, as have been noted, have increased sharply. As yet this has given rise to no important amount of export bills, but this situation can not continue indefinitely, and the supply of bills in the market will increase gradually. Sugar is being exported at stable prices, and the cotton situation is good. The wheat market is firm, the dried meat market has improved, the market for hides is better, and there are indications of renewed activity in the frozen-meat and packing trades. In the latter trade the Armour packing plant is running again after having been closed down for several months. Slaughtering commenced on January 1. The rice, cacao, and tobacco crops are reported in fine condition in nearly all the producing districts of the country. The situation is almost completely reversed from that obtaining when the staple export industries were virtually paralyzed by the trade depression of a year or more ago.

Although the situation is certainly not one to inspire undue optimism, and although unfavorable factors may be detected, the outlook on the whole is encouraging for American trade. The abnormal proportions reached by American exports to Brazil during the boom years are not to be anticipated for some time to come. Foreign competition, assisted in some cases by low exchange, has again come into the market, and the present situation in Brazil itself indicates a period of slow but steady progress, rather than the undue trade stimulation of a boom period. Furthermore, it would probably be neither possible nor desirable for America to recover such complete domination of the market as it enjoyed during the boom years. The effect of the Brazilian trade depression on American exports a year ago was sufficient demonstration of the undesirability of too much concentration on one market. The participation of other nations in Brazilian trade must necessarily be accompanied by a better distribution of American merchandise in other parts of the world.

America's part in Brazilian trade, however, will continue to be of the utmost importance, and there can be little fear that it will

permanently decline to pre-war levels. With the possible exception of 1922, when British competition was unusually severe and was still assisted by more favorable exchange rates, the United States has been the most important source of Brazilian imports since the war. Last year purchases of Brazil in Great Britain probably exceeded Brazilian purchases in the United States by about £1,000,000. With the revival of American trade with Brazil which is evident at the present time, however, our exports for this year should make a better showing.



BRAZILIAN COTTON.

Raw cotton and cotton products form one of the principal exports of the Republic, amounting to about 75,000 tons in a recent year.

Many American exporters and manufacturers have become permanently established in Brazil during the last 10 years, and their reputation for fair and successful dealing has become second to none. Under all the handicaps with which American trade in Brazil was hampered last year the United States actually supplied something in the neighborhood of 20 per cent of the total Brazilian imports. The principal countries supplying imports to Brazil for the first nine

months of 1922, with the trade of each country, may be seen from the following figures. The statistics are from Brazilian official sources figured in milreis and converted into dollars at the average rate of exchange for the period of 7.484 milreis to the dollar.

Imports of Brazil for first nine months of 1922.

Great Britain.....	\$36,754,208
United States.....	31,736,565
Argentina.....	22,622,461
Germany.....	12,862,411
France.....	8,711,161

Total (from all sources)..... 146,078,196

With improving conditions in the import trade of Brazil, the relative importance of the United States as a source of supply of imports will continue to increase. A number of factors tending to favor European competition over American will probably not be permanent. The United States, for example, supplied in 1921, 514,141 metric tons of coal to Brazil against 195,004 tons supplied by Great Britain. In 1922, largely owing to the disorganized state of the coal industry in the United States, America supplied only 117,290 tons to Brazil against a supply of 782,643 tons from Great Britain. The United States supplied in 1921, 72 per cent of the total supply of coal imported by Brazil; in 1922 it supplied only 13 per cent. In 1921 Great Britain supplied only 27 per cent of Brazil's total imports of coal; in 1922 British coal amounted to 87 per cent. Considering the fact that patent fuel, coal, and coke imported by Brazil during the first six months of last year was at £1,348,000, this item of import alone would probably more than account for the difference in the trade figures of Great Britain and the United States.

AMERICAN AUTOMOBILES LEAD.

In most of the exceedingly varied lines of manufactured products which the United States has been exporting to Brazil since the war, America has been more than holding its own. The dominance of the American automobile trade in the Brazilian market may be illustrated by the imports of cars at Rio de Janeiro and Santos in the period from January 24 to February 21. During that time 156 American cars were imported against 36 German chassis and 6 cars of other nationality. There has been a steady tendency for automobile imports to increase during the last six months or more. Farming is becoming more modernized in southern Brazil and the demand for farm machinery and implements shows signs of increasing. Fencing is taking the place of open range land in the cattle districts of Sao Paulo, and American barbed wire has been marketed in large quantities. Some German competition has been reported, but it

remains to be seen if, in view of present conditions in Germany, that country can remain a serious factor in the market.

Orders for other iron and steel products have been increasing recently with orders for wire. Bars, sheets, and pipe of all kinds have been in demand rather than the heavy type of construction material. Recent reports from Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo, Santos, and other large cities of Brazil indicate an excellent future market for plumbing and general house furnishings of the type in use in the United States. Sales of machinery have been rather dull for some time,



BOXING RUBBER FOR EXPORTATION AT MANOS.

but there are signs that the market is improving. Brazil is rapidly becoming industrialized. It already has large cotton mills and large meat-packing plants, and iron and steel mills are being established. American capital has been largely interested in a number of these enterprises, and American machinery has naturally been popular. German and Belgian price competition has been strong recently in the machinery market, but the coal shortage has hampered Belgian business along a number of lines, and the Germans have been hampered by the Ruhr difficulties. British competition in many lines is keen and may be expected to develop further in the future, but

with the normal expansion of business which may be anticipated, there is no reason why this should interfere with American trade.

Railway material will be one of the greatest needs of Brazil in the future. There is at present no road across the continent in Brazil, and it is only a question of time before such transportation will become necessary. With the exception of the Amazon, the Brazilian rivers are not capable of serving the country's needs in handling internal trade. The Government is practicing the most strict policy of economy and has done little buying, although the purchases of a few locomotives and some rolling stock are said to be in prospect.

Brazilian cities show American influence. The hotels are constructed generally along American lines, the telephones are on the Bell system and the tramway lines are modern and up to date. All sorts of American products are sold in the retail stores throughout the country and in the department stores of the large cities. Canned goods, for example, are imported in good quantity and marketed profitably in spite of high tariff rates.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

The various factors which have been hampering American sales to Brazil in the past year have been felt as strongly by other nations supplying Brazilian imports. They are gradually being remedied, however, and with the present excellent outlook for Brazilian exports will be eliminated in the course of time. Two of the obstacles which have been the most difficult to overcome are the very unsatisfactory state of Brazilian public finances and the unstable condition of exchange. As to public finances, the present Government has not hesitated to admit the extreme difficulties of the situation and to adopt heroic measures of economy to overcome them. In a message to Congress in November Dr. Arthur Bernardes, President of Brazil, outlined the chief financial difficulties facing the Government and proposed certain remedies for them. Recalling that the Campos Salles Government of Brazil 20 years ago was faced with grave financial problems, President Bernardes recollected that it had before it the question of refunding a debt of 9,000,000 pounds sterling. His own Government, he added, had this same debt to meet and "yet another one of 14,000,000,000 pounds, with the money markets practically closed, a public debt service which devours more than 300,000 contos of reis out of our revenue, deficits of 200,000 and of 300,000 contos of reis, a floating debt of more than 700,000 contos of reis, against which must be placed the collection of revenue which day by day is proved a failure and clamors for immediate measures of reform." President Bernardes announced a number of measures to be taken to remedy this situation, and these have since been put



Photograph by B. L. Miller

MANGANESE ORES IN BRAZIL.

High-grade ore in the Morra da Mina mine. The black line at the left of the illustration shows the sharp contact between the rock and the ore vein. Manganese to the amount of nearly 300,000 tons was exported in 1921, of which practically the entire amount was shipped to the United States.

vigorously into effect. Sharp reductions in the budget expenses of the Government, insistence on administrative officials keeping within their authorized expenditures, elimination of waste in buying Government supplies, suspension for two years of all possible public works, establishment of a fund to reestablish the service on the foreign debt, and renewed energy in the collection of public revenues and the suppression of tax evasion are relief measures outlined by the Government. The import tariff has also been increased substantially.

The unstable condition of exchange, which has hindered imports enormously has shown some signs of improvement recently. Merchants have been afraid to make foreign purchases of any size and have bought much less than their normal requirements. The Brazilian importer would like to see exchange stabilized somewhere near the basis of 8 milreis to the dollar, a somewhat better rate than has been ruling for the last two months. It is generally recognized that it will be several years before the milreis is again back to par with the dollar, but it is felt that stabilization will have almost as beneficial an effect as a recovery to par would produce. During the closing months of last year, a Brazilian importer purchasing abroad at a time when the milreis was quoted at 11.50 cents or 11.25 cents was constantly under the fear that it would drop to 10 cents or lower and cause considerable losses when he came to pay for his merchandise. Under the present Government, however, stabilization of exchange seems nearer than at any time since the war. With an approach to even comparative stability, purchases of Brazil in America must expand rapidly.

BRAZIL'S NATURAL RESOURCES.

Analyzing the industries which will form the basis of a prosperous Brazil in the future, President Bernardes in his message to Congress last November said:

Besides coffee, which is indubitably the fundamental basis of our economy and which should always be worthy of the Government's closest attention, cotton represents to Brazil to-day a source of wealth of the utmost importance and one promising great expansion. Our country offers incomparable advantages for this culture by the incomparable exuberance of its production and by the quality and beauty of its fiber. The whole textile world looks to Brazil, and the public powers are going to dedicate themselves to the maximum increment of this wealth.

Sugar, stock breeding, with the variety of its products, tobacco, rubber, iron, coal, coconuts, matte, all these elements form a very firm foundation for the national economy.

The outlook for most of the 1923 crops in Brazil is good. The coffee crop is regarded as satisfactory, and the gathering of the new coffee began in April. The seasons for the other crops range from

March to June, and the months of heavy crop exports are from June to October. Although last year's good crops and heavy exports had little effect in increasing the country's imports for reasons already noted, the trade improvement which seems to be in prospect should be fully evident by this fall. The Government can not be expected to buy export bills in the open market indefinitely, and the stocks of impounded coffee which have been exported without any corresponding issue of export bills can not continue to affect the market adversely for any great length of time. With the good crops which are in prospect this summer, with the Government making every effort to improve its financial condition and with prospects of approaching foreign exchange stabilization, a healthy increase must come in Brazil's import trade. Brazil's needs of foreign merchandise and supplies are large; the country has been purchasing less than it has actually needed for more than a year past; increased imports must come to meet present and future requirements. The United States can not fail to obtain its share of this approaching trade prosperity.



PUEBLA: THE THIRD CITY IN THE MEXICAN UNION

By CARLOS M. IBARRA,

Puebla, Mexico.

PUEBLA, the third most important city of the Mexican Union, is situated at an elevation of 2,198 meters above sea level, in the eastern section of the great central plateau, about 19° north of the Equator and 98° west of the meridian of Greenwich. The barometric pressure of Puebla corresponding to the elevation mentioned is about 593.01 millimeters (23.13 inches), while its mean annual temperature is about 13° centigrade (57° F.), although during the winter it drops as low as 2°, or even 1°, above zero—only on extremely rare occasions reaching freezing point.

The city is pleasantly located in the fertile and extensive "Valley of Puebla," which slopes gently down to the Atoyac river, the waters of which after a long and varied course finally reach the Pacific. Indeed, its location could hardly be better, possessing as it does ready drainage and grading that offers practically no difficulty to transit.

Puebla is one of the oldest cities in Mexico, having been founded in 1537 by Fray Toribio de Benavente, known locally as "Motolinia" among the Indian inhabitants. It was first called "La Puebla de los Angeles," or the City of the Angels, a name still in use by the more cultivated and religious portion of the community. Tradition ascribes this name to a dream of Fray Julián Garcés, then Bishop of Tlaxcala, in which he saw a number of angels engaged in measuring a tract of land and laying down therein the limits of a city. The good bishop was so impressed by this dream that the following day he undertook a journey southward from Tlaxcala in search of a picturesque valley such as he had seen in his dream. This he found in the valley of the Atoyac, the present site of Puebla, where he immediately ordered the laying out of the city, to which he added the name of "Angels" in remembrance of the celestial founders of his dream.

Leaving tradition entirely aside, Puebla from its foundation began to prosper, since it was the principal stopping place on the main traveled road between Vera Cruz and the capital of New Spain, as Mexico was then called. Its commerce and industry as a

consequence became so important that long before the close of the sixteenth century the Emperor Charles V conferred upon it the title of "City" and a coat-of-arms in which appeared the initials of that monarch.

From this point on, Puebla made such steady progress that by August, 1821, when it was taken by the revolutionary forces, it numbered 50,000 inhabitants. Since that date its fortune has been more or less that of other Mexican cities, that is to say it has been



STATUE OF GENERAL ZARAGOZA.

In commemoration of his heroic defense against French troops in 1862.

subject to the minor rebellions and insurgencies which, after the achievement of the national independence from Spain, were so frequent as to be almost continuous. It was one of the first places to be attacked by the French forces during the intervention of Maximilian, the French being repulsed by General Zaragoza May 5, 1862—a date of glorious memory ever thereafter. The French, however, renewed the attack the following year and, after a siege of two months by a force of 25,000, heroically defended by less than 15,000 Mexicans under General González Ortega, the city finally yielded, but not until after all food stores were exhausted and a gallant defense which even the victorious French were moved to qualify as heroic. To commemorate this siege and its gallant defense the titles of "Heroica" and "Puebla de Zaragoza" were officially bestowed upon

the city. Some years later, in 1876, the city was taken by the victorious republican troops under General Porfirio Díaz, who ultimately became the President of the Republic.

In spite of its stirring and sanguinary history, some idea of which is given in the foregoing brief résumé, Puebla continued to grow and prosper. During the closing years of the last century its first industrial factories made their appearance, the number of which so greatly



PUEBLA STREETS.

Upper: One of the business streets. Lower: Avenue of La Reforma, showing modern paving and lighting.
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increased that vacant land which formerly was abundant is to-day largely occupied by industrial and manufacturing plants. Already, in 1900, Puebla contained a population of 90,000 souls, a population which continued to increase steadily until the outbreak of the last revolution which, as is well known, began in this city late in November, 1910. This long continued and serious disturbance, far from interrupting the march of progress in this city, appears to have been beneficial, since her population is now 108,000, while both the number of her factories and the resulting commerce not only have greatly increased but continue to flourish daily.

The general aspect of Puebla is that of a modern city, and it enjoys every needed public service, including electric lighting, rapid and inexpensive transit, well paved asphalt streets and roads, good sanitary works, comfortable hotels, spacious parks, all in accordance with the most modern requirements. But what engages the attention most is its great industrial development. A large part of the population is made up of skilled and other workmen, whose output is of such excellent quality as to be in great demand for exportation. It is interesting to note that while many Mexican cities enjoy natural facilities for industrial development equal to, or exceeding, those of Puebla, the latter nevertheless surpasses them all in this respect.

Puebla is laid out in regular rectangular blocks of 64 by 30 meters (approximately 210 by 98 feet), the streets having a width of 13 meters (43 feet). The general direction of the principal streets and avenues is from northeast to southwest, one or the other side thus enjoying shade the greater part of the day. There is a complete absence of narrow thoroughfares and alleys, there being no deviation from the 13-meter width except in the absolutely new section of the city, where an even more ample width is provided.

The buildings are solidly constructed and offer considerable resistance to earthquakes which, however, are not frequent, and this comparative freedom is doubtless the reason why most buildings are two or more stories in height rather than the more customary one. The price of land is already fairly high, costing in the newest sections, which are at some distance from the commercial center, as much as from 8 to 10 pesos the square meter (10.26 square feet). Indeed, on the Avenida de la Paz, undoubtedly the finest avenue in the city, a square meter costs from 25 to 30 pesos (\$12.50 to \$15.00).

In the center of the city there is now no unoccupied land whatever, new buildings going up only where others have been demolished. This condition explains why the newer buildings are almost always more than two stories in height. Nevertheless, the old Spanish custom of building the house around one or more open interior courts or gardens still persists where conditions permit. It is both a healthful and a beautiful custom, the inner courts or gardens with their plants,

fountains, and hanging cages of singing birds being usually the most attractive spot in the dwelling.

Puebla is also one of the richest of all Mexican cities in interesting and picturesque remains, many of its churches and houses still speaking with eloquent voice of the splendors of vice-regal times. Among these is the cathedral, constructed entirely of materials within the jurisdiction of Puebla at the time of construction, which is a veritable museum of Spanish art in Mexico. The severe elegance of its facade and the sober sumptuousness of its interior rivet the attention of all beholders. It is almost impossible to enumerate the treasures



CATHEDRAL OF PUEBLA.

enshrined therein: Beautiful marbles, fine masonry work, intricate and classic ironwork gilded by fire, wonderful carvings in the finest of woods, paintings by old masters, some of which are attributed to Murillo and Velazquez, and above all the beauty and perfection of its proportions as a whole, captivate the eye of the general visitor while they are a source of endless delight to the student of Spanish art and, more particularly, of ecclesiastical architecture. The principal or high altar which was completed during the last century only, is the work of some of the most famous architects and sculptors, among them Don José Manzo, a son of Puebla.

In addition to the cathedral Puebla contains other temples of lesser rank but of equal or even greater beauty, as that of the Jesuit fathers, whose richly decorated Chirruaguesque facade is particularly notable; that of Our Lady of Guadalupe, with its delicately decorated facade in the same style, set off by thousands of imported tiles; that of Santo Domingo noted for its spaciouly vaulted roof and for its rosary chapel in which is preserved Puebla's most precious treasure in Chirruguer-



TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

A fine example of colonial architecture.

esque art. The walls of this chapel are entirely faced to the height of 2 meters with incomparably beautiful tiles in the oriental style, the remaining surface being covered with large paintings representing religious subjects. And such is the profusion of moldings, traceries, and other decorations in the ceiling, that hardly a plain inch of surface can be perceived. Many dwellings are in themselves splendid memorials of those earlier and more spacious times. Then there is

the building which houses telegraph headquarters and, close beside it, that most famous "Alfeñique," so named because of the almost unbelievable delicacy of its outer decorations, and which as in the case of its neighbor "El Telégrafo" is adorned with artistically



MUNICIPAL BUILDING.

decorated tiles. Another colonial building almost equally famous is that known as "Los Muñecos," so named because of the effigies with which it is so richly adorned. "Los Muñecos" is situated in one of the best known streets, where it commands the attention of everyone who passes. "Los Muñecos" is also connected with a curious legend

well known to every dweller in Puebla. It seems that, according to the legend, there dwelt in the adjacent house of two stories a gentleman of noble extraction whose ambition it was to possess the finest house in Puebla. On the adjoining lot a merchant was also about to build a house. The noble, who was both haughty and despotic, strenuously opposed the building of the latter, alleging that any new construction would detract from the beauty of his own house and would, moreover, shut off the view from the merchant's

side. The merchant, naturally, was not willing to give up his plan, and so the matter was taken into court, which gave judgment in favor of the merchant on the ground that since the land was his he could do what he liked with it, even to the extent of building a house with any number of stories, all of which the merchant proceeded to do. He built at enormous cost a house of not two but three stories, decorating it even more sumptuously than had the noble his own, and as the finishing touch he crowned it with those "muñecos" which in more or less burlesque attitudes would remind coming generations of his lawsuit and would also serve as a lesson to all and sundry highnesses



BANCO ORIENTAL (ORIENTAL BANK).

One of the finest buildings in Puebla.

and haughtinesses who should attempt to follow the noble's example.

So beautiful were the structures of the colonial epoch in Puebla that their style is still followed in some modern edifices, such as the Velasco house and others in different sections of the city, one of the best examples being the charming fountain erected on the Paseo Bravo at the head of the spacious Avenida de la Paz in honor of Motolinia, founder of the city.

Interesting and admirable as are the colonial monuments, the numerous modern buildings in all parts of the city are no less worthy

of attention. First mention should be made of the new city hall, on the northern side of the principal square of the city. It is distinguished especially by its beautiful halls, imposing white marble stairway, and a patio of harmonious and delightful architecture. Carefully preserved in the city hall are numerous documents relating to the history of the city and many manuscripts of noted Mexicans.

Another building but recently erected is the Victoria municipal market, already in use although not wholly completed. Here the traveler will always find interesting pictures, for hosts of persons of all social classes in addition to the many vendors congregate here, the number reaching 20,000 on market days.

Contrary to the usual state of affairs in other cities, the Government buildings in Puebla are not of great architectural importance, nor are they situated in the central part of the city. Both exteriors and interiors are simple and devoid of magnificence, attracting attention only because of the purposes for which they are used.

Construction activity in the city has been pronounced and well directed, the buildings being differentiated as to style, ac-



"LA VICTORIA" MARKET.

ording to the purpose for which they are destined, whether commercial or residential. Commercial edifices, most of which (as has already been suggested) are over two stories high, are naturally found in the central section of the city, on Mercaderes, Norte, and Cinco de Mayo Streets and on a part of the Avenida de la Reforma and other nearby thoroughfares. There are many magnificent private residences, especially along one section of the Avenida just mentioned, which has recently been extended another kilometer in the new city suburb, being finally merged into the national highway to Mexico City. On

the Avenida de La Paz there are also many beautiful and attractive houses.

Puebla has two theaters, besides several exclusively for motion pictures. It abounds in casinos, fine hotels, gasoline-driven street cars which give excellent service, numerous automobiles and carriages, four athletic fields, and a bull ring. This last, however, is practically abandoned. Bull fights take place in it only at long intervals, interest in them, happily, being almost nonexistent. *Jaripicos*, or round-ups, are, however, more frequent, when the *charros* on horseback display their skill with the lasso by throwing and tying wild cattle. Athletic sports of all kinds are extremely popular. The number of boxing enthusiasts increases daily, regular matches being arranged with a prize for the regional champion. Of other games the most popular is baseball, the best Mexican teams and sometimes foreign players meeting on Puebla grounds.

It may be safely affirmed that one-fourth of the population of the city is made up of workers. Their main employment is found in the many factories scattered in different sections of the town, which owes its prosperity and present development chiefly to these centers of industry. The spinning and weaving of cotton and wool are carried on in no fewer than 22 mills, of which 10 are in the city and the remainder on the Atoyac River, 3 miles away. One factory alone employs 1,000 of the total of 17,000 operatives thus engaged. The hours of labor are in accordance with the 8-hour day, and compensation for accidents, sickness, and other causes is prescribed by special laws which, it should be noted, were passed during the recent revolutionary period, one of the purposes of that struggle having been the improvement of working conditions. The products of the textile factories are varied, consisting chiefly of blankets, flannel, drill, percales, and knitted goods, such as underwear and stockings. Entire trains constantly leave Puebla laden with these goods, some of which are exported to Central American countries—a proof of the excellence of their quality.

However, the production of textiles is not the only industry of Puebla, important though it is, for many workers are engaged in manufacturing mosaics, glass, construction materials, candy, soap, toilet articles, medicines, and beverages, or are employed in workshops. The shop of the Interoceanic Railroad and that of the street railway company are both large, the former alone giving occupation to 800 men, while smaller establishments are devoted to woodworking, metal working, and the repair of automobiles. Moreover, there is a very large number of factories producing on a small scale scarfs, shawls, tablecloths, napkins, bedspreads, and other articles largely used; and although singly these factories are not of great importance, nevertheless together they form a source of considerable industrial development and wealth.



ATTRACTIVE PLAZAS OF PUEBLA.

Upper: The main plaza or "Zocalo" of Puebla. Center: Fountain in Hidalgo Park. Lower: Public automobile stand in main Plaza.



EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS OF PUEBLA.

Left: Primary school "José Manzo." Center: Rear view of the State school of Puebla, including the Observatory and Weather Bureau. Right: Primary School.

Mention of the two industries which have contributed most to the renown of Puebla has purposely been left until last. These are marble working and pottery making. It is well known that a few kilometers from the city are situated quarries famous for the marble found there in beautiful and infinite variety, ranging from spotless white to deepest black, through shades of green, red, and brown. There are two qualities: Tecali, transparent and fine, and Santo Tomás, harder but less beautiful, used preferably for floors. Out of Tecali marble are made many small articles such as inkwells, penholders, paper weights, vases, boxes, picture frames, necklaces, bracelets, rosaries, small figures carved in relief, and other keepsakes so attractive that no visitor to the city fails to carry away at least one.

Marble working is in the truest sense a popular industry, for it is carried on entirely by native workers. It is only to be regretted that it has not been developed as much as might be desired and that competition is keen. A square meter of mosaic or artificial granite costs less than the same amount of Tecali marble, but if exploitation were carried on more actively it is certain that the price of the latter would decrease, and that marble would then be used not only for small articles but also for flagstones for pavements and in large blocks for statues and other objects.

The other exclusive production of Puebla is a special type of pottery made after a particular formula. This forms one of the most ancient occupations of the city, dating from colonial times. Glazed or encaustic tiles, large jars, and other decorative objects are made of this pottery, which is known as Talavera because it is derived from the famous ware of that Spanish city. Many books have been written about it, some on its history alone, others on the methods of manufacture, and still others on the esthetic value of single pieces of this ware.

The tiles were formerly and are to-day undoubtedly the most popular product, for they were used as the decoration of hundreds of colonial houses and churches in every part of Mexico, and so great is their popularity still that there is hardly a house in Puebla where they are not seen in kitchens, laundries, fountains, or as a decoration on the façade. Old tiles are considered valuable by the collector, who sometimes offers as much as 5 pesos for a single glazed tile 10 centimeters square. Some colonial edifices are completely faced with tiles. The famous House of Tiles, in Mexico City, has three sides entirely covered with them, while on the Temple of Acatepec, near Puebla, hardly a brick or piece of stone can be discovered, since both the front and the towers, and even the capitals of the pillars, are made of these multicolored squares.

At present the production of tiles and pottery is entering on a period of renewed activity, increasing in importance every day.

Most of the objects produced are decorative, such as jars, flower pots, vases, and plates, and are distinguished by their characteristic Mexican form, the influence of ancient Aztec art being noted in many of them. The decorations, almost entirely done in dark blue on a glazed white background, are either imaginative figures or beautiful conventionalizations of flowers, fruit, or animals. This pottery is so highly esteemed that it has acquired a market abroad, and like other products of Puebla, has won prizes in national and foreign exhibitions. The Mexican palace at the Brazilian Centenary Exposition in Rio de Janeiro was decorated with Puebla tiles and jars.



STATION OF THE INTEROCEANIC RAILWAY.

Parallel with industrial development is growth in the means of communication by which Puebla may be comfortably reached in a few days from the other cities of the Republic. It is evident, however, that railroad facilities, although adequate at present, must soon be increased to satisfy the needs of the growing city. One may go by rail from Puebla to Mexico City via three routes, to Veracruz by two, to Oaxaca, to Teziutlan, and Chignahuapan each by one route, the two latter towns being the present termini of railways soon to be extended to the Gulf of Mexico. The great obstacle to this very desirable extension is the tremendous eastern range of the Sierra Madre which must be surmounted, the proposed line thus descending more than 2,000 meters (6,560 feet) from the central plateau to the Gulf coast. Meantime, a great highway on which work is well advanced, is being constructed between Teziutlan and Nautla, a

Gulf port. When it is completed one may travel by rail from Puebla to Tezintlan and from the latter to Nautla by automobile, or traverse the entire distance from Puebla, somewhat more than 250 kilometers (155 miles), by automobile. The national highway to Mexico City is undergoing thorough repair, which will make it one of the best, not only in Mexico but in all America, distinguished as well for its marvelous scenery, since more than half its length is along the slopes of Ixtaccihuatl, that beautiful and imposing mountain, to a point more than 2,300 meters (7,544 feet) above sea level. In this connection it should be noted that in recent years the automobile has been one of the great factors of development and increased production not only of the city of Puebla but of the near-by districts, to which passengers and freight have been rapidly and economically transported in competition with the railway and street cars.

Let us turn now to the educational opportunities in Puebla, which may be said to be proportionate to its population of 108,000 and to its industrial development and progress. Primary instruction is nonsectarian and compulsory. Of the many schools the majority are supported by the State and the rest by individuals or religious bodies, most numerous among the latter being the Catholic. The primary and preparatory school for boys and two primary and normal schools for girls sustained by the Jesuit fathers should be mentioned, as well as two excellent Methodist primary and normal schools, one for girls and the other for boys. The State has a normal school for students of each sex, an a State college which, in addition to preparatory work, offers courses in medicine, engineering, pharmacy, law, and commerce, the last of which is three years in length. This college, one of the best in Mexico, has 50 instructors and more than 500 students from all parts of Puebla and even from neighboring States. It has large lecture halls, including one equipped for showing lantern slides, a magnificent assembly room with seats of carved cedar, a meteorological and astronomical observatory, a seismological station, and many laboratories, among which may be mentioned those for chemistry and bacteriology. Others for the departments of physiology and psychology are about to be added.

The progressive, modern city of Puebla, renowned throughout Mexico for its beauty and industry, yields in population and importance to only two cities of the Republic—Mexico, capital of the Nation, and Guadalajara, the Pearl of the West.



AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE

ARGENTINA.

PRINCIPAL EXPORTS.—According to the *Review of the River Plate* of October 12, 1923, the principal Argentine exports for the period from January 1 to September 30, 1923, as compared with those of the corresponding period of 1922, were as follows:

Article.	First 9 months, 1923.	First 9 months, 1922.
Wheat (tons).....	3,390,669	3,247,731
Maize (tons).....	2,339,272	1,581,165
Linseed (tons).....	1,033,422	745,856
Oats (tons).....	367,656	264,411
Flour (tons).....	41,716	78,957
Quebracho logs (tons).....	100,171	94,216
Quebracho extract (tons).....	144,787	123,336
Butter (cases=25 kilos).....	732,422	483,028
Dry oxhides (mitis).....	1,667,022	1,996,933
Salt oxhides (mitis).....	3,851,199	3,007,964
Wool (bales).....	275,253	361,709
Frozen beef quarters.....	1,800,372	1,574,333
Chilled beef quarters.....	3,000,370	2,407,765
Frozen mutton carcasses.....	1,465,151	1,405,619
Frozen lamb carcasses.....	1,130,393	907,166

LIVESTOCK CENSUS.—On September 19, 1923, the Ministry of Agriculture published the figures of the livestock census as of December 31, 1922, provided for by the executive decree of November 9, 1922, which showed 37,064,850 cattle, 30,671,841 sheep, and 1,436,638 hogs. These figures indicate an increase over the census of 1914 of 11,198,087 head of cattle and a decrease of 12,553,611 sheep and 1,463,947 hogs. The Ministry of Agriculture states that possibly there may not be so great a decrease in the stocks of sheep and hogs as the census indicates, due to the fact that it was impossible in this new census to cover all sheep throughout the Patagonian territory, owing to delay in the return of questionnaires.

PROPERTY OWNERS' CONGRESS.—On September 24, 1923, The Property Owners' or Landlords' Congress was opened in Buenos Aires to defend the rights of property owners against unfavorable legislation and excessive taxation.

LIVESTOCK AND MEAT LAWS.—See page 86.

BOLIVIA.

DISEASED LIVESTOCK.—In order to prevent the spreading of foot and mouth disease, which has appeared in certain sections of the

Republic, the President issued a decree under date of August 24, 1923, forbidding the importation of sick livestock during the epidemic.

NATIONAL PAPER AND CARDBOARD FACTORY.—This new factory in La Paz announces that in the near future it will put on the market its products, consisting of paper, cardboards, and pasteboards of different sizes and thicknesses in white and in colors.

SUNDAY CLOSING OF BARBER SHOPS.—In accordance with the Sunday rest law, the prefect of the Department of La Paz has issued a resolution requiring all barber shops in the city of La Paz to close on Sundays at noon.

LA QUIACA-ATOCHA RAILROAD.—According to information received from the engineer in charge of the La Quiaca-Atocha railroad, this line will be inaugurated during the first part of 1925, thus reducing the time required for the journey from Buenos Aires to La Paz to 65 hours.

NEW MAP.—Recently there have been received in La Paz copies of the new wall map of Bolivia, edited in Germany, under the direction of Mr. Aguirre Achá. The scale of this map is 1:2,000,000. The Departments and Provinces are brought out in different colors, which, with the accuracy of the data and the care given to all details, will undoubtedly help to make the map of great value for use abroad and in the schools of the Republic.

BRAZIL.

REORGANIZATION OF THE COTTON SERVICE.—The Cotton Service under the Ministry of Agriculture is to be reorganized so as to promote cooperation between the cotton services of the various States and the Cotton Service of the National Government. The furnishing of good seed to planters will be the first move, followed by the introduction of well-tested methods of cultivation. From the central experiment station seeds are to be furnished to branch stations, which will in turn pass on the seeds and information to their territory.

IMMIGRATION.—The immigration service during the first six months of 1923 registered the admittance of 18,032 immigrants into the port of Rio de Janeiro, of whom 2,008 were Germans, 1,791 Italians, and 9,205 Portuguese.

RICE CULTIVATION.—A company with a capital of 100 contos has been organized by native capitalists to raise rice in São Simão, Rio Grande do Sul. Preparation of the ground has already been begun for the cultivation of 100 quadras (the quadra is 100 feet square) during the first year. Five hundred sacks of seed are to be planted.

REGULATIONS FOR SILK INDUSTRY.—Government regulations have gone into effect for concessions to silk industries, the main provisions of which are: The first three silk companies legally constituted in

the country with a capital of not less than 1,500 contos may for five years enjoy the following privileges:

Exemption from import taxes and other customs duties on all machinery, apparatus, accessories, and spare parts for the installation of the industry.

A subsidy of 10 milreis per ounce for selected silkworm eggs to be furnished to other cultivators of silkworms up to 10,000 ounces per year, the amount of this subsidy to be applied to the benefit of the cultivator, with the corresponding reduction in cost of the eggs, which will be furnished at a maximum price of 5 milreis per ounce.

A subsidy of 100 milreis per 1,000 mulberry seedlings distributed to cultivators and successfully planted, up to the maximum of 200,000 young trees per year.

A prize of 3 milreis per kilo for silk thread produced from national cocoons up to the maximum of 25,000 kilos per annum.

Certain regulations for companies desiring to avail themselves of these privileges are laid down in the decree.

CHILE.

NITRATE FIGURES.—According to *The South Pacific Mail* of October 11, 1923. Mr. George H. Jones, president of the Association of Producers of Chilean Nitrate, gave the following figures regarding nitrate in an address made at the annual general meeting of the association in Valparaíso on September 27, 1923:

	July 1, 1921- June 30, 1922.	July 1, 1922- June 30, 1923.
	<i>Metric quintals.</i>	<i>Metric quintals.</i>
Production.....	8,909,643	14,996,213
Exportation.....	6,136,376	21,032,817
Sales.....	761,456	20,790,475
Consumption.....	15,957,050	22,512,910
Stocks in the consuming countries and on the coast	19,371,513	13,375,782

In the year 1922-23 the scale of prices in force ranged from 18s. 6d. to 20s. 8d. per metric quintal, while that fixed for the present nitrate year is from 19s. 3d. to 21s.

For educational work outside of Chile in the extension of the use of nitrate, the sum of £212,577 was expended by the association in 1922-23, £40,375 being subscribed by the Chilean Government.

The September, 1923, issue of *Caliche* states that the production for July and August, 1923, was 3,268,661 metric quintals, exportation for the same period amounting to 4,121,910 metric quintals.

BET SUGAR.—The Government has appointed a commission, headed by Sr. Francisco Rojas Huneeus, director of Agricultural Service, to study the best means of inducing private companies to establish the beet-sugar industry in the Republic.

PORT FACILITIES AT VALPARAÍSO.—The Chilean papers announced several months ago that 22 cranes, with a daily capacity of 1,760 tons, had been installed on the new docks at Valparaíso and that 8 electric and 2 hydraulic cranes would be added.

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As soon as the new warehouses are in use it is planned to deliver the merchandise from the ship to the warehouse, the port and customs sections being separated by wire netting in order that responsibility for loss of merchandise may be more easily fixed. Merchandise will also be routed more directly through the warehouses and will not be taken, as formerly, to a separate shed for valuation.

WOMEN ACCOUNTANTS.—The Director General of Railways has announced that hereafter preference in all accounting positions in the railway service will be given to young women graduates of the accounting department of Government commercial schools. This opens to women positions in a service assured of regular promotions and increases in salary.

HIGHWAY PROPAGANDA.—The Automobile Associations of Santiago and Valparaíso organized in October, 1923, a successful meeting to discuss the problem of good roads. Various resolutions were adopted for presentation to the Government, among them being recommendations urging that Congress should pass the bill creating a Good Roads Bureau and that only national materials should be used in paving roads.

COLOMBIA.

NEW TELEPHONE SERVICE.—The new long-distance telephone service, established between Bogotá and La Esperanza, Girardot, Tunja, Chiquinquirá and Vélez and recently opened to the public, will be a benefit to commerce and a great convenience to the merchants conducting business in these towns. Telephone letters, at the rate of 1 cent a word, will be sent on holidays.

PLATINUM PRODUCTION.—The output of platinum, crude and powdered, exported in 1922 through the port of Buenaventura amounted to 154,918 castellanos, valued at 11 pesos gold per castellano, or a total of 1,704,098 pesos.

WHARF IN BUENAVENTURA.—The Government, which recently acquired the wharf of the port of Buenaventura, established the following wharfage rates to cover the administration expenses: (a) Fifteen cents gold per meter will be charged for sailing vessels 30 meters in length, (b) 30 cents gold per meter when they exceed 30 meters, and (c) 45 cents gold per meter for steam and motor boats, those that can be driven when necessary by sail or motive power being included in this class. Wharfage duties on exported and imported articles and the manner of loading and unloading the vessels are also stipulated in the regulations. (Decree 1339 of September, 1923.)

OIL PIPE LINE.—The Council of Ministers has approved a contract between the Minister of Public Works and the Andean National Corporation (Ltd.), of Ottawa, Dominion of Canada, for the

construction, administration, and upkeep of an oil pipe line to run from a point on the Atlantic coast between Bahía Honda and Bahía de Cispata to the Magdalena River, a distance of approximately 800 kilometers, and for the construction, maintenance, and use of any roads along this line which may be necessary to keep it in good condition.

Sixty per cent of the laborers and 25 per cent of other employees will be Colombians, the Government designating 5 students from the public schools to serve as apprentices in all kinds of work. Other students, chosen by the Department of Public Works, will also be permitted to visit the work.

CARTAGENA CANAL.—Under a contract with the Department of Public Works, the Foundation Co. of New York will execute the work necessary for making the canal which connects Cartagena Bay with the Magdalena River at the port of Calamar navigable for large steamboats and towboats.

COSTA RICA.

SÁBANA MAIL AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE.—The mail and telegraph office to be opened in connection with the wireless station (given to Costa Rica by Mexico) in process of erection on the Sábana, San José, will be provided with messengers and postmen and equipped to handle money orders and parcel post.

ALL-AMERICAS CABLE.—On August 12, in Puntarenas, the inauguration of the All-Americas cable office in that city took place, attended by the President of the Republic, the Minister of Promotion, the American minister, and other distinguished persons.

BANANA EXPORTS IN JULY.—During the month of July 646,635 bunches of bananas were exported by 14 vessels to the ports of Boston, New York, and Bristol, England. Of this number 460,247 stems were shipped from Limón and 186,388 from Sixaola. The export tax amounted to 6,466.35 colones. Boston received the largest consignment from Limón, 225,600 stems, Bristol importing 154,769 and New York 78,878.

CUBA.

MACHINERY IMPORTS.—The imports of machinery to Cuba from the United States for the year ended June 30, 1923, were valued at \$3,711,807. Among the articles imported were 85 cane and bagasse conveyors valued at \$48,303; 1,320 cane mills, worth \$132,510; 124 centrifugals, valued at \$73,192; and 27,445,132 pounds of various kinds of sugar-mill machinery, worth \$3,457,802.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

AUTOMOBILE POSTAL SERVICE.—On September 1, 1923, a daily mail service by automobile was started between Santo Domingo and

Bani. By this means the time of transit for mail between these two cities is shortened to about two hours.

NEW MAIL SERVICE.—A new mail service has been established between the Dominican Republic and the United States by the Clyde Steamship Co., in agreement with the Post Office Department of the United States. This service, which commenced September 5, 1923, carries the correspondence between New York, Santo Domingo, Moca, and La Vega, via Monte Cristi.

NEW HOTEL.—The Palace Hotel, recently opened in Santo Domingo, is occupying a fine three-story building, especially equipped for hotel service.

ECUADOR.

RAILROAD TO PUERTO BOLÍVAR.—A decree issued July 12, 1923, authorizes the construction of a railroad connecting Puerto Bolívar and the towns of Loja, Cuenca, and Azogues, commencing with the section Puerto Bolívar-Zaruma, in accordance with the proposal made in the preliminary study presented by the Technical Construction Society, and approved by the Department of Public Works.

ITALIAN EXPERTS.—In order to assist the Ecuadorean Government in the improvement of financial affairs and progress in agriculture and public works, the Italian Government has sent several experts along those lines to Ecuador. This mission arrived in Quito the latter part of September.

BRIDGE OVER THE PUYANGO.—With the purpose in view of promoting commercial intercourse between El Oro and Loja, the Government has decided to construct a bridge over the Puyango River, thus connecting the two Provinces.

NATIONAL INDUSTRY.—Chemical products are now being manufactured in Guayaquil. A large quantity of these medicines has been sent to Quito and distributed in the different clinics, and some presented to the charity association.

GUATEMALA.

TELEPHONE SERVICE.—A year's contract has been signed by the Government and representatives of the Compañía de Teléfonos de Guatemala by which the latter will establish telephone service in Guatemala City and the surrounding settlements. The company promises to keep the service adequate to the demand.

HONDURAS.

SAN PEDRO SULA WATER SYSTEM.—Congress has imposed special taxes on goods imported into the Department of Cortes, the proceeds of which are to be used for the sewer and water systems of San Pedro

Sula. The sewer system is to be completed in 1924, construction being well under way.

EL SAUCE-SAN BUENAVENTURA ROAD.—This road, for which the contract was made on March 25, 1923, is to be 4 meters wide and 2,843 meters long. For each meter built the Government is to pay the contractor 3.25 pesos.

AVIATION.—Three airplanes were brought in 1922 to the country for the carrying of passengers and mail between the largest cities of Honduras. The flight from San Lorenzo on the Gulf of Fonseca, to Tegucigalpa, about 75 miles, was made by the aviator C. W. Mayse in 30 minutes.

MEXICO.

IMMIGRATION.—Figures for the year 1922 show that the number of emigrants officially enumerated was 43,514 men and 19,631 women, of whom 24,888 and 12,919, respectively, were Mexicans. The largest age group, from 20 to 39 years, included 25,592 men and 9,587 women. Immigrants numbered 62,434 men and 28,425 women, 53,918 of the total number being Mexicans.

PETROLEUM FOR RAILWAY FUEL.—In September, 1923, the fourth petroleum well of the National Railways of Mexico, situated in the northern Veracruz district, was brought in with an estimated daily production of 4,000 barrels. With the production of the first and second wells, which totals a like amount, the National Railways now have 50 per cent of their fuel assured.

THIRD AGRONOMIC CONGRESS.—The National Agronomic Society held its third congress in Mexico City in October, 1923. An interesting and practical program was provided, covering the following subjects: The agricultural problem; the agrarian question; agronomic studies; forests, game, and fish; agricultural credit; agricultural and agrarian legislation; rural health; hydraulic resources; agricultural labor conditions; agricultural education and propaganda; and the industrialization of agriculture.

HOMESTEAD DECREE.—Sr. Ramón De Negri, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, is reported by *El Universal* to have stated on October 24, 1923, that according to the information of the department more than 130,000 hectares of national land had already been taken up under the homestead decree signed by President Obregón on August 2, 1923, and mentioned in the last issue of the BULLETIN. Sr. De Negri also said that many Mexicans were returning from the United States for this purpose.

MEXICO CITY-ACAPULCO AND HUAHUCHINANGO-BERISTAÍN HIGHWAYS.—A great impetus to the development of rich mining and agricultural districts is expected from the completion of the Mexico City-Acapulco highway, set for September of this year, as well as increased

trade for the Pacific port of Acapulco, once famous for its traffic with the Orient. Plans have already been made for improving its good natural harbor. Of the 500 kilometers of the highway, but 90 remain to be completed.

It was hoped that the automobile highway from Huahuchinango to Beristaín would be finished by the end of 1923. This will open direct communication between these two towns, both in the State of Puebla, and supersede the roundabout route through Mexico City.

NICARAGUA.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF STOCKMEN.—Government approval was given July 20, 1923, to the statutes of the National Livestock Association of Nicaragua formed in Managua by stockmen from various parts of the Republic, with a capital of 200,000 córdobas in 20,000 shares of 10 córdobas each.

The purpose of the organization is to develop the stock raising and exporting business by establishing a cattle-drive route to an Atlantic port, the route to be provided with pasture, dips, and other necessities. The association is to provide the route chosen with a surfaced road and bridges; bring blooded sires into the country; provide pastures for fattening cattle for market; establish cattle dips and immunization injection service; and interest the banks in loans on cattle. It hopes to induce the Government to pass legislation granting certain tax exemptions and other privileges.

UNITED STATES RUBBER EXPEDITION.—The United States rubber field expedition, which has been visiting Nicaragua to investigate the possibilities of the cultivation of rubber of the variety *Hevea brasiliensis*, will visit all of Central America, making its report to the Departments of Commerce and Agriculture of the United States.

PANAMA.

OIL CONCESSION.—A three-year concession for petroleum exploration privileges has been granted to the Panama Gulf Oil Co. The concession extends over 3 zones, comprising 7,500 hectares, near the town of Garachiné and the Sambé River. If oil is found the company is permitted to lease the land for 30 years and construct pipe lines, docks, and other exploitation utilities.

BANANAS.—The San Blas Development Corporation, controlling 65,000 acres of land in the Mandingo Valley, Gulf of San Blas, has been purchased by a New Orleans and a New York firm, which have large banana plantations in Honduras, Mexico, Cuba, Nicaragua, and Jamaica. These same fruit growers have a controlling interest in a banana corporation owning plantations on Gatun Lake in the Canal Zone. The company is now employing about 225 men and will plant

5,000 acres of its land with about 1,000,000 banana trees. The company has its own vessels, one of which is to fly the Panaman flag.

According to statistics, compiled by a business man of Colon, the Province exported during September, 1923, 38,982 bunches of bananas valued at \$21,285.76, in addition to 10,000 bunches sold to the commissaries of the Canal Zone, whereas not one bunch was exported a year ago. A plantation belonging to a resident of Colon extends over a large acreage on the Río Guanche, while another company controls about 9,000 acres between the Río Guanche and Porto Bello.

PARAGUAY.

QUYQUYÓ AGRICULTURAL LEAGUE.—A local league of agriculturists has been formed in the Department of Quayquyó to stimulate agriculture by means of united effort for the common welfare.

MEAT TRANSPORTATION.—A meat transportation company has been formed in Asunción to carry meat from the slaughterhouse to the markets of the capital in auto trucks and carts. The company will also buy and sell all kinds of livestock.

PRIZE FOR COTTON CULTIVATION.—One of the principal industrial plants of Asunción has offered a lot located in that city, valued at 5,000 pesos legal currency, as a prize to the farmer who raises and harvests the best quality of cotton. In Itá Trompo, Department of Emboscada, another lot has been offered to the planter who harvests the largest crop of finest-quality cotton.

EXPORT OF COTTONSEED FORBIDDEN.—The President has prohibited by special decree the exportation of cotton seed, to preserve in the country sufficient quantity to supply the many agriculturists who have recently taken up cotton raising.

PERU.

SUSPENSION OF PROPOSED RAILROAD RATES.—The new freight rates scheduled to become effective October 1, 1923, were suspended by a decree of September 28, thus leaving in effect the rates provided by the decree of November 21, 1921. A commission will be appointed to study the question and formulate new schedules.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBIT.—It is proposed to hold shortly an industrial exhibit of national and foreign manufactures in one of the large new commercial buildings in Lima. This will be the first exhibition of its kind held in Peru.

SALVADOR.

EASTERN HIGHWAY SYSTEM.—In a short time the automobile road between the cities of Berlín and Santiago de María is to be finished, as

well as the road from Usulután to Santiago de María. The road from Usulután is already open to cars for 14 kilometers. This part of the road has 2 bridges, 42 culverts, and 6 arches of cement and stone, while a bridge 10 meters wide is now being built at Sacatinta.

URUGUAY.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK IN ONE PROVINCE.—The area under cultivation and the crops harvested in the Department of Treinta y Tres during the year 1923 were as follows: Corn planted, 109,427 kilograms; corn harvested, 4,584,516 kilograms; peas planted, 48,382 kilograms; peas gathered, 329,857 kilograms; sweet potatoes planted, 36,124 kilograms; sweet potatoes gathered, 963,103 kilograms; potatoes planted, 18,382 kilograms; potato crop, 57,360 kilograms; alfalfa planted, 1,269 kilograms; alfalfa harvested, 24,700 kilograms.

The number of livestock and live-stock farms in the above-mentioned province is as follows: Livestock farms, 1,039; livestock and agriculture combined, 379; cattle baths, 251; cows, 193,634; bulls, 6,403; calves, 91,422; heifers, 86,810; oxen, 6,876; pigs, 5,568; mares, 20,518; ewes, 474,023; rams, 5,113; and lambs, 24,004, which makes a total of 417,260 cattle and 531,090 sheep.

INDUSTRIAL CENSUS.—The National Administration Council has commissioned the Bureau of Economic and Statistical Agriculture to proceed, in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor, to take the annual industrial census of the entire Republic for 1923. This will be done in January, 1924.

BEER AND ICE FACTORY.—Recently there has been organized in Montevideo a stock company which proposes to establish in that city a new factory for manufacturing ice and beer. The capital invested is 500,000 pesos, divided in shares of 50 pesos each. Besides these shares, there is a special class of share for retail merchants, employees, and laborers, called commercial cooperation shares.

VENEZUELA.

NEW OIL WELL.—A new oil well, reported by the press to produce 20,000 barrels daily, has recently begun to flow in the Department of Zulia near Maracaibo.

GOVERNMENT MINE INSPECTOR.—The Government in October, 1923, created the post of Fiscal Inspector of Hydrocarbon Production, the officer in charge to oversee exploration, exploitation, manufacture, refining, and transportation, also to audit the taxable operations of concessionaries and ascertain that they are complying with the laws on hydrocarbons.

FOREIGN TRADE—According to the *Boletín del Ministerio de Hacienda* for July, 1923, the foreign trade of Venezuela for the first six months of 1922 (January to June) was as follows:

Customhouse.	Kilograms.	Value In bolívars.
Imports:		
La Guaira.....	19,767,044.193	21,642,873.50
Maracaibo.....	11,656,656.091	12,355,822.30
Puerto Cabello.....	9,944,927.579	6,007,900.24
Ciudad Bolívar.....	1,251,251.302	952,433.64
Carúpano.....	546,823.196	475,301.06
Puerto Sucre.....	721,968.720	148,693.45
La Vela.....	198,802.950	160,115.69
Cristóbal Colón.....	887,334.300	1,155,259.14
Pampatar.....	255,057.000	106,146.60
San Antonio del Táchira.....	3,663.000	24,473.20
Total imports.....	45,233,528.331	43,029,018.82
Exports:		
La Guaira.....	13,469,063.865	17,581,434.60
Higuerote.....	150,000.000	198,000.00
Maracaibo.....	159,943,889.550	33,138,335.98
Puerto Cabello.....	14,242,101.500	19,178,953.30
Tucacas.....	2,286,050.000	209,672.00
Ciudad Bolívar.....	2,123,934.383	4,716,899.65
Barrancas.....	679,079.000	196,640.20
San Félix.....	6,368.000	3,680.00
Carúpano.....	2,498,509.375	2,602,616.07
Río Caribe.....	35,000.000	8,800.00
Puerto Sucre.....	502,039.000	439,852.75
Guanta.....	1,635,210.000	541,648.00
La Vela.....	6,010,149.000	554,774.00
Cristóbal Colón.....	20,220,369.000	2,237,004.80
Pampatar.....	1,687,852.000	160,955.50
Total exports.....	226,119,612.673	81,769,256.85

ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

CHILE.

EMPLOYEES' CREDIT BANK.—A credit bank has been founded in Valparaíso by the League of Employees' Societies, with the object of carrying on not only ordinary banking operations but of buying, selling, administering, or making loans on all kinds of real and personal property, and of facilitating the ownership of homes by its members by various means, including the purchase of land and the erection of houses. The bank will start business with a capital of 500,000 pesos, issued in shares of 10 pesos each, but may increase its capital to 5,000,000 pesos. It is proposed to establish branches in other cities, beginning with Santiago.

COLOMBIA.

DIPLOMATS EXEMPT FROM DUTIES.—By a presidential decree of August 29, 1923, foreign diplomats accredited to the Government

of Colombia will be exempt from stamp taxes, import duties, and direct or indirect personal taxes.

COSTA RICA.

HEREDIA SANITATION BONDS.—The President has been authorized to issue \$40,000 worth of bonds to bearer against the public treasury, and the municipality of Heredia has been authorized to issue the same amount of bonds payable to bearer against the municipal treasury. Both issues of bonds will be known as the Heredia sanitation loan, will bear 10 per cent annual interest, and will be offered at 95 per cent, the funds to be used for sanitation works to be constructed under the direction of the sanitation commission of Heredia.

PARAGUAY.

BUDGET.—The President has issued a decree prolonging the effective period of the present budget, which fixes the expenditures at 929,621.36 coined gold pesos and 99,967,501.36 pesos legal currency. The new decree went into effect on October 1, 1923, to operate until such time as the Congress has sanctioned a new budget law.

SALVADOR.

SIX MONTHS' REVENUE.—According to the report of the Director of the Bureau of Fiscal Accounting and Indirect Taxes, issued in tabular form, July 30, 1923, the revenues for the first six months of 1923 were 7,309,712.97 colones, against 6,442,210.84 colones for the first six months of 1922.

URUGUAY.

PUBLIC DEBT.—The Bureau of Public Credits, duly authorized by the Treasury Department, paid through the State Bank in October, 1923, the sum of 419,590.31 pesos for interest and amortization of the public debt.

VENEZUELA.

BUDGET LAW.—The national budget law, effective for the fiscal year July 1, 1923–June 30, 1924, gives the expenditures as follows:

	Bolvares.
Department of Interior Relations.....	12,374,681.60
Department of Foreign Relations.....	2,529,613.00
Department of Hacienda.....	15,746,477.28
Department of War and Navy.....	12,500,000.00
Department of Promotion.....	6,146,287.00
Department of Public Works.....	8,290,680.00
Department of Public Instruction.....	4,636,725.00
Section for changes in budget.....	621,536.12
Total.....	62,845,000.00

The revenues were estimated at the same figure.

LEGISLATION

ARGENTINA.

LIVESTOCK AND MEAT LAWS.—On September 28, 1923, the Argentine Senate approved and the President signed three measures proposed to improve the situation of the livestock industry. The first was a law for control of the livestock market, requiring the registration in the Ministry of Agriculture of all persons engaged as purchasers in the industry whether as buyer, buying agent, consignee, auctioneer, broker, wholesaler, or other similar agent, and also prohibiting unjust distinctions between buyers, engaging in deceptive trade practices, apportioning pro rata supplies of livestock, arranging for control of prices in certain localities or preventing competition, and falsifying reports of the profits. Those not following the above provisions are subject to a fine not exceeding 100,000 pesos. Every cattle market, packing house, slaughterhouse, and auction fair must also be registered with the Ministry of Agriculture. Transactions are to be public and sales made to the highest bidder, every transaction being reported to the Ministry of Agriculture.

The second law for the periodic fixing of minimum prices for the purchase of beef and beef-producing animals intended for exportation at a price not lower than the mean calculated cost, and of the maximum selling prices in the capital of the Republic and national territory of meat for local consumption, was in effect but 3 weeks when the decree of October 15 suspending it for 6 months was issued, due to the refusal of the packing houses to make purchases and the glutting of the markets with livestock.

The third measure provided for the sale of live cattle by weight. The Republic is to be divided into zones of local and export consumption for the carrying out of this law. All markets, public sale grounds, and packing houses are to have scales, to be under the supervision of the Ministry of Agriculture, for the weighing of live cattle.

BILL FOR NATIONAL INSURANCE.—A bill for the institution of national insurance, providing benefits for sickness, maternity, incapacity, old age, widowhood, loss of parents, and eventual unemployment, embodying the suggestions of the Labor Legislation Committee, has been under discussion in the Chamber of Deputies. The bill calls for a committee of five deputies and two senators

to draft an organic insurance law. The insurance fund is to be provided by a contribution from the Government and periodical obligatory contributions of the insured persons, in proportion to the salary received, without distinction of occupation, sex, or age, the contribution not to exceed 15 per cent of the salary in each class plus the fixed sum to be contributed by the Government.

RENTAL LAW.—Law No. 11202, which prolonged the conditions of the terms of leases of dwellings or commercial locations from two years to September 30, 1923, has been further extended to prolong the leases to the end of September, 1924. This eliminates the possibility of landlords' evicting tenants in the event of the lack of a written contract for leases of more than two years.

BANK EMPLOYEES' PENSIONS.—On September 29, 1923, the Senate approved the bill, already passed by the Chamber of Deputies, to provide bank employees with pensions by creating the national pension and length-of-service pay fund for bank employees, which grants an ordinary annuity, an extraordinary annuity to incapacitated employees, and extraordinary annuities to those incapacitated by contingencies of the service, and pensions payable on the death of the employee to his family. All employees on the salary roll of private banks come under this law. The main sources of income for the fund are 5 per cent of the monthly salary of each employee, paid by the employee, and 8 per cent of the total monthly salaries of all employees, paid by the bank.

BOLIVIA.

PETROLEUM CONCESSIONS.—In order to protect the fiscal interests of the country, the President issued a decree on August 20, 1923, regarding oil concessions. According to this decree grantees of petroleum concessions obtained previous to the promulgation of the law of December 12, 1916, desiring to transfer their contract to a second party, must first obtain permission from the Government. Failure to procure this authorization will be punished by cancellation of the contract.

BRAZIL.

REGULATION OF DOMESTIC SERVICE.—On July 30, 1923, the President of Brazil signed the decree rendering effective the regulation of domestic service which requires that all persons thus employed receiving wages, whether in homes or in public hotels, shall be provided with identification cards furnished by the Bureau of Identification and Statistics, which shall contain, in addition to the photograph of the bearer, his fingerprint, and five blank pages to be filled in with data concerning the bearer. To secure the card, recognition of the individual must be given by the district police of his place of residence. The employer is to write the date of the beginning of

employment and other data, holding the identification card during the term of employment. The full text of this law is given in the *Diario Oficial* of August 2, 1923.

PRESS LAW.—The press law was passed by the Senate on October 29, 1923. By the provisions of this law no statements judged to be injurious to the President, cabinet ministers, or other Federal, State, and municipal officials, or against the heads of foreign Governments or diplomatic representatives, State secrets, articles which might cause international misunderstandings, anonymous articles or reports, nor advertisements of drugs, medicines, "cures" unless approved by the health department or reputable physicians, may be published.

Provision is made that newspapers which publish a statement concerning any person which is considered injurious to that person must print free of charge the person's reply with equal space and prominence. Infringements of the law are punishable by fine or imprisonment. The law went into effect November 2, 1923.

CHILE.

LEGAL CAPACITY OF WOMEN.—A bill conferring on the mother the same parental rights as those held by the father, when for certain specified reasons he is unable to act, empowering women to act as guardians, and defining the conditions under which the property of married women shall be held was prepared by the National Council of Women and submitted to the Chamber of Deputies by a member of that body on September 11, 1923.

CUBA.

TAX ON PROFITS OF SOCIETIES AND COMPANIES.—Decree No. 1472 of September 29, 1923, approves the amendments made in the regulations of September 2, 1920, chapter 5, pertaining to the tax on profits of societies and companies, common-law companies, and individuals engaged in the sugar industry, insurance and mining companies. The complete text of these amendments is published in the *Gaceta Oficial* of October 6, 1923.

NATIONAL LOTTERY.—Decree No. 1290 of September 1, 1923, regulates the national lottery tax law, and creates an autonomous bureau, in the Treasury Department, under the charge of a director general, appointed by the President of the Republic, who is to have charge of everything connected with the national lottery. For the complete text of this decree see the *Gaceta Oficial* of September 4, 1923.

TARAFÁ LAW.—On October 9, 1923, the President of Cuba approved the bill known from its sponsor as the Tarafa law. One of the objects

of this law is to consolidate the railroads and to improve and cheapen the service, and to this end the law authorizes the organization of a national company to acquire all or the majority of the shares of railways in the public service. The law states that consolidation of the railways shall not be obligatory.

This law also provides that exports and imports must hereafter be made through certain national ports, named in the law, or through terminals of the public railroads already in operation, or those that may be established within the zone of the ports qualified for foreign commerce, but the sugar mills and other industries which previous to the promulgation of this law had private wharves may continue to use them provided they obtain a permit from the Secretary of the Treasury. This law was published in the *Gaceta Oficial* of October 9, 1923.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

LAW ON REGISTRATION OF TRADE-MARKS.—A decree published September 28, 1923, states that beginning October 1, 1923, the previous decree issued November 14, 1914, by the Provisional President of the Republic modifying article 8 of the commercial and trade-mark registration law is abrogated; and reestablishes and puts in effect the above-mentioned article 8, as incorporated in the law promulgated by the National Congress on July 18, 1912.

ECUADOR.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CIVIL MARRIAGE LAW.—In a bill presented to Congress, September 19, 1923, the following amendments to the civil marriage law were proposed:

Couples desiring to marry will be obliged to obtain a medical certificate, stating that neither one is afflicted with an incurable or contagious disease, and present this certificate to the authority who is to perform the ceremony. Any official who performs the marriage ceremony without this certificate, or a physician who issues a false bill of health, will be subject to punishment as false witnesses.

All physicians receiving salaries from the Government will be obliged to examine free of charge persons who can not afford to pay for this service.

To be afflicted with an incurable or contagious disease will be grounds for a dissolution of the marriage bond and the granting of a divorce.

IDENTITY OF CHINESE IN THE REPUBLIC.—The Chamber of Deputies has passed a resolution requiring the police department to adopt the measures necessary to establish the identity of the Chinese

residing in the Republic and to expel immediately all those who can be proven by their age or by other means to have entered the country since the enactment of the law forbidding Asiatic immigration.

All members of the yellow race claiming citizenship in some country other than the land of their birth are required to present their naturalization papers, certified by the Ecuadorean consul in their adopted country and registered in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ecuador, in addition to documents which would identify them as residents of that country, such as a certificate of military service.

PENAL CODE AMENDED.—In the *Registro Oficial* of September 14, 1923, the amendments to the Penal Code of October 8, 1922, are published.

AMENDMENTS TO THE INTERNAL ADMINISTRATIVE LAW.—By a decree of September 6, 1923, the second chapter of part 3 of the internal administrative law is amended in the following manner:

To the Ministry of Foreign Relations correspond all matters pertaining to international, diplomatic, and consular affairs, propaganda and commerce, immigration, colonization, Archipelago of Colón and the Oriente district.

GUATEMALA.

MINING CODE.—A decree of September 10, 1923, provides for the extension for 10 years of the transitory dispositions of section 14 of the code of mines, thus favoring the development of the mining industry. (*El Guatemalteco*, September 13, 1923.)

HAITI.

BUDGET FOR 1923-24.—*Le Moniteur* of September 13, 1923, publishes the budget of expenditures for the fiscal year 1923-24 as follows:

	Gourdes.
Public debt.....	10,704,501.61
Foreign relations.....	694,115.00
Finances and commerce.....	1,195,375.48
Interior.....	7,550,776.77
Public works.....	4,364,632.00
Justice.....	1,266,379.60
Agriculture.....	189,759.40
Public instruction.....	2,169,330.20
Religion.....	477,592.40
Total.....	28,612,462.46

PERU.

REGULATIONS GOVERNING PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.—Physicians desiring to exercise their profession in Peru must either obtain a

diploma or certificate from the faculty of medicine of Lima or else have those issued by a foreign university approved by the above-mentioned faculty of medicine. They must also obtain a license to practice. The full text of this regulation is published in *El Peruano* of September 4, 1923.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.—The National Congress of Peru passed a law on September 7, 1923, amending articles 113 and 119 of the constitution, the former to the effect that the term of office for the Chief Executive shall be five years instead of four. The amendment to article 119 allows the President to succeed himself for a second term, but for only one immediate reelection.

SALVADOR.

MEMBER OF THE PERMANENT COURT OF ARBITRATION.—On July 16, 1923, Dr. Francisco Martínez Suárez was appointed member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague for a term of six years, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Dr. Manuel Delgado.

VENEZUELA.

FEDERAL AND CASSATION COURT LAW.—The National Congress on July 3, 1923, sanctioned the organic law of the Federal and cassation court and other Federal courts of the Republic. This law, which was promulgated by the President on July 13, gives the attributes and powers of each of these courts, the duties of the officers, the method of procedure, and general provisions. The full text is published in the supplement to the *Gaceta Oficial* of August 7, 1923.

LAW ON ALIENS.—The President of the Republic has signed the law on aliens passed by Congress which prescribes the conditions to be fulfilled by foreigners living in Venezuela and those governing admission and expulsion, with other general provisions. The text of the law is published in the supplement to the *Gaceta Oficial* of August 7, 1923.

NATIONAL SANITATION LAW.—By the terms of this law, signed by the President on July 10, 1923, national sanitation is declared to include public hygiene and sanitary medicine, engineering, and statistics. The President may establish the sanitary service he judges proper, under a director of national sanitation, with a central office in Caracas. Subordinate offices may be established in other places.

The decree gives other provisions in regard to sanitation, including the procedure to be followed in the destruction of property for sanitary reasons.

INTERNATIONAL TREATIES

COSTA RICA-FRANCE.

RATIFICATION OF MONEY-ORDER CONVENTION AMENDMENT.—On July 20, 1923, President Acosta ratified the amendments to the convention on postal money orders signed by the plenipotentiaries of both countries in Paris on April 27, 1923, the convention having been signed November 9, 1899. The amendments provide that no draft may exceed the sum of 1,000 francs, the drafts to be made in French francs and centimes, paper value. Costa Rican offices are authorized to make the exchange into francs or colones at the day's rate of exchange. The balance of drafts paid to either country, determined at periods established in the convention, is to be paid to the creditor country, and draws interest from the date of accounting until payment is made.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION AND EDUCATION

CHILE.

AGRICULTURAL INSTRUCTION.—Courses in agricultural instruction for teachers will be given in the cities of Limache, Rancagua, Curicó, Angol, Valdivia, and Puerto Montt, in order that every child may be taught some of the rudiments of modern agricultural methods. Six hundred school children of Santiago and Linares are already successfully cultivating plots of land.

GIFT TO BRAZILIAN CHILDREN.—In token of their gratitude for relief sent to the child sufferers in the earthquake disaster of November, 1922, Chilean school children are presenting to those of Brazil a bronze statue of a boy scout, modeled by the Chilean sculptor Thuaby.

COLOMBIA.

SCHOOL STATISTICS.—School statistics for 1922 show an increase compared with those for 1921. In 1921 the primary schools numbered 5,805, and in 1922, 6,053, an increase of 248 schools.

Registration in 1921 amounted to 360,636 pupils and in 1922 to 373,443, an increase of 12,807.

In 1922 there were also 3,092 secondary, 25 normal, and 39 vocational schools.

NATIONAL SCHOOL OF MINES.—The laboratories of the National School of Mines of Medellín have been improved, the library enlarged, and workshops built for the vocational section. In 1922 the students numbered 125, 5 of whom graduated in mining and 5 in civil engineering.

HONOR TO A COLOMBIAN STUDENT.—In September, 1923, Dr. Manuel José Casas Manrique, eminent Colombian philologist, received the degree of doctor of Semitic languages from the famous University of Upsala, Sweden.

After studying at the universities of Madrid, Salamanca, and Berlin, where he obtained different degrees in philology, he became at the age of 26 professor of Arabic and Hebrew in the University of Madrid, having also been offered the chair of Oriental languages in some of the universities in England, the United States, and Canada, and the presidency of the University of Jerusalem.

Dr. Casas is the first Colombian on whom this degree has been conferred by the University of Upsala, which requires the knowledge of 14 Oriental languages and their respective literatures.

COSTA RICA.

SCHOOL BUILDINGS.—On September 3, 1923, an addition to the law of inexpensive houses was approved, making it possible to provide schoolhouses in localities where they have been lacking. They will now be built with Government assistance.

CUBA.

FIRST NATIONAL CONGRESS OF STUDENTS.—On October 15, 1923, the First National Congress of Students was held in Habana. On the platform with the presiding officer were assembled the governor of the Province, the rector of the university, and the president of the student congress.

NUMBER OF SCHOOLROOMS.—The number of schoolrooms for different classes in the Republic, provided by the Secretary of Public Instruction, is 6,227, distributed through the different Provinces as follows: Pinar del Río, 669; Habana, 1,818; Matanzas, 820; Santa Clara, 1,447; Camagüey, 357; and Oriente, 1,116. The schools are divided as follows:

Day schools.....	5,842
Night schools.....	57
Traveling schools.....	72
Reform schools.....	4
Kindergarten.....	172
Sloyd.....	13
English.....	27
Dressmaking and sewing.....	40

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS OPENED.—The Church of San José in Santiago has opened a parish school for girls which will specialize in domestic training.

GUATEMALA.

REPORT OF DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.—According to the report presented by the Ministry of Public Instruction to the National Assembly of 1923, covering the year March 15, 1922, to March 15, 1923, the following primary schools were in operation:

National schools for boys.....	1,068
National schools for girls.....	1,325
Private schools for boys.....	236
Private schools for girls.....	137
	2,766

The enrollment in the primary schools of the country was 82,997, while 4,715 young men and women took trade or secondary education courses, exclusive of those in the Girls' Normal School. Professional students taking courses in law, medicine and surgery, science, and engineering numbered 482.

There were 2,766 schools open in 1922, as stated, against 2,218 in 1921, or an increase of 548 new schools, while the 1922 registration of 82,997 pupils was 6,027 greater than the registration of 76,970 in the previous year.

HAITI.

NEW SCHOOL OPENED.—On September 30 the new Louis Borno school, named in honor of the present President of Haiti, was opened in Léogane.

ORGANIZATION OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.—According to a law published August 8, 1923, the Department of Public Instruction is divided in two sections, the administration department and the technical department. The administration department is composed of a chief of division, bureau chief, an accountant, assistant accountant, and several minor employees. The technical department is composed of three directors, under the supervision of the Minister of Public Instruction, one director for higher education, one for secondary, and one for primary instruction.

Each director is in charge of all the schools that come under his particular branch, and is obliged to visit those in the capital once every three months and those in the suburban districts once a year.

These three directors form the general Board of Education; their duties include decision of questions relating to granting degrees, to the length of the courses, and other similar problems. They also decide on the plans for school buildings and prepare or examine all projects of laws relating to public instruction.

HONDURAS.

CHILDREN'S LIBRARY.—Don Rafael Heliodoro Valle has sent from Mexico the first collection of books for the library of the girls' school of San Pedro Sula.

TEACHERS' DAY.—Commissions in various parts of the country worked to have September 17 celebrated as Teachers' Day by suitable programs in the schools.

PRIVATE BUSINESS SCHOOL.—San Pedro Sula is benefiting by the establishment of the Royal School of Commerce under Señora doña Concha Bográn de Budd. The school uses the most recent system of commercial training, being equipped with typewriters, a vertical steel filing system, adding machines, and a mimeograph.

SCHOOL EXCURSIONS.—Funds have been collected in Tegucigalpa to finance excursions for the students of the Normal School for Girls.

MEXICO.

COURSES FOR TEACHERS.—The winter vacation courses for teachers, which were so successful last year, are being repeated the present season; the curriculum, however, had not been announced at the date of going to press. The Department of Education hopes to bring many teachers of the Republic to the capital through the cooperation of the railways. Readers are referred to Mrs. Frances Toor Weinberg's interesting article on "Winter Vacation Courses for Mexican Teachers" in the September (1923) issue of the *BULLETIN*.

Another plan of the Department of Education is to hold teachers' institutes throughout the Republic, preparing a special group of teachers to act as leaders.

ILLITERACY.—To continue the progress already made in the nationwide campaign against illiteracy, a great demonstration was organized in Mexico City in September by Señorita Eulalia Guzmán, director of that section in the Department of Education. Teachers, students, and school children endeavored to bring home to every citizen the slogan, "Teach an illiterate to read." Other cities had similar demonstrations.

As a further development of the intensive work it is proposed to take a census of the Federal District, in order to know exactly how many illiterates between the ages of 10 and 55 there are, even in each house. Later, neighborhood teaching centers will be arranged to accommodate these persons.

Students from different parts of the Republic who are pursuing their studies in the capital have organized to teach illiterates during their vacations, and to give civic instruction to workers.

COMMERCIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.—The Chamber of Commerce of León, with the assistance of philanthropic persons, has opened a

commercial school for girls which will fit its students to become stenographers, cashiers, saleswomen, or bookkeepers.

NICARAGUA.

PRIVATE NIGHT SCHOOLS.—The town of Telica is enjoying the benefit of two private night schools, which have been established to help the children who work on farms in the daytime.

PARAGUAY.

NORMAL SCHOOL.—Bids were accepted by the Government in September for the construction of the first part of the President Franco Normal School, for which 151,797.55 pesos legal currency has been raised by a women's committee through entertainments and 300,000 pesos legal currency given by the President Franco Monument Commission on condition that the normal school bear the name of that famous statesman.

ARTIGAS SCHOOL.—In September, 1923, the school built in Asunción on the property which was the site of the home of General Don José Gervasio Artigas in the latter years of his exile was completed. The three-story building will care for 150 pupils. Connected with it is an annex containing the principal's quarters.

PERU.

NEW SCHOOL OPENED.—A new day and night school was opened in Huacho on September 24, 1923.

NIGHT SCHOOL FOR COMMERCIAL EMPLOYEES.—The continuation night school for commercial employees, mentioned in the last number of the BULLETIN, has been opened in Lima. The course, which is two years in length, is composed of English, shorthand, commercial arithmetic, and similar subjects.

CENTRE OF MILITARY INSTRUCTION REORGANIZED.—The Centre of Military Instruction in Lima has been reorganized, and hereafter will be known as the Chorrillos Military School.

SALVADOR.

SCHOOLS FOR LABORERS.—In order to aid in the education of the rural laborer various persons have donated buildings to be used as schoolhouses in the cantons of Flor Amarilla Abajo, Ochupse Abajo, Loma Alta, Pinalito, Pinalón, Las Lomas, Camones, Cutumay, and Planes de La Laguna. Land for the construction of buildings has been given in the Canton of Las Aradas and also in Palo de Campana.

OATH TO THE FLAG.—An executive order has been issued that love and respect for the flag and an oath of allegiance be taught to all children over seven years of age who attend the Government primary

schools. The flag is to be raised on the schoolhouses with fitting ceremony on national holidays.

URUGUAY.

PEDAGOGICAL CLINIC.—The purpose of this new institution, established under the auspices of the José Pedro Varela Association, is to promote interest among teachers, to make a study of individual traits of children, and observe carefully the effects different educational methods have on them, so as to determine the best methods of training, and in this way widen the scope of pedagogical science.



ARGENTINA.

NEW VACATION COLONY FOR DEBILITATED CHILDREN.—Plans for a new vacation colony for debilitated children costing 350,000 pesos have been prepared by the municipality of Buenos Aires to be built in Patricios Park of that city. The building with its playground is to provide for 1,000 children, who will study outdoors, receive physical education, agricultural training, good meals, and the best of care.

ANTITUBERCULOSIS CAMPAIGN.—The Argentine Red Cross, in accordance with its offer to the Public Assistance Association, has placed 10 nurses at the latter's disposal for visiting tubercular patients. The visiting nurses will give instructions as to the care of the sufferers and methods of avoiding contagion, reporting conditions to the public assistance department for the benefit of antituberculosis dispensary heads.

BILL FOR NATIONAL INSURANCE.—See page 86.

RENTAL LAW.—See page 87.

BANK EMPLOYEES' PENSIONS.—See page 87.

BRAZIL.

GAFFRÉE-GUINLE FOUNDATION.—This new foundation in Rio de Janeiro has given a hospital and laboratory for the prophylaxis and cure of syphilis and other venereal diseases and research work connected therewith. The Guinle family, which donated the funds, is famous for its many philanthropic works, and has now provided a hospital to accommodate 250 patients in accordance with plans approved by the National Department of Public Health. The hospital

is to be built on a lot with an area of 18,000 square meters. It is also to be provided with traveling clinics which will diagnose and treat patients. The hospital and the traveling clinics are to be supported by the Federal Government by means of the appropriation allotted to the National Department of Public Health and by private donations, legacies, and charges for services, though the poor will be given free treatment and medical attendance. Dr. Eduardo Guinle and his friend Dr. Candido Gaffrée, for whom the foundation is named, were two noted leaders of Brazilian progress, pioneers of modern Brazilian civilization and technical achievement.

FIRST BRAZILIAN HYGIENE CONGRESS.—From October 2 to October 7, 1923, the First Brazilian Hygiene Congress was held in Rio de Janeiro under the presidency of the eminent Brazilian physician, Dr. Carlos Chagas. Many phases of public hygiene were discussed, the congress also recommending physical exercises for women, and praising the Boy Scout movement as favorable to the development of healthy citizens. The Second Brazilian Hygiene Congress is to be held in Bello Horizonte from September 7 to 15, 1924. The congress recommended to the Ministry of Public Health that the profession of hygienist be created in Brazil, that a school of public health be created, and that the executive commission of the next congress be composed of Drs. Carlos Chagas, Samuel Libanio, Antonio L. de Barros Bareto, J. P. Fontanelle, and Borges da Costa.

NATIONAL LABOR COUNCIL.—As a result of many communications received from railway boards, Sr. Alfonso Bandeira de Mello, Secretary General of the Council, has written the Minister of Agriculture asking him to issue as soon as possible the regulations for law No. 4,682 of January 24, 1923, governing retirement and pension funds for railway employees and their heirs.

ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION.—This great institution is aiding the National Department of Health in its fight to eliminate yellow fever from Bahia and Ceará.

DONATIONS TO MEDICAL SCHOOLS.—The noted physician, Dr. Antonio da Silva Castro, in his will left 900,000 milreis to be divided equally between the medical schools of Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo, either for the establishment of a laboratory or the study of some new branch of science and for annual prizes for the best treatise on surgery. Dr. da Silva Castro also left his library and surgical instruments to the São Paulo Medical School.

CHILE.

HOUSING AT TALCAHUANO NAVAL STATION.—The Government has asked for bids on 238 houses of various types, 2 school buildings, 1 warehouse and cooperative store, 1 theater, 1 elevator, water and sewer systems, roads and sidewalks for the Talcahuano Naval Station. The BULLETIN has already mentioned this housing project.

FIRST MUNICIPAL PLAYGROUND IN SANTIAGO.—The first municipal children's playground in Santiago was opened on September 17, 1923, at the time of the national holidays, in the presence of President Alessandri, the ministers of State, and other important personages. Sr. Rogelio Ugarte, mayor of Santiago, traced the interesting history of the playground in an eloquent address, giving credit for the initiation of the movement to Dr. Cora Mayers who, after having seen Uruguayan children happily at play, returned to beg the cooperation of President Alessandri in giving like opportunities to her small compatriots. (Doctor Mayers, it will be remembered, is now in the United States with the party of sanitarians whose visit was arranged by the League of Nations and the United States Public Health Service.) The President placed the matter in the hands of Señor Ugarte, who was ably assisted by the women of the School Charity Commission. The latter will now have oversight of this playground, as well as of the others soon to be opened. It is needless to say that the children of Santiago are using swings, slides, trapezes, and other apparatus with great joy.

NIGHT WORK IN BAKERIES.—The city of Santiago has abolished night work in bakeries, setting up at the same time strict regulations for sanitary conditions in such places of business. The Bakers' Union is working to have similar action in regard to hours taken in other cities.

COLOMBIA.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST YELLOW FEVER.—On account of the discovery of yellow fever in Bucaramanga, the President published a decree designating Dr. Henry Hanson director general of the campaign against the yellow fever and the *stegomyia* mosquito in the ports of Cartagena and Santa Marta and the Magdalena River towns.

Doctor McCormick, a noted bacteriologist from Santander, is actively engaged in the study of the *leptospira* of yellow fever.

THE NEEDLE GUILD.—On August 26, 1923, a brilliant entertainment was given at the National Exposition in Bogotá for the benefit of the Needle Guild, a charitable institution under the direction of an able manager and teachers, where girls receive protection and instruction, and are taught a trade by which they can earn a living.

COSTA RICA.

SUBSIDY TO RED CROSS.—The Government has granted the Red Cross a subsidy of 500 colones a month for the year 1924. The same amount was received for the last six months of 1923.

CUBA.

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE CITY OF HABANA.—The Government has granted a credit of \$100,000 for repairing the streets in Habana and outlying districts and for the general improvement of the parks and squares. An additional credit of \$300,000 was given to increase the funds for cleaning and watering the streets and to collect and dispose of refuse. Of this sum \$177,705 is to be used to make a 25 per cent increase in the wages of the street cleaners and garbage collectors.

GARBAGE INCINERATORS.—Three garbage incinerators have been purchased by the Secretary of Public Works to be used for garbage disposal in Habana.

HOSPITAL OF NUESTRA SEÑORA DE LAS MERCEDES.—The law of July 26, 1920, and the present budget law provide an appropriation of \$100,000 for installing a section for the study and cure of cancer in the hospital of Nuestra Señora de la Mercedes. Of this sum \$30,000 will be used to purchase radium, \$7,000 for X-ray apparatus, \$5,000 for laboratory equipment, and the remainder to buy general equipment for the ward, open a dispensary, and acquire other necessities connected with the work.

The Secretary of Public Health and Charities has commissioned Dr. José Enrique Casusa and Dr. Miguel Peña to proceed to New York and there purchase the radium and necessary appliances.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—This important society has been organized in Santo Domingo on the initiative of Col. Armando Gil Pumarol and will shortly be incorporated according to law.

CLASSES IN DOMESTIC HYGIENE.—In the city of Puerto Plata, on August 5, 1923, free classes in home hygiene, organized by the Dominican Chapter of the American Red Cross, were commenced. In Santo Domingo there are classes of the same type as those just established in Puerto Plata.

ECUADOR.

WORK OF THE ECUADOREAN RED CROSS.—Among the projects of the Ecuadorean Red Cross soon to be carried out is that of establishing a corps of visiting nurses who will visit homes to give instruction in hygienic living and that of opening of dispensaries to serve as centers of health propaganda. A campaign against alcoholism will also be started by means of a special board of antialcoholic propaganda.

GOVERNMENT SCHOLARSHIPS.—An executive decree states that the scholarships maintained by the Government in the vocational school in Quito shall be given by preference to children over 12 years of age from the orphan asylum.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CIVIL MARRIAGE LAW.—See page 89.

MEXICO.

FIRST CONGRESS OF CRIMINOLOGY AND PENOLOGY.—On the initiative of Sr. Celestino Gasca, Governor of the Federal District, the First Congress of Criminology and Penology met in Mexico City in October, 1923, all the States and many scientific societies sending representatives. The congress was divided into sections, which chose from the papers presented those which should be read in the general sessions. These were as follows:

Legal medicine: Legal psychopathology and the reform of the codes; Sexual perversion in prison, causes and prophylaxis; Relation between juvenile delinquency and mental deficiency. *Law:* Juvenile courts; Repetition of criminal offenses and its relation to occasional and habitual delinquents; What is the scientific value of criminal anthropology?; Contribution to the study of the causes of children's delinquency and means of removing these causes; Determining social factors of delinquency in Mexico; The penalty of transportation; Conditional sentence and liberty, indeterminate sentence or sentence determined *a posteriorum*. *Mental hygiene:* Individual tests for the mental examination of delinquents; Bases for a classification of prisoners; Divisions of psychiatry and mental hygiene in penal institutions.

Many other important papers were read and discussed in section meetings.

Among the propositions approved by the congress were the following:

The establishment of cooperative farm colonies for prisoners of both sexes whose sentences are less than five years; the creation of a central institute of psychiatry and mental hygiene, which should aid in the classification of prisoners and assist juvenile courts and other institutions; and the formation of councils for the protection of minors, or juvenile courts. An interesting bill for the latter was formed in detail by Sr. Enrique Delhumeau.

The delegates to the congress visited the various penal institutions of the Federal District, being very favorably impressed with the penitentiary, which provides the prisoners not only with the opportunity for education but with the means of regeneration through work. The penitentiary is equipped with excellent shops, where blacksmithing, mechanics, shoemaking, carpentry, weaving, sewing, tailoring, toy making, and minor trades are taught.

A report of the congress said that the atmosphere was permeated with a spirit of justice and humanity which predisposed the audience to give a favorable hearing to the scientific expositions there delivered.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The first officers of the Young Women's Christian Association recently organized in Mexico City are as follows: Srta. Antonia Rivas, president; Doctor Ursúa, first vice president; Srta. Rebeca P. de Osuna, second vice president; Srta. Berta Gamboa, secretary; and Srta. Adela Palacios, treasurer. It is hoped to make the Mexican branch truly cosmopolitan, seven nations being already represented in its membership.

NICARAGUA.

ANTIHOOKWORM TREATMENT.—While the commission of the anti-hookworm department was in Telica most of the inhabitants took the treatment. There is still more work to be done in the way of enforcing the building of sanitary latrines.

PANAMA.

BRANCHES OF SANTO TOMÁS HOSPITAL.—In the capital of each Province of Panama there is to be a branch hospital of the Santo Tomás Hospital, of Panama, to care for 30 patients, not including chronic or extremely difficult cases, which will be sent to Santo Tomás Hospital. The hospitals are to be under competent physicians, aided by nurses graduated from the Santo Tomás School of Nursing. As Colon Hospital is in the second city of the Republic, it will be the largest and most important branch hospital. The four provincial hospitals first to be equipped are those of Bocas del Toro, David, Santiago, and Chitré. The doctor in charge of each hospital is to become the provincial sanitary officer, so as to maintain an efficient public health service throughout the country. Each hospital director will make periodical reports to Santo Tomás Hospital.

PARAGUAY.

JUVENILE RED CROSS.—The central committee of the Paraguayan Red Cross has published and distributed to the directors of educational institutions throughout the country the necessary instructions for the organization of the Juvenile Red Cross, so that when classes open at the beginning of the school year all may be prepared to help the work of the society.

BOY SCOUT ORGANIZATION.—A troop of Boy Scouts has been formed in the town of Villeta. The troop is named "Vanguard of the Country" and will follow the same line of work and ideals as the scout organizations of other countries.

SALVADOR.

CENSORSHIP OF THEATRICAL PERFORMANCES AND MOVING PICTURES.—The Ministry of Government has been given the oversight of the censorship of theatrical productions and moving pictures. Censors are to be appointed for terms of two years, *ad honorem*, to form a committee of censorship, with two members for each theater in the community. No play, moving picture, nor theatrical entertainment can be given without the written authorization of the local committee. Representations approved in the capital may thereafter be exhibited in the same city or other cities without being censored again.

PUBLIC CHARITY FOR AUGUST.—The medical consultation office of the Public Charity Service, San Salvador, in August treated 590 adults and 434 children. The "Botón Azul" emergency night clinic treated 36 cases, mostly surgical. The prophylactic night clinics for men treated 484 in the Santa Lucía branch, 518 in the Concepción branch, and 428 in the Candelaria branch.

The Gotas de Leche (milk stations) in San Salvador, San Vicente, San Miguel, Sonsonate and Santa Ana continued their efficient work.

VACCINATIONS IN JULY.—In the month mentioned 10,280 vaccinations were performed in all the Departments of the Republic.

UNITED STATES.

INTERNATIONAL PEACE CONGRESS.—The fourth biennial international congress of Women's International League for Peace and

Freedom will be held in Washington from May 1 to 7, 1924. Delegates from twenty European countries, India, China, Japan, Canada, the South American Republics, and Mexico, will meet with large groups of women from the United States to discuss how to create conditions of permanent peace. Leading men and women of many nations will address the sessions of the congress, over which Miss Jane Addams, the international president, will preside.

An international school, under the auspices of the League, will be held at the University of Chicago from May 15 to 23.

URUGUAY.

SOCIETY OF PATRONS OF THE NEEDLE.—This association, which has done so much for the needlewomen of Uruguay, held its annual exhibition in Montevideo at the end of September, 1923. Samples were shown of the finest needlework, including table linen and sets of clothing.

PEDIATRIC CONGRESS.—From September 20 to 25, 1923, a Pediatric Congress was held in Montevideo, in accordance with the program of the medical societies of Uruguay and Argentina, to promote closer intercourse and a better understanding among the members of the medical profession in the two Republics.

During the sessions numerous papers were read on the work accomplished in the clinics, many of these having a high scientific value, showing the work that has been done in the branch of children's diseases.

The next congress will be held in Buenos Aires in September, 1924, to continue the interchange of ideas between the two countries.

BABY COMPETITION.—A baby competition was held in the main center of the "Gota de Leche" (milk station) of Montevideo, on September 22, 1923. After the various examinations and tests were over 6 infants less than a year old were proclaimed the winners as specimens of perfect health and awarded a prize of 10 pesos and a certificate. The Argentine physicians in attendance at the Pediatric Congress were interested spectators.

VENEZUELA.

NATIONAL SANITATION LAW. See page 91.



ARGENTINA.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF AMERICAN HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY AND EXHIBITION OF BOOKS AND SCHOOL EQUIPMENT.—Under the auspices of the American Academy of History and the patronage of Dr. Marcelo T. de Alvear, President of Argentina, the congress named will be held in Buenos Aires beginning October 12, 1924. The main subjects in the historical section are the general

history of America and that of each American nation, including Canada and the insular colonies of America, in its constitutional, economic, diplomatic, and other aspects, while in the geographical section the chief topics are physical, economic, commercial, and historical geography, map making, biogeography, anthropogeography, and the methodology of geographic science. In the more detailed subjects given for each division interchange between nations is especially emphasized.

Books, maps, furniture, office and scientific equipment, radio and motion-picture apparatus, hygienic drinking fountains, and musical instruments are among the items mentioned as suitable for the exposition.

The executive committee is composed of Dr. Nicanor Sarmiento, president of the American Academy of History and of the Argentine Library Association, president; Dr. Adolfo Esquivel de la Guardia, secretary of the academy and delegate of Costa Rica, secretary; and Lieut. Col. Tristán F. Villarruel, member of the academy, secretary general of the exposition.

BRAZIL.

MAP OF BRAZIL.—The *Geographical Journal* states that the Brazilian Society of Engineers has published a map of Brazil, covering 31 sheets on the scale of 1:1,000,000, on which the international map is being made. The map was compiled under the direction of Doctor Bhering from sources listed on the margin of the sheets.

CHILE.

SECOND PAN AMERICAN CONGRESS OF ARCHITECTS.—This congress was held in Santiago from September 12 to 20, 1923, with attendance of delegates from Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Guatemala, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, the United States, Uruguay, and Venezuela, Sr. Ricardo González Cortés, of Chile, having been elected president. Among the resolutions passed by the congress was one recommending that the delegates should urge their respective Governments to enact laws safeguarding property rights in intellectual and artistic works, including architecture, and another approving the adoption of the American standardization system in order to lessen the cost of workers' houses. Architectural education was the subject of thorough discussion. The Argentine delegation exhibited a film of the sanitary works in Buenos Aires, while the Chileans gave the congress the first showing of a film depicting the evolution of building in Chile, from colonial times to the present. There was a large and interesting exhibition of architectural drawings and photographs from Argentina, Chile, Cuba, Mexico, the United States, and Uruguay.

It was unanimously decided to hold the next congress in Buenos Aires.

MEXICO.

FILM OF MAYA ARCHEOLOGICAL REMAINS.—A Government film showing the Maya archeological remains at Chichén-Itzá, Uxmal, and Palenque was recently exhibited in New York and explained by Professor Blom, who was congratulated by prominent archeological

authorities on the excellence of the pictures. The Mexican Embassy in Washington has arranged a program of Mexican music and lectures which will be given with the film in various American universities.

PRE-CORTESIAN CODEX.—The National Museum of History has lately acquired an important pre-Cortesian codex, which belonged to the town of Cuautlinchan, in the State of Puebla. It is a pictograph which, according to the version of Sr. Ramón Mena, professor of archeology in the museum, shows that the warriors of the town went out on a scouting expedition and conquered other villages in the present Tecali and Tepeaca districts. It is thought to have been made in the fifteenth century, before the arrival of the conquerors.

It will be called the *del Paso y Troncoso* codex, in honor of the late eminent Mexican historian of that name.

NICARAGUA.

NATIONAL HOLIDAYS.—The one hundred and second anniversary of national independence was celebrated on September 14 and 15 throughout the Republic with patriotic exercises in the schools, addresses, and parades.

PERU.

DECORATIONS.—One of the oldest decorations in Peru, the "Orden Del Sol," was reestablished by a congressional decree of August 31, 1923.

NEW THEATER.—A new municipal theater has been opened in Trujillo.

SOCIETY OF ENGINEERS.—The Society of Engineers, founded in Lima in 1898, celebrated on October 27, 1923, its twenty-fifth anniversary. This society, which is now located in its own building, commenced with a membership of 51 and now numbers 690 members. It has in its building a fine library of over 4,000 volumes, having started the library with 18 books.

MONUMENT FOR AVIATOR.—A committee was appointed by executive decree of September 11, 1923, to obtain the funds necessary for erecting a monument in memory of Jorge Chávez, a Peruvian aviator, who was the first to fly across the Alps, on September 23, 1910. This committee is authorized to start a competition among national and foreign artists residing in Peru to furnish designs for the monument, which will be erected in a square in Lima to be called Plaza Jorge Chávez. The Government will provide a monetary prize for the drawings submitted to the committee.

SALVADOR.

EX-PRESIDENT ESCALÓN.—Don Pedro José Escalón, President of Salvador in 1903, died September 6, 1923, in Santa Ana, where he had spent the latter years of his life among his friends and neighbors, devoted to agriculture and interested in progress for the laboring man. The former President was nearly 80 years old but was active and vigorous up to the time of his death, due to his simple life. He had studied in the United States and had held several Government positions before being called to the Presidency.

URUGUAY.

CENTENNIAL OF INDEPENDENCE.—On September 26, 1923, the Senate approved a bill stating that the Centennial of Independence should be celebrated on July 18, 1930, due to the fact that the oath of allegiance to the constitution of 1830 was the principal act in the history of Uruguayan independence.

VENEZUELA.

DECORATION FOR THE PRESIDENT OF CHILE.—The Government of Venezuela presented to the President of Chile, Dr. Alessandri, the collar, cross, and star of the Order of the Liberator, accompanied by a gold card and autograph letter from President Gómez. The decoration was presented in honor of the laying of the cornerstone of the monument to the liberator, Simón Bolívar, in the city of Santiago, Chile.

DR. BERNADINO MOSQUERA.—The distinguished Venezuelan physician, Dr. Bernardo Mosquera, died early in October in Paris. He had taught in the medical school, engaged in hospital work, and was a valued member of the College of Physicians, having been a founder of the Academy of Medicine. Dr. Mosquera had also held the cabinet posts of Public Instruction and Foreign Relations.

SUBJECT MATTER OF CONSULAR REPORTS

REPORTS RECEIVED TO NOVEMBER 16, 1923.

Subject.	Date.	Author.
ARGENTINA.		
First official estimate of area sown to wheat, linseed, and oats, agricultural crop year 1923-1924.....	1923. Sept. 4	W. Henry Robertson, consul general at Buenos Aires.
Summary of Argentine foreign trade, 1910 to 1922, and first six months of 1922.....	Sept. 8	Do.
Decreased number of Argentine sheep.....	Sept. 11	Do.
Drastic changes proposed in customs duties.....	do.	Do.
The cultivation of cotton in Argentina.....	Sept. 13	Do.
Registration of foreign corporations in Argentina.....	Sept. 14	Do.
Argentine hide situation and cattle slaughtered.....	Sept. 15	Do.
Cereal prices week ending Sept. 6, 1923.....	Sept. 17	Do.
National cattle census as of Dec. 31, 1922.....	Sept. 25	Do.
Cattle slaughtered at meat-salting establishments of Argentina, Uruguay, and Brazil, from Aug. 1, 1922, to July 31, 1923.....	Sept. 27	Do.
Construction in Buenos Aires in 1923.....	Oct. 1	Do.
Wheat prices of 1919-1923 inclusive.....	Oct. 2	Do.
BOLIVIA.		
Bolivian imports and exports during the first six months of 1923.....	Sept. 10	Dayle C. McDonough, consul at La Paz.
The chinchilla of Bolivia.....	Oct. 6	Do.
BRAZIL.		
Report on highways in Pernambuco consular district.....	Aug. 23	C. R. Cameron, consul at Pernambuco.
Budget of the State of Bahia.....	do.	Homer Brett, consul at Bahia.
Public works in State of Bahia, highway construction, building, etc.....	Aug. 24	Do.

Reports received to November 16, 1923—Continued.

Subject.	Date.	Author.
BRAZIL—continued.		
Rules and regulations governing motor vehicles in municipality of Pernambuco.	Aug. 28	C. R. Cameron.
Tax exemption for cocoa factories.	Aug. 29	Homer Brett.
Report on the market for flour.	Sept. 4	C. R. Cameron.
Industrial arts in the city of Rio de Janeiro.	Sept. 5	A. Gaulin, consul general at Rio de Janeiro.
Tobacco industry of Rio Grande do Sul.	Sept. 6	John R. Bradley, consul at Porto Alegre.
Report on Brazilian commerce and industries for September, 1923.	Sept. 10	A. Gaulin.
Foreign commerce of Porto Alegre for first three months of 1923.	Sept. 12	John R. Bradley.
Sugar production in Recife.	..do.	C. R. Cameron.
Coal imports at Rio de Janeiro for July and August, 1923.	..do.	A. Gaulin.
The flour market of Sao Paulo.	Sept. 13	A. T. Haeberle, consul at Sao Paulo.
Cotton in Sao Paulo.	Sept. 15	Do.
Bahia cocoa movement during August, 1923.	..do.	Homer Brett.
Mortality at Manaus during 1921 and 1922.	Sept. 18	James H. Roth, vice consul at Manaus.
Report on the rubber and balata crops for 1922-23.	..do.	Do.
Brazil nut crop for year 1922-23.	Sept. 22	Do.
Principal exports from Manaus, past five calendar years.	Sept. 24	Do.
Coffee movement through Bahia during July and August, 1923.	..do.	Homer Brett.
Tobacco industry of Bahia.	..do.	Do.
The market for flour at Santos.	Sept. 25	Herridon W. Goforth, consul at Santos.
Brazilian tobacco market.	Sept. 26	A. Gaulin, consul general at Rio de Janeiro.
Cotton consumption in Alagoas.	..do.	E. Verne Richardson, consul at Pernambuco.
Livestock in the State of Bahia.	..do.	Homer Brett, consul at Bahia.
Street railways in Bahia.	Sept. 27	Do.
Report on oils, oilseeds, and resins.	..do.	Geo. H. Pickersell, consul at Para.
Imports from all countries during August, 1923.	Sept. 28	Do.
New highway from Porto Nacional, State of Goyaz, termination in State of Bahia, at Barreiras.	..do.	Homer Brett.
Immigration through the port of Rio de Janeiro during the first semester of 1923.	Sept. 29	A. Gaulin.
The coffee situation in Sao Paulo.	Oct. 1	A. T. Haeberle, consul at Sao Paulo.
Economic conditions in Santa Catharina in 1922.	Oct. 3	John R. Bradley, consul at Porto Alegre.
Different grades of rubber exported during September, 1923.	Oct. 6	Geo. H. Pickersell.
Report on Brazilian commerce and industries for September, 1923.	Oct. 10	A. Gaulin.
Sugar production in State of Bahia.	..do.	Homer Brett.
Exports from Brazilian State of Plauhy, first six months of 1923.	..do.	Do.
CHILE.		
Flour milling in Chile.	Aug. 23	C. F. Deichman, consul general at Valparaiso.
Export trade of Punta Arenas district in calendar year 1922.	Aug. 29	Austin C. Brady, consul at Punta Arenas.
Report on conditions in Patagonia and Tierra del Fuego.	Aug. 30	Do.
Exports from Antofagasta during August, 1923.	Sept. 4	B. C. Matthews, consul at Antofagasta.
Bolivian commerce through the Port of Arica, Jan. 1 to June 30, 1923.	..do.	Egmont C. Von Tresckow, at Arica.
Apiculture in Chile.	Sept. 22	S. Reid Thompson, consul at Concepcion.
Inauguration of children's playground at Arica.	Sept. 25	Egmont C. Von Tresckow.
Exports from Antofagasta during September, 1923.	Oct. 4	Stewart E. McMillin, consul at Antofagasta.
Principal articles imported during September, 1923.	Oct. 8	Do.
COLOMBIA.		
General survey of business conditions for August, 1923.	Sept. 22	Lester L. Schnare, consul at Cartagena.
Commerce and industries of Barranquilla for September, 1923.	Oct. 4	M. L. Stafford, consul at Barranquilla.
The market for wheat flour in Cartagena.	Oct. 12	Lester L. Schnare.
COSTA RICA.		
Changes in Costa Rican customs tariff.	Sept. 14	Roderick W. Unckles, vice consul at San Jose.
Market for sporting goods.	Sept. 25	Do.
New Costa Rican postage stamp.	Oct. 5	Do.
Treasury decision on automobile accessories.	Oct. 25	Do.

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CUBA.		
History of the grapefruit industry.....	Sept. 3	Charles Forman, consul at Nueva Gerona.
Economic conditions in district.....	Sept. 20	James V. Whitfield, consul at Matanzas.
First International Sample Fair at Habana, February, 1924.....	Sept. 25	A. C. Frost, consul in charge at Habana.
September report on commerce and industries of Matanzas.....	Oct. 9	James V. Whitfield.
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DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.		
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Market for roofing material in the Republic.....	Oct. 6	Do.
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Agricultural and industrial progress in Ecuador.....	Sept. 6	Frederick W. Goding, consul general at Guayaquil.
Proposed commercial and industrial sales tax in Ecuador.....	Sept. 27	Do.
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GUATEMALA.		
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MEXICO.		
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Cotton crop in Mexico.....	Oct. 25	Wm. P. Blocker, consul at Piedras Negras.
NICARAGUA.		
September report on commerce and industries of Corinto consular district.....	Oct. 2	Harold Playter, consul at Corinto.
Supplementing report of Oct. 2 on commerce and industries of September.	Oct. 10	Do.
PANAMA.		
Increasing banana production in Colon district.....	Oct. 3	Julius D. Dreher, consul at Colon.
September report on commerce and industries.....	Oct. 18	H. D. Myers, vice consul at Panama City.
PARAGUAY.		
Review of the economic situation in Paraguay.....	Aug. 21	Harry Campbell, consul at Asuncion.
Decree modifying the requirements with respect to marking packages for import.....	Aug. 31	Do.
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The properties of the Liebig Co. in Paraguay.....	Oct. 2	Do.
PERU.		
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SAVADOR.		
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URUGUAY.		
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Statistics of exportation of wool, Oct. 1, 1922, to Sept. 30, 1923....	Oct. 6	Do.
Exports of sheepskins from Montevideo, Aug. 1 to Sept. 30, 1923....	do.	Do.
VENEZUELA.		
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